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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

A Voygae towards the South Pole, and Round the World. Book I. From our
Departure from England, to leaving the Society isles, the first Time.

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V O Y A G E
TOWARDS THE
S O U T H P O L E,
AND
R O U N D T H E W O R L D.

B O O K I.

From our Departure from England, to leaving
the Society Isles, the first Time.

C H A P. I.

*Passage from Deptford to the Cape of Good Hope, with an
Account of several Incidents that happened by the
Way, and Transactions there.*

I SAILED from Deptford, April 9th, 1772, but got no
farther than Woolwich; where I was detained by
easterly winds till the 22d, when the ship fell down to
Long Reach, and the next day was joined by the Adventure
Here both ships received on board their powder, guns, gun-
ner's stores, and marines.

1772.
April.

VOL. I.

* B

On



1772.
May.

On the 10th of May we left Long Reach, with orders to touch at Plymouth; but in plying down the river, the Resolution was found to be very crank, which made it necessary to put into Sheerness, in order to remove this evil, by making some alterations in her upper works. These the officers of the yard were ordered to take in hand immediately; and Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliser came down to see them executed in such a manner as might effectually answer the purpose intended.

June.

On the 22d of June the ship was again completed for sea, when I sailed from Sheerness; and on the 3d of July, joined the Adventure in Plymouth Sound. The evening before, we met, off the Sound, Lord Sandwich, in the Augusta yacht (who was on his return from visiting the several dock-yards) with the Glory frigate and Hazard sloop. We saluted his Lordship with seventeen guns; and soon after he and Sir Hugh Palliser gave us the last mark of the very great attention they had paid to this equipment, by coming on board, to satisfy themselves that every thing was done to my wish, and that the ship was found to answer to my satisfaction.

At Plymouth I received my instructions, dated the 25th of June, directing me to take under my command the Adventure; to make the best of my way to the island of Madeira, there to take in a supply of wine, and then proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, where I was to refresh the ship's companies, and take on board such provisions and necessaries as I might stand in need of. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, I was to proceed to the southward, and endeavour to fall in with Cape Circumcision, which was said by Monsieur Bouvet to lie in the latitude of 54° South, and in about $11^{\circ} 20'$ East longitude from Greenwich. If I



discovered this Cape, I was to satisfy myself whether it was a part of the continent, which had so much engaged the attention of geographers and former navigators, or a part of an island. If it proved to be the former, I was to employ myself diligently in exploring as great an extent of it as I could; and to make such notations thereon, and observations of every kind, as might be useful either to navigation or commerce, or tend to the promotion of natural knowledge. I was also directed to observe the genius, temper, disposition, and number, of the inhabitants, if there were any, and endeavour, by all proper means, to cultivate a friendship and alliance with them; making them presents of such things as they might value; inviting them to traffic, and shewing them every kind of civility and regard. I was to continue to employ myself on this service, and making discoveries, either to the Eastward or Westward, as my situation might render most eligible; keeping in as high a latitude as I could, and prosecuting my discoveries as near to the South Pole as possible; so long as the condition of the ships, the health of their crews, and the state of their provisions, would admit of; taking care to reserve as much of the latter as would enable me to reach some known port, where I was to procure a sufficiency to bring me home to England. But if Cape Circumcision should prove to be part of an island only, or if I should not be able to find the said Cape, I was in the first case to make the necessary survey of the island, and then to stand on to the Southward, so long as I judged there was a likelihood of falling in with the continent; which I was also to do in the latter case; and then to proceed to the Eastward, in further search of the said continent, as well as to make discoveries of such islands as might be situated in that unexplored part of the Southern

B 2

hemisphere;

1772.
June.

1772.
June.

hemisphere; keeping in high latitudes, and prosecuting my discoveries, as above mentioned, as near the pole as possible, until I had circumnavigated the globe; after which I was to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence to Spithead.

In the prosecution of these discoveries, whenever the season of the year rendered it unsafe for me to continue in high latitudes, I was to retire to some known place to the Northward, to refresh my people, and refit the ships; and to return again to the Southward, as soon as the season of the year would admit of it. In all unforeseen cases, I was authorised to proceed according to my own discretion; and in case the Resolution should be lost or disabled, I was to prosecute the voyage on board the Adventure.

I gave a copy of these instructions to Captain Furneaux, with an order directing him to carry them into execution; and, in case he was separated from me, appointed the island of Madeira for the first place of rendezvous, Port Praya in the island of St. Jago for the second, Cape of Good Hope for the third, and New Zealand for the fourth.

July. During our stay at Plymouth, Messieurs Wales and Bayley, the two astronomers, made observations on Drake's Island, in order to ascertain the latitude, longitude, and true time for putting the time-pieces or watches in motion. The latitude was found to be $50^{\circ} 21' 30''$ North; and the longitude $4^{\circ} 20'$ West of Greenwich, which, in this voyage, is every where to be understood as the first meridian, and from which the longitude is reckoned East and West to 180° each way. On the 10th of July, the watches were set a-going in the presence of the two astronomers, Captain Furneaux, the first



first lieutenants of the ships, and myself, and put on board. The two on board the Adventure were made by Mr. Arnold, and also one of those on board the Resolution; but the other was made by Mr. Kendal, upon the same principle, in every respect, as Mr. Harrison's time-piece. The commander, first lieutenant, and astronomer, on board each of the ships, kept, each of them, keys of the boxes which contained the watches, and were always to be present at the winding them up, and comparing the one with the other; or some other officer, if at any time through indisposition, or absence upon any other necessary duties, any of them could not conveniently attend. The same day, according to the custom of the navy, the companies of both ships were paid two months wages in advance, and as a further encouragement for their going this extraordinary voyage, they were also paid the wages due to them to the 28th of the preceding May. This enabled them to provide necessaries for the voyage.

1772.
July.

On the 13th, at six o'clock in the morning, I sailed from Plymouth Sound, with the Adventure in company; and on the evening of the 29th, anchored in Funchiale Road, in the island of Madeira. The next morning I saluted the garrison with eleven guns; which compliment was immediately returned. Soon after, I went on shore, accompanied by Captain Furneaux, the two Mr. Forsters, and Mr. Wales. At our landing, we were received by a gentleman from the Vice-Consul, Mr. Sills, who conducted us to the house of Mr. Loughnans, the most considerable English merchant in the place. This gentleman not only obtained leave for Mr. Forster to search the island for plants, but procured us every other thing we wanted, and insisted on our accommodating ourselves at his house during our stay.

Monday 13.

Wednes. 29.

The



1772.
July.

The town of Funchiale, which is the capital of the island, is situated about the middle of the South side, in the bottom of the bay of the same name, in latitude $32^{\circ} 33' 34''$ North, longitude $17^{\circ} 12\frac{1}{4}'$ West. The longitude was deduced from lunar observations made by Mr. Wales, and reduced to the town by Mr. Kendal's watch, which made the longitude $17^{\circ} 10' 14''$ West. During our stay here, the crews of both ships were supplied with fresh beef and onions; and a quantity of the latter was distributed amongst them for a sea store.

August.
Saturday 1.

Tuesday 4.

Wednes. 5.

Having got on board a supply of water, wine, and other necessaries, we left Madeira on the first of August, and stood to the Southward, with a fine gale at N. E. On the 4th we passed *Palma*, one of the Canary isles. It is of a height to be seen twelve or fourteen leagues, and lies in the latitude $28^{\circ} 38'$ North, longitude $17^{\circ} 58'$ West. The next day we saw the isle of Ferro, and passed it at the distance of fourteen leagues. I judged it to lie in the latitude of $27^{\circ} 42'$ North, and longitude $18^{\circ} 9'$ West.

I now made three puncheons of beer, of the inspissated juice of malt. The proportion I made use of was about ten of water to one of juice. Fifteen of the nineteen half barrels of the inspissated juice which we had on board, were produced from wort that was hopped before inspissated. The other four were made of beer that had been both hopped and fermented before inspissated. This last requires no other preparation to make it fit for use, than to mix it with cold water, from one part in eight, to one part in twelve of water (or in such other proportion as might be liked), then stop it down; and, in a few days it will be brisk, and drinkable. But the other sort, after being mixed with water in the same manner, will require to be fermented with *yeast*, in the



the usual way of making beer; at least it was so thought. However, experience taught us that this will not always be necessary. For by the heat of the weather and the agitation of the ship, both sorts were at this time in the highest state of fermentation, and had hitherto evaded all our endeavours to stop it. If this juice could be kept from fermenting, it certainly would be a most valuable article at sea.

1772.
August.

On finding that our stock of water would not last us to the Cape of Good Hope, without putting the people to a scanty allowance, I resolved to stop at St. Jago for a supply. On the 9th, at nine o'clock in the morning, we made the island of Bonavista, bearing S. W. The next day, we passed the isle of Mayo on our right; and the same evening anchored in Port Praya, in the island of St. Jago, in eighteen fathom water. The East point of the bay bore East; the West point S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; and the fort N. W. I immediately dispatched an officer to ask leave to water, and purchase refreshments; which was granted. On the return of the officer I saluted the fort with eleven guns, on a promise of its being returned with an equal number. But by a mistake, as they pretended, the salute was returned with only nine; for which the governor made an excuse the next day. The 14th in the evening, having completed our water, and got on board a supply of refreshments; such as hogs, goats, fowls, and fruit; we put to sea, and proceeded on our voyage.

Port Praya is a small bay, situated about the middle of the South side of the island of St. Jago, in the latitude of $14^{\circ} 53' 30''$ North, longitude $23^{\circ} 30'$ West. It may be known, especially in coming from the East, by the southermost hill on the island; which is round, and peaked at top; and lies a little way inland, in the direction of West from the port.

This



1772.
August.

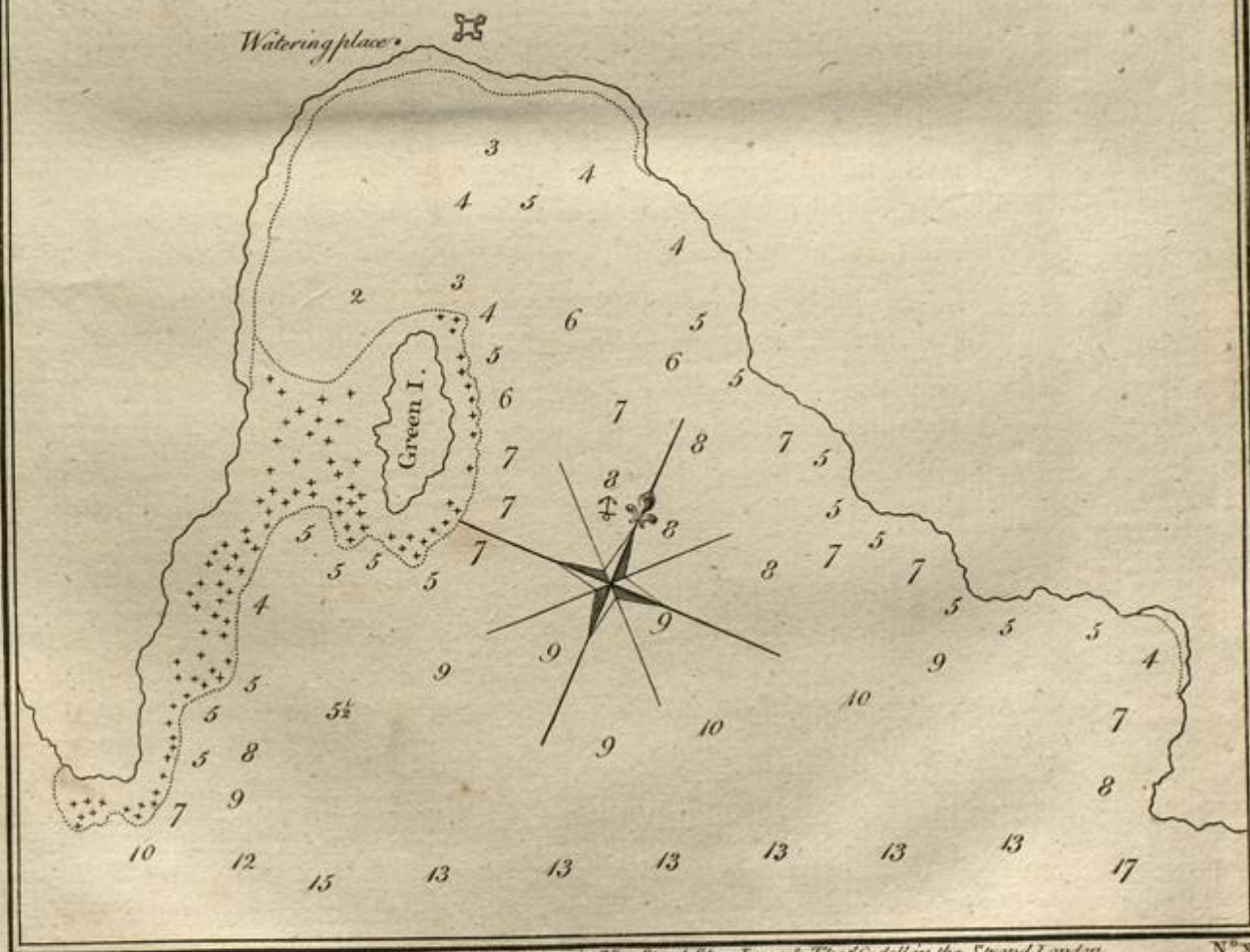
This mark is the more necessary, as there is a small cove about a league to the Eastward, with a sandy beach in the bottom of it, a valley and cocoa-nut trees behind, which strangers may mistake for Port Praya, as we ourselves did. The two points which form the entrance of Port Praya bay, are rather low, and in the direction of W. S. W. and E. N. E. half a league from each other. Close to the West point are sunken rocks, on which the sea continually breaks. The bay lies in, N. W. near half a league; and the depth of water is from fourteen to four fathoms. Large ships ought not to anchor in less than eight, in which depth the South end of the Green Island (a small island lying under the West shore) will bear West. You water at a well that is behind the beach at the head of the bay. The water is tolerable, but scarce; and bad getting off, on account of a great surf on the beach. The refreshments to be got here, are bullocks, hogs, goats, sheep, poultry, and fruits. The goats are of the Antelope kind, so extraordinarily lean, that hardly any thing can equal them; and the bullocks, hogs, and sheep are not much better. Bullocks must be purchased with money; the price is twelve Spanish dollars a head, weighing between 250 and 300 pounds. Other articles may be got from the natives in exchange for old cloaths, &c. But the sale of bullocks is confined to a company of merchants; to whom this privilege is granted, and who keep an agent residing upon the spot. The fort above mentioned seems wholly designed for the protection of the bay, and is well situated for that purpose; being built on an elevation, which rises directly from the sea on the right, at the head of the bay.

We



PORT PRAYA in the ISLAND ST. JAGO,
one of the
CAPE DE VERDS.

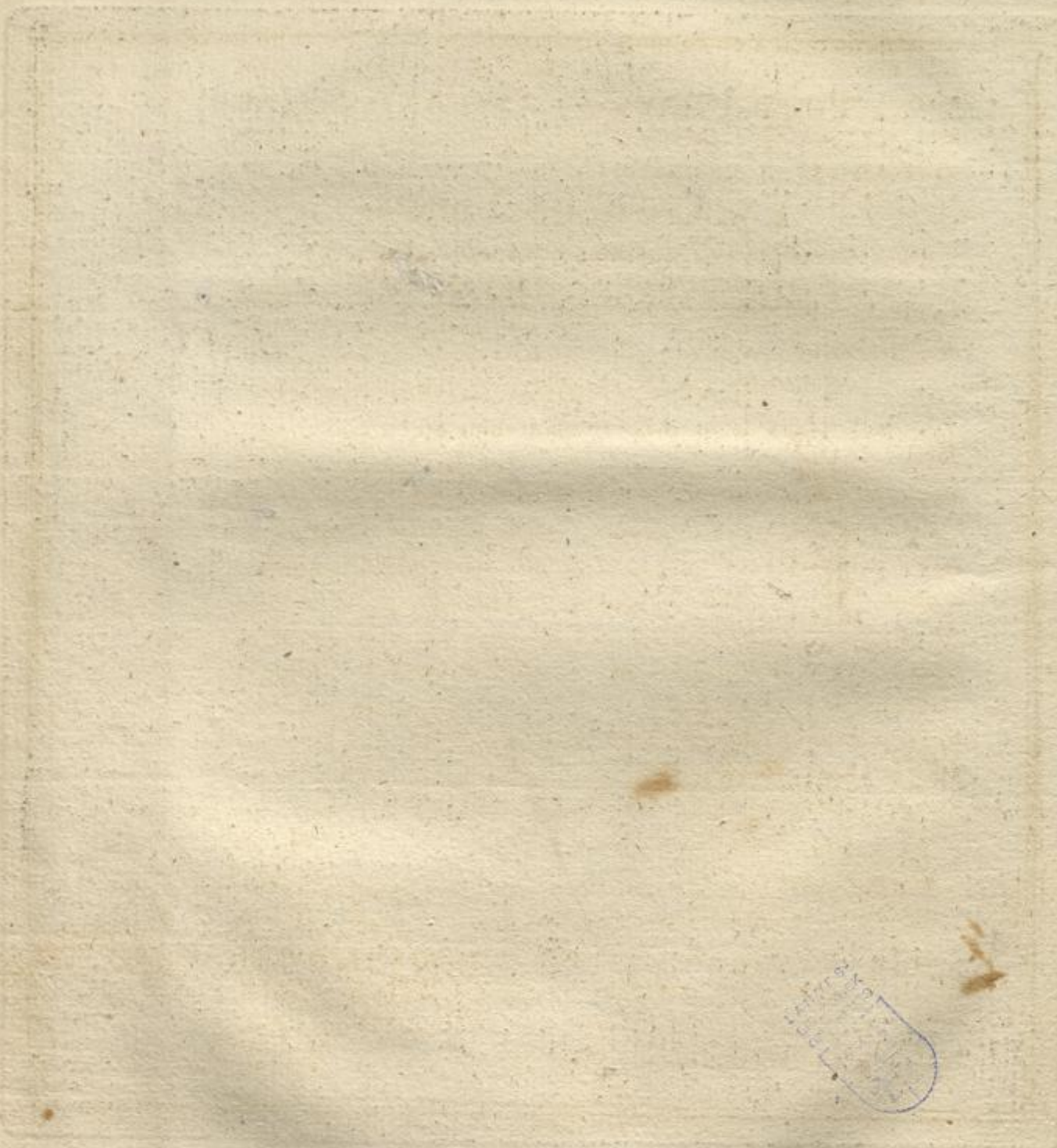
Scale of one Mile.



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N^o X





We had no sooner got clear of Port Praya, than we got a fresh gale at N. N. E. ; which blew in squalls, attended with showers of rain. But the next day the wind and showers abated, and veered to the South. It was, however, variable and unsettled for several days, accompanied with dark gloomy weather, and showers of rain.

1772.
August.

On the 19th, in the afternoon, one of the carpenter's-
mates fell over board, and was drowned. He was over the
side, sitting in one of the scuttles ; from whence, it was sup-
posed, he had fallen : for he was not seen till the very in-
stant he sunk under the ship's stern, when our endeavours
to save him were too late. This loss was sensibly felt dur-
ing the voyage, as he was a sober man and a good work-
man. About noon the next day, the rain poured down
upon us not in drops, but in streams. The wind, at the
same time, was variable, and squally ; which obliged the
people to attend the decks, so that few in the ships escaped
a good soaking. We, however, benefited by it, as it gave
us an opportunity of filling all our empty water casks. This
heavy rain at last brought on a dead calm, which continued
twenty-four hours, when it was succeeded by a breeze from
S. W. Betwixt this point and South, it continued for several
days ; and blew, at times, in squalls, attended with rain
and hot sultry weather. The mercury in the thermometers
at noon, kept generally from 79 to 82.

Wed. 19.

Thursday 20.

On the 27th, spake with Captain Furneaux, who in-
formed us that one of his petty officers was dead. At this
time *we* had not one sick on board ; although we had every
thing of this kind to fear from the rain we had had, which is
a great promoter of sickness in hot climates. To prevent this,
and agreeable to some hints I had from Sir Hugh Palliser,

Thursday 27.

C

and



1772.
August.

and from Captain Campbell, I took every necessary precaution by airing and drying the ship with fires made betwixt decks, smoking, &c. and by obliging the people to air their bedding, wash and dry their cloaths, whenever there was an opportunity. A neglect of these things causeth a disagreeable smell below, affects the air, and seldom fails to bring on sickness; but more especially in hot and wet weather.

We now began to see some of those birds which are said never to fly far from land; that is, man of war, and tropic birds, gannets, &c. No land, however, that we knew of, could be nearer than eighty leagues.

Sunday 30.

On the 30th, at noon, being in the latitude of $2^{\circ} 35'$ North, longitude $7^{\circ} 30'$ West, and the wind having veered to the East of South, we tacked and stretched to the S. W. In the latitude of $0^{\circ} 52'$ North, longitude $9^{\circ} 25'$ West, we had one calm day, which gave us an opportunity of trying the current in a boat. We found it set to the North one third of a mile an hour. We had reason to expect this from the difference we frequently found between the observed latitude, and that given by the log: and Mr. Kendal's watch shewed us, that it set to the East also. This was fully confirmed by the lunar observations; when it appeared, that we were $3^{\circ} 0'$ more to the East than the common reckoning. At the time of trying the current, the mercury in the thermometer in the open air stood at $75\frac{1}{2}$; and when immersed in the surface of the sea, at 74; but when immersed eighty fathoms deep (where it remained fifteen minutes) when it came up, the mercury stood at 66. At the same time we sounded, without finding bottom with a line of two hundred and fifty fathoms,

The



The calm was succeeded by a light breeze at S. W., which kept veering by little and little to the South, and at last to the Eastward of South, attended with clear serene weather. At length, on the 8th of September, we crossed the line in the longitude of 8° West; after which the ceremony of ducking, &c. generally practised on this occasion, was not omitted.

1772.
August.September.
Saturday 8.

The wind now veering more and more to the East, and blowing a gentle top-gallant gale, in eight days it carried us into the latitude of $9^{\circ} 30'$ South, longitude 18° West. The weather was pleasant; and we daily saw some of those birds which are looked upon as signs of the vicinity of land; such as boobies, man of war, tropic birds, and gannets. We supposed they came from the isle of Saint Matthew, or Ascension; which isles we must have passed at no great distance.

On the 27th, in the latitude of $25^{\circ} 29'$, longitude $24^{\circ} 54'$, Sunday 27. we discovered a sail to the West standing after us. She was a snow; and the colours she shewed, either a Portuguese or St. George's Ensign; the distance being too great to distinguish the one from the other; and I did not choose to wait to get nearer, or to speak with her.

The wind now began to be variable. It first veered to the North, where it remained two days with fair weather. Afterwards it came round by the West to the South; where it remained two days longer, and after a few hours calm, sprung up at S. W. But here it remained not long, before it veered to S. E., East, and to the North of East; blew fresh, and by squalls, with showers of rain.

With these winds we advanced but slowly, and without meeting with any thing remarkable till the 11th of October,

October.
Sunday 11.

1772.
October.
Sunday 11.

when at $6^{\circ} 24^{\text{m}} 12^{\text{s}}$, by Mr. Kendal's watch, the moon rose about four digits eclipsed; and soon after we prepared to observe the end of the eclipse, as follows, viz.

	h.	m.	s.	
By me at - - -	6	53	51	with a common refractor.
By Mr. Forster - -	6	55	23	
By Mr. Wales - -	6	54	57	quadrant telescope.
By Mr. Pickersgill	6	55	30	three feet refractor.
By Mr. Gilbert - -	6	53	24	naked eye.
By Mr. Hervey - -	6	55	34	quadrant telescope.
Mean - - -	6	54	$46\frac{1}{2}$	by the watch.
Watch flow of apparent time		3	59	
Apparent time	6	58	$45\frac{1}{2}$	end of the eclipse.
Ditto - - -	7	25	0	at Greenwich.
Dif. of longitude	0	26	$14\frac{1}{2}$	= - $6^{\circ} 33' 30''$

The longitude observed by Mr. Wales was

By the γ and α Aquilæ	$5^{\circ} 51'$	} Mean - -	6 13 0
By the γ and Aldebaran	6 35		
By Mr. Kendal's watch	- - -	- - -	$6^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}'$

Monday 12.

The next morning, having but little wind, we hoisted a boat out, to try if there was any current; but found none.

Friday 16.

From this time to the 16th, we had the wind between the North and East, a gentle gale. We had for some time ceased to see any of the birds before mentioned; and were now accompanied by albatrosses, pintadoes, sheerwaters, &c. and a small grey peterel, less than a pigeon. It has a whitish belly, and grey back, with a black stroke across from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. These birds sometimes visited us in great flights. They are, as well as the pintadoes, southern birds; and are, I believe, never seen within the tropics, or North of the Line.



On the 17th, we saw a sail to the N. W., standing to the Eastward, which hoisted Dutch colours. She kept us company for two days, but the third we out-failed her.

1772.
October.
Saturday 17.

On the 21st, at 7^h 30^m 20' A. M. our longitude, by the mean of two observed distances of the sun and moon, was 8° 4' 30" East; Mr. Kendal's watch at the same time gave 7° 22'. Our latitude was 35° 20' South. The wind was now Easterly, and continued so till the 23d, when it veered to N. and N. W. after some hours calm; in which we put a boat in the water, and Mr. Forster shot some albatrosses and other birds, on which we feasted the next day, and found them exceedingly good. At the same time we saw a seal, or, as some thought, a sea lion; which probably might be an inhabitant of one of the isles of Tristian de Cunha, being now nearly in their latitude, and about 5° East of them.

Wednes. 21.

Friday 23.

The wind continued but two days at N. W. and S. W.; then veered to the S. E., where it remained two days longer; then fixed at N. W., which carried us to our intended port. As we approached the land, the sea fowl, which had accompanied us hitherto, began to leave us; at least they did not come in such numbers. Nor did we see gannets, or the black bird, commonly called the Cape Hen, till we were nearly within sight of the Cape. Nor did we strike soundings till Penguin island bore N. N. E. distant two or three leagues; where we had fifty fathom water. Not but that the soundings may extend farther off. However, I am very sure that they do not extend very far West from the Cape. For we could not find ground with a line of 210 fathoms, 25 leagues West of Table Bay; the same at 35 leagues, and at 64 leagues. I sounded these three times, in order to find

C 3.

a bank,



1772.
October.

a bank, which, I had been told, lies to the West of the Cape; but how far I never could learn.

I was told before I left England, by some gentlemen who were well enough acquainted with the navigation between England and the Cape of Good Hope, that I failed at an improper season of the year; and that I should meet with much calm weather, near and under the line. This probably may be the case some years. It is however not general. On the contrary, we hardly met with any calms; but a brisk S. W. wind in those very latitudes where the calms are expected. Nor did we meet with any of those tornadoes, so much spoken of by other navigators. However, what they have said of the current setting towards the coast of Guinea, as you approach that shore, is true. For, from the time of our leaving St. Jago, to our arrival into the latitude of $1^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ North, which was eleven days, we were carried by the current 3° of longitude more East than our reckoning. On the other hand, after we had crossed the line, and got the S. E. Trade Wind, we always found by observation, that the ship outstripped the reckoning, which we judged to be owing to a current setting between the South and West. But, upon the whole, the currents in this run seemed to balance each other; for upon our arrival at the Cape, the difference of longitude by dead reckoning kept from England, without once being corrected, was only three quarters of a degree less than that by observation.

Thursday 29.

At two in the afternoon, on the 29th, we made the land of the Cape of Good Hope. The Table Mountain, which is over the Cape Town, bore E. S. E., distance 12 or 14 leagues. At this time it was a good deal obscured by clouds, otherwise it might, from its height, have been seen at a much



greater distance. We now crowded all the sail we could, thinking to get into the bay before dark. But when we found this could not be accomplished, we shortened sail, and spent the night standing off and on. Between eight and nine o'clock, the whole sea, within the compass of our sight, became at once, as it were, illuminated; or, what the seamen call, all on fire. This appearance of the sea, in some degree, is very common; but the cause is not so generally known. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander had satisfied me that it was occasioned by sea insects. Mr. Forster, however, seemed not to favour this opinion. I therefore had some buckets of water drawn up from along-side the ship, which we found full of an innumerable quantity of small globular insects, about the size of a common pin's head, and quite transparent. There was no doubt of their being living animals, when in their own proper element, though we could not perceive any life in them: Mr. Forster, whose province it is more minutely to describe things of this nature, was now well satisfied with the cause of the sea's illumination.

1772.
October.
Thursday 29.

At length day-light came and brought us fair weather; and having stood into Table Bay, with the Adventure in company, we anchored in five fathom water. We afterwards moored N. E. and S. W.; Green Point, on the West point of the bay, bearing N. W. by W.; and the church, in one with the valley between the Table Mountain and the Sugar-Loaf or Lion's Head, bearing S. W. by S. and distant from the landing place near the fort, one mile. Friday 30.

We had no sooner anchored than we were visited by the Captain of the port, or Master Attendant, some other officers belonging to the company, and Mr. Brandt. This last gentleman brought us off such things as could not fail of being acceptable.



1772.
October.
Friday 30.

acceptable to persons coming from sea. The purport of the Master Attendant's visit was, according to custom, to take an account of the ships; to inquire into the health of the crews; and, in particular, if the small-pox was on board; a thing they dread, above all others, at the Cape, and for these purposes a surgeon is always one of the visitants.

My first step after anchoring, was to send an officer to wait on Baron Plettenberg, the Governor, to acquaint him with our arrival, and the reasons which induced me to put in there. To this the officer received a very polite answer; and, upon his return, we saluted the garrison with eleven guns, which compliment was returned. Soon after I went on shore myself, and waited upon the Governor, accompanied by Captain Furneaux, and the two Mr. Forsters. He received us with great politeness, and promised me every assistance the place could afford. From him I learned that two French ships from the Mauritius, about eight months before, had discovered land, in the latitude of 48° South, and in the meridian of that island, along which they sailed forty miles, till they came to a bay into which they were about to enter, when they were driven off and separated in a hard gale of wind, after having lost some of their boats and people, which they had sent to sound the bay. One of the ships, viz. the *La Fortune*, soon after arrived at the Mauritius, the Captain of which was sent home to France with an account of the discovery. The Governor also informed me, that in March last, two other French ships from the island of Mauritius, touched at the Cape in their way to the South Pacific Ocean; where they were going to make discoveries, under the command of M. Marion. Aotourou, the man M. de Bougainville brought from Otaheite, was to have returned with M. Marion, had he been living.

After



After having visited the governor and some other principal persons of the place, we fixed ourselves at Mr. Brandt's, the usual residence of most officers belonging to English ships. This gentleman spares neither trouble nor expence to make his house agreeable to those who favour him with their company, and to accommodate them with every thing they want. With him I concerted measures for supplying the ships with provisions, and all other necessaries they wanted; which he set about procuring without delay, while the seamen on board were employed in overhauling the rigging; and the carpenters in caulking the ships sides and decks, &c.

1772.
October.

Messrs. Wales and Bayley got all their instruments on shore, in order to make astronomical observations for ascertaining the going of the watches, and other purposes. The result of some of these observations shewed, that Mr. Kendal's watch had answered beyond all expectation, by pointing out the longitude of this place to within one minute of time to what it was observed by Messrs. Mason and Dixon in 1761.

Three or four days after us, two Dutch Indiamen arrived here from Holland; after a passage of between four and five months, in which one lost, by the scurvy and other putrid diseases, 150 men; and the other 41. They sent, on their arrival, great numbers to the hospital in very dreadful circumstances. It is remarkable that one of these ships touched at Port Praya, and left it a month before we arrived there; and yet we got here three days before her. The Dutch at the Cape, having found their hospital too small for the reception of their sick, were going to build a new one at the East part of the town; the foundation of which was laid with great ceremony while we were there.

D

By



1772.
November.

By the healthy condition of the crews of both ships at our arrival, I thought to have made my stay at the Cape very short. But, as the bread we wanted was unbaked, and the spirit, which I found scarce, to be collected from different parts out of the country, it was the 18th of November before we had got every thing on board, and the 22d before we could put to sea. During this stay the crews of both ships were served every day with fresh beef or mutton, new baked bread, and as much greens as they could eat. The ships were caulked and painted; and, in every respect, put in as good a condition as when they left England. Some alterations in the officers took place in the Adventure. Mr. Shank the first lieutenant, having been in an ill state of health ever since we sailed from Plymouth, and not finding himself recover here, desired my leave to quit, in order to return home for the re-establishment of his health. As his request appeared to be well-founded, I granted him leave accordingly, and appointed Mr. Kemp, first lieutenant in his room; and Mr. Burney, one of my midshipmen, second, in the room of Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Forster, whose whole time was taken up in the pursuit of Natural History and Botany, met with a Swedish gentleman, one Mr. Sparman, who understood something of these sciences, having studied under Dr. Linnæus. He being willing to embark with us, Mr. Forster strongly importuned me to take him on board; thinking that he would be of great assistance to him in the course of the voyage. I at last consented, and he embarked with us accordingly, as an assistant to Mr. Forster; who bore his expences on board, and allowed him a yearly stipend besides.

Mr



Mr. Hodges employed himself here in drawing a view of the Cape, town, and parts adjacent, in oil colours; which was properly packed up, with some others, and left with Mr. Brandt, in order to be forwarded to the Admiralty by the first ship that should sail for England.

1772.
November.

C H A P. II.

Departure from the Cape of Good Hope, in search of a Southern Continent.

HAVING at length finished my business at the Cape, and taken leave of the Governor and some others of the chief officers, who, with very obliging readiness, had given me all the assistance I could desire, on the 22d November, we repaired on board; and at three o'clock in the afternoon, weighed, and came to sail with the wind at N. by W. As soon as the anchor was up, we saluted the fort with fifteen guns, which was immediately returned; and after making a few trips, got out of the bay by seven o'clock, at which time the town bore S. E. distant four miles. After this we stood to the Westward all night, in order to get clear of the land; having the wind at N. N. W. and N. W. blowing in squalls, attended with rain, which obliged us to reef our topails. The sea was again illuminated for some time, in the same manner as it was the night before we arrived in Table Bay.

Sunday 22.

Having got clear of the land, I directed my course for Cape Circumcision. The wind continued at N. W. a moderate gale, until the 24th; when it veered round to the Eastward. On the noon of this day, we were in the latitude

Tuesday 24.

D 2 of



1772.
November.
Tuesday 24.

of $35^{\circ} 25'$ South, and $29'$ West of the Cape; and had abundance of albatrosses about us, several of which were caught with hook and line; and were very well relished by many of the people, notwithstanding they were at this time served with fresh mutton. Judging that we should soon come into cold weather, I ordered fops to be served to such as were in want; and gave to each man the fearnought jacket and trowsers allowed them by the Admiralty.

Sunday 29.

December.
Sunday 6.

The wind continued easterly for two days, and blew a moderate gale, which brought us into the latitude of $39^{\circ} 4'$, and 2° of longitude West of the Cape, thermometer $52\frac{1}{2}$. The wind now came to W. and S. W.; and on the 29th fixed at W. N. W. and increased to a storm, which continued, with some few intervals of moderate weather, till the 6th of December; when we were in the latitude of $48^{\circ} 41'$ South, and longitude $18^{\circ} 24'$ East. This gale, which was attended with rain and hail, blew at times with such violence that we could carry no sails; by which means we were driven far to the eastward of our intended course, and no hopes were left me of reaching Cape Circumcision. But the greatest misfortune that attended us, was the loss of great part of our livestock; which we had brought from the Cape, and which consisted of sheep, hogs, and geese. Indeed this sudden transition from warm mild weather, to extreme cold and wet, made every man in the ship feel its effects. For by this time the mercury in the thermometer had fallen to 38; whereas at the Cape it was generally at 67 and upwards. I now made some addition to the people's allowance of spirit, by giving them a dram whenever I thought it necessary, and ordered Captain Furneaux to do the same. The night proved clear and serene, and the only one that was so since we left



the Cape; and the next morning the rising sun gave us such flattering hopes of a fine day, that we were induced to let all the reefs out of the top-sails, and to get top-gallant yards across, in order to make the most of a fresh gale at North. Our hopes, however, soon vanished; for before eight o'clock, the serenity of the sky was changed into a thick haze, accompanied with rain. The gale increasing obliged us to hand the main-sail, close-reef our top-sails, and to strike top-gallant-yards. The barometer at this time was unusually low, which foreboded an approaching storm; and this happened accordingly. For, by one o'clock P. M. the wind, which was at N. W., blew with such strength as obliged us to take in all our sails, to strike top-gallant-masts, and to get the spritsail-yard in. And I thought proper to wear, and lie to, under a mizzen-stay-sail, with the ships heads to the N. E., as they would bow the sea, which ran prodigiously high, better on this tack.

1772.
December.
Monday 7.

At eight o'clock next morning, being the 8th, we wore, Tuesday 8.
and lay on the other tack; the gale was a little abated, but the sea ran too high to make sail, any more than the fore-top-mast stay-sail. In the evening, being in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 40'$ South, and $1^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ East of the Cape, we saw two penguins and some sea or rock weed, which occasioned us to sound, without finding ground at 100 fathoms. At eight P. M. we wore, and lay with our heads to the N. E. till three o'clock in the morning of the 9th, then wore again to the Southward, Wednesday 9.
the wind blowing in squalls attended with showers of snow. At eight, being something more moderate, I made the Adventure signal to make sail, and soon after made sail ourselves under the courses, and close-reefed top-sails. In the evening, took in the top-sails and main-sail, and brought to, under



1772.
December.
Wednes. 9.

under foresail and mizzen, thermometer at 36° . The wind, still at N. W. blew a fresh gale, accompanied with a very high sea. In the night had a pretty smart frost with snow.

Thursday 10.

In the morning of the 10th we made sail under courses and topfails close-reefed; and made the signal for the Adventure to make sail and lead. At eight o'clock saw an island of ice to the Westward of us, being then in the latitude of $50^{\circ} 40'$ South, and longitude $2^{\circ} 0'$ East of the Cape of Good Hope. Soon after, the wind moderated, and we let all the reefs out of the topfails, got the spritsail-yard out, and topgallant-mast up. The weather coming hazy, I called the Adventure by signal under my stern; which was no sooner done, than the haze increased so much, with snow and fleet, that we did not see an island of ice, which we were steering directly for, till we were less than a mile from it. I judged it to be about 50 feet high, and half a mile in circuit. It was flat at top, and its sides rose in a perpendicular direction, against which the sea broke exceedingly high. Captain Furneaux at first took this ice for land, and hauled off from it, until called back by signal. As the weather was foggy, it was necessary to proceed with caution. We therefore reefed our topfails, and at the same time sounded, but found no ground with 150 fathoms. We kept on to the Southward with the wind at North till night, which we spent in making short trips, first one way and then another, under an easy sail; thermometer this 24 hours from $36\frac{1}{2}$ to 31.

Friday 11.

At day-light in the morning of the 11th, we made sail to the Southward with the wind at West, having a fresh gale attended with fleet and snow. At noon we were in the latitude of $51^{\circ} 50'$ South, and longitude $21^{\circ} 3'$ E., where we saw some white



birds about the size of pigeons, with blackish bills and feet. I never saw any such before; and Mr. Forster had no knowledge of them. I believe them to be of the peterel tribe, and natives of these icy seas. At this time we passed between two ice islands, which lay at a little distance from each other.

1772.
December.
Friday 11.

In the night the wind veered to N. W., which enabled us to steer S. W. On the 12th, we had still thick hazy weather, with sleet and snow; so that we were obliged to proceed with great caution on account of the ice islands. Six of these we passed this day; some of them near two miles in circuit, and 60 feet high. And yet, such was the force and height of the waves, that the sea broke quite over them. This exhibited a view which for a few moments was pleasing to the eye; but when we reflected on the danger, the mind was filled with horror. For were a ship to get against the weather side of one of these islands when the sea runs high, she would be dashed to pieces in a moment. Upon our getting among the ice islands, the albatrosses left us; that is, we saw but one now and then. Nor did our other companions the pintadoes, sheerwaters, small grey birds, fulmars, &c. appear in such numbers; on the other hand, penguins began to make their appearance. Two of these birds were seen to-day.

Saturday 12.

The wind in the night veered to West, and at last fixed at S. W. a fresh gale, with sleet and snow, which froze on our sails and rigging as it fell, so that they were all hung with icicles. We kept on to the Southward, passed no less than eighteen ice islands, and saw more penguins. At noon on the 13th, we were in the latitude of 54° South, which is the latitude of Cape Circumcision, discovered by M. Bouvet in

Sunday 13.

1739.



1772.
December.
Sunday 13.

1739; but we were ten degrees of longitude East of it; that is, near 118 leagues in this latitude. We stood on to the S. S. E. till eight o'clock in the evening, the weather still continuing thick and hazy, with sleet and snow. From noon till this time, twenty ice islands, of various extent both for height and circuit, presented themselves to our view. At eight o'clock we sounded, but found no ground with 150 fathom of line.

Monday 14.

We now tacked and made a trip to the Northward till midnight, when we stood again to the Southward; and at half an hour past six o'clock in the morning of the 14th, we were stopped by an immense field of low ice; to which we could see no end, either to the east, west, or south. In different parts of this field were islands or hills of ice, like those we found floating in the sea; and some on board thought they saw land also over the ice, bearing S. W. by S. I even thought so myself; but changed my opinion upon more narrowly examining these ice hills, and the various appearances they made when seen through the haze. For at this time it was both hazy and cloudy in the horizon; so that a distant object could not be seen distinct. Being now in the latitude of $54^{\circ} 50'$ South, and longitude $21^{\circ} 34'$ East, and having the wind at N. W., we bore away along the edge of the ice, steering S. S. E. and S. E. according to the direction of the North side of it, where we saw many whales, penguins, some white birds, pintadoes, &c.

At eight o'clock we brought to under a point of the ice, where we had smooth water: and I sent on board for Captain Furneaux. After we had fixed on rendezvouses in case of separation, and some other matters for the better keeping company, he returned on board, and we made sail again
along



along the ice. Some pieces we took up along-side, which yielded fresh water. At noon we had a good observation, and found ourselves in latitude $54^{\circ} 55'$ South.

1772.
December.

We continued a S. E. course along the edge of the ice, till one o'clock, when we came to a point round which we hauled S. S. W. the sea appearing to be clear of ice in that direction. But after running four leagues upon this course, with the ice on our starboard side, we found ourselves quite imbayed; the ice extending from N. N. E. round by the West and South, to East, in one compact body. The weather was indifferently clear; and yet we could see no end to it. At five o'clock we hauled up East, wind at North, a gentle gale, in order to clear the ice. The extreme East point of it, at eight o'clock, bore E. by S. over which appeared a clear sea. We however spent the night in making short boards, under an easy sail. Thermometer, these 24 hours, from 32 to 30.

Next day, the 15th, we had the wind at N. W. a small gale, thick foggy weather, with much snow; thermometer from 32 to 27; so that our sails and rigging were all hung with icicles. The fog was so thick, at times, that we could not see the length of the ship; and we had much difficulty to avoid the many islands of ice that surrounded us. About noon, having but little wind, we hoisted out a boat to try the current, which we found set S. E. near $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile an hour. At the same time, a thermometer, which in the open air was at 32° , in the surface of the sea was at 30° ; and, after being immersed 100 fathoms deep for about 15 or 20 minutes, came up at 34° , which is only 2° above freezing. Our latitude at this time was $55^{\circ} 8'$.

Tuesday 15.

E

The



1772.
December.
Wednes. 16.

The thick fog continued till two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, when it cleared away a little, and we made sail to the southward, wind still at N. W. a gentle gale. We had not run long to the southward before we fell in with the main field of ice extending from S. S. W. to E. We now bore away to East along the edge of it; but at night hauled off North, with the wind at W. N. W. a gentle gale, attended with snow.

Thursday 17.

At four in the morning on the 17th, stood again to the south; but was again obliged to bear up on account of the ice, along the side of which we steered betwixt E. and S. S. W. hauling into every bay or opening, in hopes of finding a passage to the South. But we found every where the ice closed. We had a gentle gale at N. W. with showers of snow. At noon we were, by observation, in the latitude of $55^{\circ} 16'$ South. In the evening the weather was clear and serene. In the course of this day we saw many whales, one seal, penguins, some of the white birds, another sort of peterel, which is brown and white, and not much unlike a pintado; and some other sorts already known. We found the skirts of the loose ice to be more broken than usual; and it extended some distance beyond the main field, insomuch that we sailed amongst it the most part of the day; and the high ice islands without us were innumerable. At eight o'clock we sounded, but found no ground with 250 fathoms of line. After this we hauled close upon a wind to the northward, as we could see the field of ice extend as far as N. E. But this happened not to be the northern point; for at eleven o'clock we were obliged to tack to avoid it.

Friday 18.

At two o'clock the next morning we stood again to the northward, with the wind at N. W. by W., thinking to
weather



weather the ice upon this tack; on which we stood but two hours, before we found ourselves quite imbayed, being then in latitude $55^{\circ} 8'$, longitude $24^{\circ} 3'$. The wind veering more to the North, we tacked and stood to the westward under all the sail we could carry, having a fresh breeze and clear weather, which last was of short duration. For at six o'clock it became hazy, and soon after there was thick fog; the wind veered to the N. E., freshened, and brought with it snow and fleet, which froze on the rigging as it fell. We were now enabled to get clear of the field of ice; but at the same time we were carried in amongst the ice islands, in a manner equally dangerous, and which with much difficulty we kept clear of.

1772.
December.

Dangerous as it is to sail among these floating rocks (if I may be allowed to call them so) in a thick fog; this, however, is preferable to being entangled with immense fields of ice under the same circumstances. The great danger to be apprehended in this latter case, is the getting fast in the ice; a situation which would be exceedingly alarming. I had two men on board that had been in the Greenland trade; the one of them in a ship that lay nine weeks, and the other in one that lay six weeks, fast in this kind of ice; which they called packed ice. What *they* call field ice is thicker; and the whole field, be it ever so large, consists of one piece. Whereas this which I call field ice, from its immense extent, consists of many pieces of various sizes both in thickness and surface, from 30 or 40 feet square, to 3 or 4; packed close together; and in places heaped one upon another. This, I am of opinion, would be found too hard for a ship's side, that is not properly armed against it. How long it may have lain, or will lie here, is a point not easily

E 2

determined.



1772.
December.

determined. Such ice is found in the Greenland seas all the summer long; and I think it cannot be colder there in the summer, than it is here. Be this as it may, we certainly had no thaw; on the contrary, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer kept generally below the freezing point, although it was the middle of summer.

It is a general opinion, that the ice I have been speaking of, is formed in bays and rivers. Under this supposition we were led to believe that land was not far distant; and that it even lay to the southward behind the ice, which alone hindered us from approaching to it. Therefore, as we had now sailed above 30 leagues along the edge of the ice, without finding a passage to the south, I determined to run 30 or 40 leagues to the east, afterwards endeavour to get to the southwards, and, if I met with no land, or other impediment, to get behind the ice, and put the matter out of all manner of dispute. With this view, we kept standing to the N. W., with the wind at N. E. and N., thick foggy weather, with sleet and snow, till six in the evening, when the wind veered to N. W., and we tacked and stood to the eastward, meeting with many islands of ice of different magnitudes, and some loose pieces: the thermometer from 30 to 34; weather very hazy, with sleet and snow, and more sensibly colder than the thermometer seemed to point out, in so much that the whole crew complained. In order to enable them to support this weather the better, I caused the sleeves of their jackets (which were so short as to expose their arms) to be lengthened with baize; and had a cap made for each man of the same stuff, together with canvas; which proved of great service to them.



Some of our people beginning to have symptoms of the scurvy, the surgeons began to give them fresh wort every day, made from the malt we had on board for that purpose. One man in particular was highly scorbutic; and yet he had been taking of the rob of lemon and orange for some time, without being benefited thereby. On the other hand, Captain Furneaux told me, that he had two men who, though far gone in this disease, were now in a manner entirely cured by it.

1772.
December.

We continued standing to the eastward till eight o'clock in the morning of the 21st; when, being in the latitude of $53^{\circ} 50'$, and longitude $29^{\circ} 24'$ East, we hauled to the South with the wind at West, a fresh gale and hazy, with snow. In the evening the wind fell, and the weather cleared up, so as that we could see a few leagues round us; being in the latitude of $54^{\circ} 43'$ South, longitude $29^{\circ} 30'$ East.

Monday 21.

At ten o'clock, seeing many islands of ice a-head, and the weather coming on foggy, with snow, we wore and stood to the northward, till three in the morning, when we stood again to the South. At eight, the weather cleared up, and the wind came to W. S. W., with which we made all the sail we could to the South; having never less than ten or twelve islands of ice in sight.

Tuesday 22.

Next day we had the wind at S. W. and S. S. W., a gentle gale, with now and then showers of snow and hail. In the morning, being in the latitude of $55^{\circ} 20'$ South, and longitude $31^{\circ} 30'$ East, we hoisted out a boat to see if there was any current; but found none. Mr. Forster, who went in the boat, shot some of the small grey birds before mentioned, which were of the peterel tribe, and about the size of a small

Wednes. 23.

pigeon.



1772.
December.

pigeon. Their back, and upper side of their wings, their feet and bills, are of a blue grey colour. Their bellies, and under side of their wings, are white, a little tinged with blue. The upper side of their quill feathers is a dark blue tinged with black. A streak is formed by feathers nearly of this colour, along the upper parts of the wings, and crossing the back a little above the tail. The end of the tail feathers is also of the same colour. Their bills are much broader than any I have seen of the same tribe; and their tongues are remarkably broad. These blue peterels, as I shall call them, are seen no where but in the southern hemisphere, from about the latitude of 28° , and upwards. Thermometer at 33° in the open air, at 32 in the sea at the surface, and at $34\frac{1}{2}$ when drawn, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in drawing up from 100 fathoms below it, where it had been 16 minutes.

Thursday 24.

On the 24th the wind blew from N. W. to N. E. a gentle gale, fair and cloudy. At noon we were by observation in the latitude of $56^{\circ} 31'$ South, and longitude $31^{\circ} 19'$ East, the thermometer at 35 . And being near an island of ice, which was about 50 feet high, and 400 fathoms in circuit, I sent the master in the jolly-boat to see if any water run from it. He soon returned with an account, that there was not one drop, or any other appearances of thaw. In the evening we sailed through several floats, or fields of loose ice, lying in the direction of S. E. and N. W.; at the same time we had continually several islands of the same composition in sight.

Friday 25.

On the 25th, the wind veering round from the N. E. by the East to South, it blew a gentle gale; with which we stood to the W. S. W. and at noon were in the latitude of $57^{\circ} 50'$ South, and longitude $29^{\circ} 32'$ East. The weather was fair
and



and cloudy; the air sharp and cold, attended with a hard frost. And, although this was the middle of summer with us, I much question if the day was colder in any part of England. The wind continued at South, blew a fresh gale, fair and cloudy weather, till near noon the next day, when we had clear sun-shine, and found ourselves, by observation, in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 31'$ South, longitude $26^{\circ} 57'$ East.

1772.
December,

Saturday 26.

In the course of the last twenty-four hours we passed through several fields of broken loose ice. They were in general narrow, but of a considerable length, in the direction of N. W. and S. E. The ice was so close in one, that it would hardly admit the ship through it. The pieces were flat, from four to six or eight inches thick, and appeared of that sort of ice which is generally formed in bays or rivers. Others again were different; the pieces forming various honey-combed branches, exactly like coral rocks, and exhibiting such a variety of figures as can hardly be conceived.

We supposed this ice to have broke from the main field we had lately left; and which I was determined to get to the South of, or behind, if possible; in order to satisfy myself whether or no it joined to any land, as had been conjectured. With this view I kept on to the westward, with a gentle gale at South, and S. S. W. and soon after six o'clock in the evening, we saw some penguins, which occasioned us to sound; but we found no ground with 150 fathoms.

In the morning of the 27th, we saw more loose ice, but not many islands; and those we did see were but small. The day being calm and pleasant, and the sea smooth, we hoisted out a boat, from which Mr. Forster shot a penguin.

Sunday 27.



1772.
December.

and some peterels. These penguins differ not from those seen in other parts of the world, except in some minute particulars distinguishable only by naturalists. Some of the peterels were of the blue sort; but differed from those before mentioned, in not having a broad bill; and the ends of their tail feathers were tipped with white instead of dark blue. But whether these were only the distinctions betwixt the male and female, was a matter disputed by our naturalists. We were now in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 19'$ South, longitude $24^{\circ} 39'$ East, and took the opportunity of the calm to sound; but found no ground with a line of 220 fathoms. The calm continued till six in the evening, when it was succeeded by a light breeze from the East, which afterwards increased to a fresh gale.

Monday 28.

In the morning of the 28th I made the signal to the Adventure to spread four miles on my starboard beam; and in this position we continued sailing W. S. W. until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the hazy weather, attended with snow showers, made it necessary for us to join. Soon after we reefed our topsails, being surrounded on all sides with islands of ice. In the morning of the 29th we let them out again, and set top-gallant sails; still continuing our course to the westward; and meeting with several penguins. At noon we were, by observation, in the latitude of $59^{\circ} 12'$, longitude $19^{\circ} 1'$ East; which is 3° more to the West than we were when we first fell in with the field ice; so that it is pretty clear that it joined to no land, as was conjectured.

Tuesday 29.

Having come to a resolution, to run as far West as the meridian of Cape Circumcision, provided we met with no impediment, as the distance was not more than 80 leagues, the wind favourable,
and



and the sea seemed to be pretty clear of ice, I sent on board for Captain Furneaux, to make him acquainted therewith; and after dinner he returned to his ship. At one o'clock we steered for an island of ice, thinking, if there were any loose ice round it, to take some on board, and convert it into fresh water. At four we brought to, close under the lee of the island; where we did not find what we wanted, but saw upon it eighty-six penguins. This piece of ice was about half a mile in circuit, and one hundred feet high and upwards; for we lay for some minutes with every sail becalmed under it. The side on which the penguins were, rose sloping from the sea, so as to admit them to creep up it.

1772.
December.
Tuesday 29.

It is a received opinion, that penguins never go far from land, and that the sight of them is a sure indication of its vicinity. This opinion may hold good where there are no ice islands; but where such are, these birds, as well as many others, which usually keep near the shores, finding a roosting place upon these islands, may be brought by them a great distance from any land. It will, however, be said, that they must go on shore to breed; that probably the females were there; and that these are only the males which we saw. Be this as it may, I shall continue to take notice of these birds whenever we see them, and leave every one to judge for himself.

We continued our course to the westward, with a gentle gale at E. N. E.; the weather being sometimes tolerably clear, and at other times thick and hazy, with snow. The thermometer for a few days past was from 31 to 36. At nine o'clock the next morning, being the 30th, we shot one of the white birds; upon which we lowered a boat into the

Wednes. 30.

F

water



1772.
December.
Wednes. 30.

water to take it up; and by that means killed a penguin, which weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The white bird was of the peterel tribe; the bill, which is rather short, is of a colour between black and dark blue; and their legs and feet are blue. I believe them to be the same sort of birds that Bouvet mentions to have seen, when he was off Cape Circumcision.

Thursday 31. We continued our westerly course till eight o'clock in the evening, when we steered N. W. the point on which I reckoned the above-mentioned Cape to bear. At mid-night we fell in with loose ice, which soon after obliged us to tack, and stretch to the southward. At half an hour past two o'clock in the morning of the 31st, we stood for it again, thinking to take some on board; but this was found impracticable. For the wind, which had been at N. E. now veered to S. E., and increasing to a fresh gale, brought with it such a sea as made it very dangerous for the ships to remain among the ice. The danger was yet farther increased, by discovering an immense field to the north, extending from N. E. by E. to S. W. by W. farther than the eye could reach. As we were not above two or three miles from this, and surrounded by loose ice, there was no time to deliberate. We presently wore; got our tacks on board; hauled to the South; and soon got clear; but not before we had received several hard knocks from the loose pieces, which were of the largest sort, and among which we saw a seal. In the afternoon the wind increased in such a manner, as to oblige us to hand the top-sails, and strike top-gallant-yards. At eight o'clock we tacked and stood to the East till midnight; when, being in the latitude of $60^{\circ} 21'$ South, longitude $13^{\circ} 32'$ East, we stood again to the West.

Next



Next day, towards noon, the gale abated; so that we could carry close-reefed top-sails. But the weather continued thick and hazy, with sleet and snow, which froze on the rigging as it fell, and ornamented the whole with icicles; the mercury in the thermometer being generally below the freezing point. This weather continued till near noon the next day; at which time we were in the latitude of $59^{\circ} 12'$ South; longitude $9^{\circ} 45'$ East; and here we saw some penguins.

1773.
January.
Friday 1.

The wind had now veered to the West, and was so moderate, that we could bear two reefs out of the top-sails. In the afternoon, we were favoured with a sight of the moon, whose face we had seen but once since we left the Cape of Good Hope. By this a judgment may be formed of the sort of weather we had had since we left that place. We did not fail to seize the opportunity to make several observations of the sun and moon. The longitude deduced from them was $9^{\circ} 34' 30''$ East. Mr. Kendal's watch, at the same time, giving $10^{\circ} 6'$ East; and the latitude was $58^{\circ} 53' 30''$ South.

Saturday 2.

This longitude is nearly the same that is assigned to Cape Circumcision; and at the going down of the sun we were about ninety-five leagues to the south of the latitude it is said to lie in. At this time the weather was so clear that we might have seen land at fourteen or fifteen leagues distance. It is therefore very probable, that what Bouvet took for land, was nothing but mountains of ice, surrounded by loose or field ice. We ourselves were undoubtedly deceived by the ice hills, the day we first fell in with the field ice. Nor was it an improbable conjecture, that that ice joined to land. The probability was however now greatly lessened, if not entirely set aside. For the space between the northern edge of the ice, along which we sailed, and our route to the west,

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when



1773.
January.
Sunday 3.

when south of it, nowhere exceeded 100 leagues; and in some places not 60. But a view of the chart will best explain this. The clear weather continued no longer than three o'clock the next morning; when it was succeeded by a thick fog, fleet, and snow. The wind also veered to N. E., and blew a fresh gale, with which we stood to S. E. It increased in such a manner, that before noon we were brought under close-reefed top-sails. The wind continued to veer to the north; at last fixed at N. W. and was attended with intervals of clear weather.

Monday 4.

Our course was East, $\frac{3}{4}$ North, till noon the next day, when we were in the latitude of $59^{\circ} 2'$ South, and nearly under the same meridian as we were when we fell in with the last field of ice, five days before: so that had it remained in the same situation, we must now have been in the middle of it. Whereas we did not so much as see any. We cannot suppose that so large a float of ice as this was, could be destroyed in so short a time. It therefore must have drifted to the northward; and this makes it probable that there is no land under this meridian, between the latitude of 55° and 59° , where we had supposed some to lie, as mentioned above.

As we were now only sailing over a part of the sea where we had been before, I directed the course E. S. E. in order to get more to the south. We had the advantage of a fresh gale, and the disadvantage of a thick fog; much snow and fleet, which, as usual, froze on our rigging as it fell; so that every rope was covered with the finest transparent ice I ever saw. This afforded an agreeable sight enough to the eye, but conveyed to the mind an idea of coldness, much greater than it really was: for the weather was rather milder than it had been for some time past, and the sea
less







Drawn from Nature by W. Hedges.

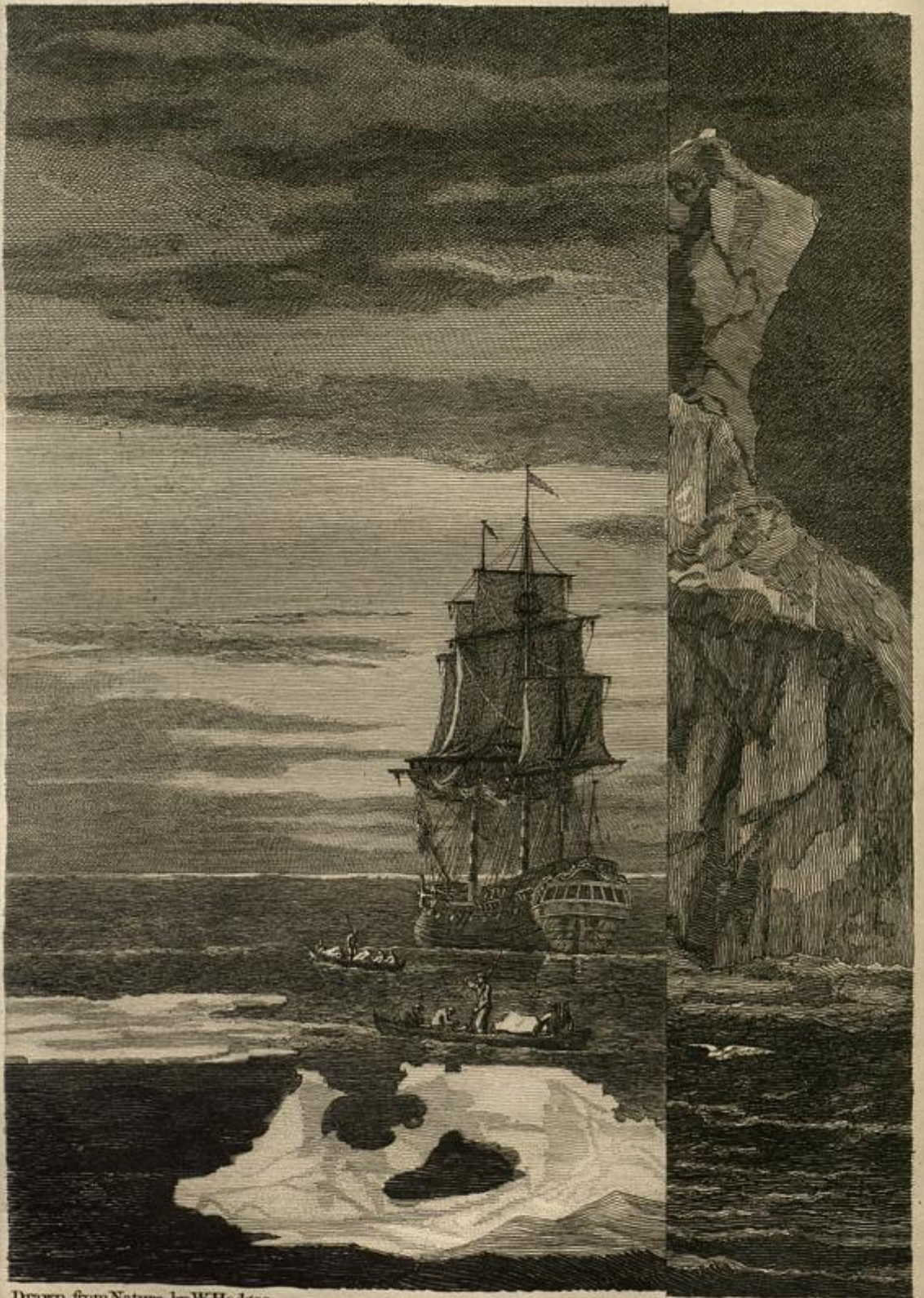
THE ICE ISLANDS, seen the 9th of Jan^y 1773.

Published 1773 by W. Sturges at New Street Door Lane & The Capital in the Strand London.

Engraved by R. T. Pinner.
N^o XXX.



Landesbibliothek Oldenburg



Drawn from Nature by W.Hodges .

Engrav'd by B.T.Pouncy.
N^o. XXX

less incumbered with ice. But the worst was, the ice so clogged the rigging, sails and blocks, as to make them exceedingly bad to handle. Our people, however, surmounted those difficulties with a steady perseverance, and withstood this intense cold much better than I expected.

1773.
January.
Monday 4.

We continued to steer to the E. S. E., with a fresh gale at N. W., attended with snow and sleet, till the 8th, when we were in the latitude of $61^{\circ} 12'$ South, longitude $31^{\circ} 47'$ East. In the afternoon we passed more ice islands than we had seen for several days. Indeed they were now so familiar to us, that they were often passed unnoticed; but more generally unseen on account of the thick weather. At nine o'clock in the evening, we came to one, which had a quantity of loose ice about it. As the wind was moderate, and the weather tolerably fair, we shortened sail, and stood on and off, with a view of taking some on board on the return of light. But, at four o'clock in the morning, finding ourselves to leeward of this ice, we bore down to an island to leeward of us; there being about it some loose ice, part of which we saw break off. There we brought to; hoisted out three boats; and, in about five or six hours, took up as much ice as yielded fifteen tons of good fresh water. The pieces we took up were hard, and solid as a rock; some of them were so large, that we were obliged to break them with pick-axes, before they could be taken into the boats.

Friday 8.

Saturday 9.

The salt water which adhered to the ice, was so trifling as not to be tasted, and, after it had lain on deck a short time, entirely drained off; and the water which the ice yielded, was perfectly sweet and well-tasted. Part of the ice we broke in pieces, and put into casks; some we melted

in



1773.
January.
Saturday 9.

in the coppers, and filled up the casks with the water; and some we kept on deck for present use. The melting and flowing away the ice is a little tedious, and takes up some time; otherwise this is the most expeditious way of watering I ever met with.

Monday 11.

Tuesday 12.

Having got on board this supply of water, and the Adventure about two-thirds as much (of which we stood in great need), as we had once broke the ice, I did not doubt of getting more whenever we were in want. I therefore, without hesitation, directed our course more to the South, with a gentle gale at N. W. attended, as usual, with snow showers. In the morning of the 11th, being then in the latitude of $62^{\circ} 44'$ South, longitude 37° East, the variation of the compass was $24^{\circ} 10'$ West, and the following morning in the latitude of $64^{\circ} 12'$ South, longitude $38^{\circ} 14'$ East, by the mean of three compasses, it was no more than $23^{\circ} 52'$ West. In this situation we saw some penguins; and being near an island of ice, from which several pieces had broken, we hoisted out two boats, and took on board as much as filled all our empty casks; and the Adventure did the same. While this was doing, Mr. Forster shot an albatross, whose plumage was of a colour between brown and dark grey, the head and upper side of the wings rather inclining to black, and it had white eye-brows. We began to see these birds about the time of our first falling in with the ice islands; and some had accompanied us ever since. These, and the dark-brown sort with a yellow bill, were the only albatrosses that had not now forsaken us.

At four o'clock P. M. we hoisted in the boats, and made sail to the S. E., with a gentle breeze at S. by W., attended with showers of snow.

†

On



On the 13th, at two o'clock A. M. it fell calm. Of this we took the opportunity to hoist out a boat, to try the current, which we found to set N. W. near one third of a mile an hour. At the time of trying the current, a Fahrenheit's thermometer was immersed in the sea 100 fathoms below its surface, where it remained twenty minutes. When it came up, the mercury stood at 32; which is the freezing point. Some little time after, being exposed to the surface of the sea, it rose to $33\frac{1}{2}$; and in the open air to 36. The calm continued till five o'clock in the evening, when it was succeeded by a light breeze from the South and S. E., with which we stood to the N. E. with all our sails set.

1773.
January.
Wednes. 13.

Though the weather continued fair, the sky, as usual, was clouded. However, at nine o'clock the next morning, it was clear; and we were enabled to observe several distances between the sun and moon. The mean result of which gave $39^{\circ} 30' 30''$ East longitude. Mr. Kendal's watch, at the same time, gave $38^{\circ} 27' 45''$, which is $1^{\circ} 2' 45''$ West of the observations: whereas, on the 3d instant, it was half a degree East of them.

Thursday 14.

In the evening I found the variation, by the mean }
of Azimuths taken with Gregory's compass, to be } $28^{\circ} 14' 0''$
By the mean of six Azimuths by one of Dr. Knight's $28 32 0$
And by another of Dr. Knight's - - - - $28 34 0$
Our latitude at this time was $63^{\circ} 57'$, longitude $39^{\circ} 38\frac{1}{2}''$
East.

Friday 15.

The succeeding morning, the 15th, being then in latitude $63^{\circ} 33'$ South, the longitude was observed by the following persons, viz.

Myself,



1773. January.	Friday 15.	Myself, being the mean of six distances of the	}	40° 1' 45" E.
		sun and moon - - - - -		
		Mr. Wales, ditto - - - - -		39 29 45
		Ditto - - ditto - - - - -		39 56 45
		Lieutenant Clerke, ditto - - - - -		39 38 0
		Mr. Gilbert, ditto - - - - -		39 48 45
		Mr. Smith, ditto - - - - -		39 18 15
		Mean - - - - -		<u>39 42 12</u>
		Mr. Kendal's watch made - - - - -		<u>38 41 30</u>

Which is nearly the same difference as the day before. But Mr. Wales and I took each of us six distances of the sun and moon, with the telescopes fixed to our sextants, which brought out the longitude nearly the same as the watch. The results were as follows:—By Mr. Wales $38^{\circ} 35' 30''$, and by me $38^{\circ} 36' 45''$.

It is impossible for me to say whether these or the former are the nearest the truth; nor can I assign any probable reason for so great a disagreement. We certainly can observe with greater accuracy through the telescope, than with the common sight, when the ship is sufficiently steady. The use of the telescope is found difficult at first; but a little practice will make it familiar. By the assistance of the watch, we shall be able to discover the greatest error this method of observing the longitude at sea is liable to; which, at the greatest, does not exceed a degree and an half, and in general will be found to be much less. Such is the improvement navigation has received by the astronomers and mathematical instrument makers of this age; by the former, from the valuable tables they have communicated to the Public, under the direction of the Board of Longitude, and contained in the astronomical ephemeris; and by the latter, from the great accuracy they observe in

6

making

making instruments, without which the tables would, in a great measure, lose their effect. The preceding observations were made by four different sextants, of different workmen. Mine was made by Mr. Bird; one of Mr. Wales's by Mr. Dollond; the other, and Mr. Clerke's, by Mr. Ramsden; as also Mr. Gilbert's and Smith's, who observed with the same instrument.

1773.
January.
Friday 15.

Five tolerably fine days had now succeeded one another. This, besides giving us an opportunity to make the preceding observations, was very serviceable to us on many other accounts, and came at a very seasonable time. For, having on board a good quantity of fresh water, or ice, which was the same thing, the people were enabled to wash and dry their cloaths and linen; a care that can never be enough attended to in all long voyages. The winds, during this time, blew in gentle gales, and the weather was mild. Yet the mercury in the thermometer never rose above 36; and was frequently as low as the freezing point.

In the afternoon, having but little wind, I brought to under an island of ice, and sent a boat to take up some. In the evening the wind freshened at East, and was attended with snow showers and thick hazy weather, which continued great part of the 16th. As we met with little ice, I stood to the South, close hauled; and at six o'clock in the evening, being in the latitude of $64^{\circ} 56'$ South, longitude $39^{\circ} 35'$ East, I found the variation by Gregory's compass to be $26^{\circ} 41'$ West. At this time, the motion of the ship was so great, that I could by no means observe with any of Dr. Knight's compasses. Saturday 16.

As the wind remained invariably fixed at East, and E. by S., I continued to stand to the South; and on the 17th, be- Sunday 17.

G

tween



1773.
January.
Sunday 17.

tween eleven and twelve o'clock, we crossed the Antarctic Circle in the longitude of $39^{\circ} 35'$ East; for at noon we were by observation in the latitude of $66^{\circ} 36' 30''$ South. The weather was now become tolerably clear, so that we could see several leagues round us; and yet we had only seen one island of ice since the morning. But about four P. M. as we were steering to the South, we observed the whole sea in a manner covered with ice, from the direction of S. E., round by the South to West.

In this space, thirty-eight ice islands, great and small, were seen, besides loose ice in abundance, so that we were obliged to luff for one piece, and bear up for another, and, as we continued to advance to the South, it increased in such a manner, that at $\frac{3}{4}$ past six o'clock, being then in the latitude of $67^{\circ} 15'$ South, we could proceed no farther; the ice being entirely closed to the South, in the whole extent from East to W. S. W., without the least appearance of any opening. This immense field was composed of different kinds of ice; such as high hills; loose or broken pieces packed close together, and what, I think, Greenlandmen call field-ice. A float of this kind of ice lay to the S. E. of us, of such extent that I could see no end to it, from the mast head. It was sixteen or eighteen feet high at least; and appeared of a pretty equal height and surface. Here, we saw many whales playing about the ice; and, for two days before, had seen several flocks of the brown and white pintadoes, which we named Antarctic peterels, because they seem to be natives of that region. They are, undoubtedly, of the peterel tribe; are, in every respect, shaped like the pintadoes, differing only from them in colour. The head and fore-part of the body of these, are brown; and the hind-part of the body, tail, and ends of the wings, are white.



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-stern. 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

H

no



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.

H 2 While



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.

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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:



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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, fleet, 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.

1773.
March.

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,



1773.
March.
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-fails.

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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March.
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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March.
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-

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ward



1773.
March.

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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Thursday 25.

Friday 26.



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March.
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.



C H A P. IV.

Transactions in Dusky Bay, with an Account of several Interviews with the Inhabitants.

AS I did not like the place we had anchored in, I sent Lieutenant Pickersgill over to the S. E. side of the bay, to search for a better; and I went myself to the other side, for the same purpose, where I met with an exceedingly snug harbour, but nothing else worthy of notice. Mr. Pickersgill reported, upon his return, that he had found a good harbour, with every conveniency. As I liked the situation of this, better than the other of my own finding, I determined to go there in the morning. The fishing-boat was very successful; returning with fish sufficient for all hands for supper; and, in a few hours in the morning, caught as many as served for dinner. This gave us certain hopes of being plentifully supplied with this article. Nor did the shores and woods appear less destitute of wild fowl; so that we hoped to enjoy, with ease, what, in our situation, might be called the luxuries of life. This determined me to stay some time in this bay, in order to examine it thoroughly; as no one had ever landed before, on any of the southern parts of this country.

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March.
Friday 26.

On the 27th, at nine o'clock in the morning, we got under sail with a light breeze at S. W., and working over to Pickersgill Harbour, entered it by a channel scarcely twice the width of the ship; and, in a small creek, moored head and stern, so near the shore as to reach it with a brow or stage,

Saturday 27.



1773.
March.
Saturday 27.

stage, which Nature had in a manner prepared for us in a large tree, whose end or top reached our gunwale. Wood, for fuel and other purposes, was here so convenient, that our yards were locked in the branches of the trees; and, about 100 yards from our stern, was a fine stream of fresh water. Thus situated, we began to clear places in the woods, in order to set up the astronomer's observatory, the forge to repair our iron work, tents for the sail-makers and coopers to repair the sails and casks in; to land our empty casks, to fill water, and to cut down wood for fuel; all of which were absolutely necessary occupations. We also began to brew beer from the branches or leaves of a tree, which much resembles the American black spruce. From the knowledge I had of this tree, and the similarity it bore to the spruce, I judged that, with the addition of inspissated juice of wort and melasses, it would make a very wholesome beer, and supply the want of vegetables, which this place did not afford; and the event proved, that I was not mistaken.

Now I have mentioned the inspissated juice of wort, it will not be amiss, in this place, to inform the reader that I had made several trials of it since I left the Cape of Good Hope, and found it to answer in a cold climate, beyond all expectation. The juice, diluted in warm water, in the proportion of twelve parts water to one part juice, made a very good and well-tasted small beer. Some juice which I had of Mr. Pelham's own preparing, would bear sixteen parts water. By making use of warm water, (which I think ought always to be done) and keeping it in a warm place, if the weather be cold, no difficulty will be found in fermenting

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The SPRUCE FIR of NEW ZEELAND. N. LI.

Published Feb. 1. 1777, by W. Strahan in New Street, Shoe Lane, & Tho. Cadell in the Strand, London.

LANDESBIBLIOTHEK
OLDENBURG
1874



it. A little grounds of either small or strong beer, will answer as well as yeast.

1773.
March.
Saturday 27.

The few sheep and goats we had left, were not likely to fare quite so well as ourselves; there being no grass here, but what was coarse and harsh. It was, however, not so bad, but that we expected they would devour it with great greediness, and were the more surpris'd to find that they would not taste it; nor did they seem over fond of the leaves of more tender plants. Upon examination, we found their teeth loose; and that many of them had every other symptom of an inveterate sea scurvy. Out of four ewes and two rams which I brought from the Cape, with an intent to put ashore in this country, I had only been able to preserve one of each; and even these were in so bad a state, that it was doubtful if they could recover; notwithstanding all the care possible had been taken of them.

Some of the officers, on the 28th, went up the bay in a small boat on a shooting party; but, discovering inhabitants, they returned before noon, to acquaint me therewith; for hitherto we had not seen the least vestige of any. They had but just got aboard, when a canoe appeared off a point about a mile from us, and soon after, returned behind the point out of sight, probably owing to a shower of rain which then fell: for it was no sooner over, than the canoe again appeared, and came within musket-shot of the ship. There were in it seven or eight people. They remained looking at us for some time, and then returned; all the signs of friendship we could make, did not prevail on them to come nearer. After dinner I took two boats and went in search of them, in the cove where they were first seen, accompanied by several of the officers and gentlemen. We found the
canoe.



1773.
March.
Sunday 28.

canoe (at least a canoe) hauled upon the shore near to two small huts, where were several fire-places, some fishing nets, a few fish lying on the shore, and some in the canoe. But we saw no people; they, probably, had retired into the woods. After a short stay, and leaving in the canoe some medals, looking-glasses, beads, &c. we embarked and rowed to the head of the cove, where we found nothing remarkable. In returning back we put ashore at the same place as before; but still saw no people. However, they could not be far off, as we smelled the smoke of fire, though we did not see it. But I did not care to search farther, or to force an interview which they seemed to avoid; well knowing that the way to obtain this, was to leave the time and place to themselves. It did not appear that any thing I had left had been touched; however, I now added a hatchet, and, with the night, returned on board.

Monday 29.

On the 29th were showers till the afternoon; when a party of the officers made an excursion up the bay; and Mr. Forster and his party were out botanizing. Both parties returned in the evening without meeting with any thing worthy of notice; and the two following days, every one was confined to the ship on account of rainy stormy weather.

April.
Thursday 1.

In the afternoon of the 1st of April, accompanied by several of the gentlemen, I went to see if any of the articles I had left for the Indians were taken away. We found every thing remaining in the canoe; nor did it appear that any body had been there since. After shooting some birds, one of which was a duck, with a blue-grey plumage and soft bill, we, in the evening, returned on board.

Friday 2.

The 2d, being a pleasant morning, Lieutenants Clerke and Edgcumb, and the two Mr. Forsters, went in a boat up the



the bay to search for the productions of nature; and myself, Lieutenant Pickersgill, and Mr. Hodges, went to take a view of the N. W. side. In our way, we touched at the seal rock, and killed three seals, one of which afforded us much sport. After passing several isles, we at length came to the most northern and western arms of the bay; the same as is formed by the land of Five Fingers Point. In the bottom of this arm or cove we found many ducks, wood hens, and other wild fowl, some of which we killed, and returned on board at ten o'clock in the evening; where the other party had arrived several hours before us, after having had but indifferent sport. They took with them a black dog we had got at the Cape, who, at the first musquet they fired, ran into the woods, from whence he would not return. The three following days were rainy; so that no excursions were made.

1773.
April.

Early in the morning on the 6th, a shooting party, made up of the officers, went to Goose Cove, the place where I was the 2d; and myself, accompanied by the two Mr. Forsters and Mr. Hodges, set out to continue the survey of the bay. My attention was directed to the North side, where I discovered a fine capacious cove, in the bottom of which is a fresh water river; on the west side several beautiful small cascades; and the shores are so steep that a ship might lie near enough to convey the water into her by a hose. In this cove we shot fourteen ducks, besides other birds, which occasioned my calling it Duck Cove.

Tuesday 6.

As we returned in the evening, we had a short interview with three of the natives, one man and two women. They were the first that discovered themselves on the N. E. point of Indian Island, named so on this occasion. We should

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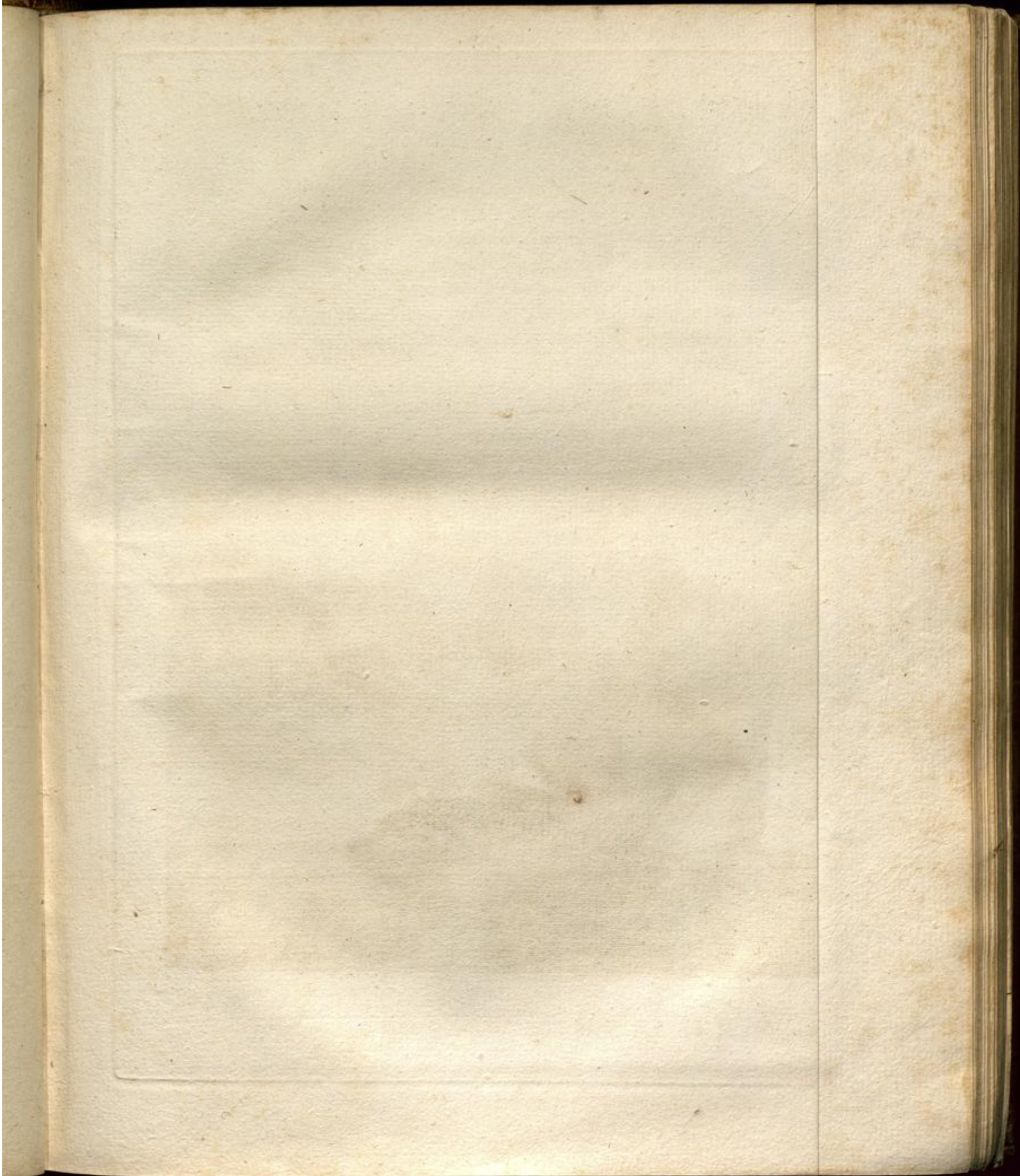
1773.
April.
Tueslay 6.

have passed without seeing them, had not the man hallooed to us. He stood with his club in his hand upon the point of a rock, and behind him, at the skirts of the wood, stood the two women, with each of them a spear. The man could not help discovering great signs of fear when we approached the rock with our boat. He, however, stood firm; nor did he move to take up some things we threw him ashore. At length I landed, went up and embraced him; and presented him with such articles as I had about me, which at once dissipated his fears. Presently after, we were joined by the two women, the gentlemen that were with me, and some of the seamen. After this, we spent about half an hour in chit-chat, little understood on either side, in which the youngest of the two women, bore by far the greatest share. This occasioned one of the seamen to say, that women did not want tongue in any part of the world. We presented them with fish and fowl which we had in our boat; but these they threw into the boat again, giving us to understand that such things they wanted not. Night approaching, obliged us to take leave of them; when the youngest of the two women, whose volubility of tongue exceeded every thing I ever met with, gave us a dance; but the man viewed us with great attention. Some hours after we got on board, the other party returned, having had but indifferent sport.

Wednes. 7.

Next morning, I made the natives another visit, accompanied by Mr. Forster and Mr. Hodges, carrying with me various articles which I presented them with, and which they received with a great deal of indifference, except hatchets and spike-nails; these they most esteemed. This interview was at the same place as last night; and now we
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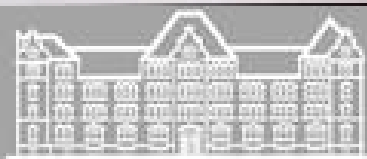
Drawn from Nature by W. Hodges.

Engraved by Leppensiere

N^o. LXIII.

FAMILY IN DUSKY BAY, NEW ZELAND.

Published Feb. 1, 1777, by W^m Sturton, in New Street, Shoe Lane, and Tho^s Cadell, in Bi Strand, London.





Drawn from Nature by W. Hodges .

Engrav'd by L'eperniere

N^o. LXIII .



saw the whole family. It consisted of the man, his two wives (as we supposed), the young woman before mentioned, a boy about fourteen years old, and three small children, the youngest of which was at the breast. They were all well-looking, except one woman, who had a large wen on her upper lip, which made her look disagreeable; and she seemed, on that account, to be in a great measure neglected by the man. They conducted us to their habitation, which was but a little way within the skirts of the wood, and consisted of two mean huts made of the bark of trees. Their canoe, which was a small double one, just large enough to transport the whole family from place to place, lay in a small creek near the huts. During our stay, Mr. Hodges made drawings of most of them; this occasioned them to give him the name of *Toe-toe*, which word, we supposed, signifies marking or painting. When we took leave, the chief presented me with a piece of cloth or garment of their own manufacturing, and some other trifles. I at first thought it was meant as a return for the presents I had made him; but he soon undeceived me, by expressing a desire for one of our boat cloaks. I took the hint, and ordered one to be made for him of red baize, as soon as I got aboard; where rainy weather detained me the following day.

1778.
April.
Wed. 7.

The 9th, being fair weather, we paid the natives another visit, and made known our approach by hallooing to them; but they neither answered us, nor met us at the shore as usual. The reason of this we soon saw; for we found them at their habitations, all dressed and dressing, in their very best, with their hair combed and oiled, tied up upon the crowns of their heads, and stuck with white feathers. Some

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1773.
April.
Friday 9.

wore a fillet of feathers round their heads; and all of them had bunches of white feathers stuck in their ears: thus dressed, and all standing, they received us with great courtesy. I presented the chief with the cloak I had got made for him, with which he seemed so well pleased, that he took his Pattapattou from his girdle, and gave it me. After a short stay, we took leave; and having spent the remainder of the day in continuing my survey of the bay, with the night returned on board.

Monday 12.

Very heavy rains falling on the two following days, no work was done; but the 12th proved clear and serene, and afforded us an opportunity to dry our sails and linen; two things very much wanted; not having had fair weather enough for this purpose since we put into this bay. Mr. Forster and his party also profited by the day in botanizing.

About ten o'clock the family of the natives paid us a visit. Seeing that they approached the ship with great caution, I met them in a boat, which I quitted when I got to them, and went into their canoe. Yet, after all, I could not prevail on them to put along-side the ship, and at last was obliged to leave them to follow their own inclination. At length they put ashore in a little creek hard by us; and, afterwards, came and sat down on the shore abreast of the ship, near enough to speak with us. I now caused the bagpipes and fife to play, and the drum to beat. The two first they did not regard; but the latter caused some little attention in them; nothing, however, could induce them to come on board. But they entered, with great familiarity, into conversation (little understood) with such of the officers and seamen as went to them, paying much greater regard to some than to others; and these we had reason to believe they



they took for women. To one man in particular, the young woman shewed an extraordinary fondness until she discovered his sex, after which she would not suffer him to come near her. Whether it was that she before took him for one of her own sex; or that the man, in order to discover himself, had taken some liberties with her which she thus resented, I know not.

1773.
April.
Monday 12.

In the afternoon, I took Mr. Hodges to a large cascade, which falls from an high mountain on the South side of the bay, about a league above the place where we lay. He took a drawing of it on paper, and afterwards painted it in oil colours; which exhibits, at once, a better description of it than any I can give. Huge heaps of stones lay at the foot of this cascade, which had been broken off and brought by the stream from the adjacent mountains. These stones were of different sorts; none, however, according to Mr. Forster's opinion (who I believe to be a judge), contains either minerals or metals. Nevertheless I brought away specimens of every sort, as the whole country, that is, the rocky part of it, seemed to consist of those stones and no other. This cascade is at the East point of a cove, lying in S. W. two miles, which I named Cascade Cove. In it is good anchorage and other necessaries. At the entrance, lies an island, on each side of which is a passage; that on the East side is much the widest. A little above the isle, and near the S. E. shore, are two rocks which are covered at high water. It was in this cove we first saw the natives.

When I returned aboard in the evening I found our friends the natives had taken up their quarters about 100 yards from our watering place; a very great mark of the confidence they placed in us. This evening, a shooting party



1773:
April.
Monday 12.

party of the officers went over to the North side of the bay, having with them the small cutter to convey them from place to place.

Tuesday 13.

Next morning, accompanied by Mr. Forster, I went in the pinnace to survey the isles and rocks which lie in the mouth of the bay. I began first with those which lie on the S. E. side of Anchor Isle. I found here a very snug cove sheltered from all winds, which we called Luncheon Cove, because here we dined on cray-fish, on the side of a pleasant brook, shaded by the trees from both wind and sun. After dinner we proceeded, by rowing, out to the outermost isles, where we saw many seals, fourteen of which we killed and brought away with us; and might have got many more, would the surf have permitted us to land, with safety, on all the rocks. The next morning, I went out again to continue the survey, accompanied by Mr. Forster. I intended to have landed again on the Seal Isles; but there ran such a high sea that I could not come near them. With some difficulty we rowed out to sea, and round the S. W. point of Anchor Isle. It happened very fortunately that chance directed me to take this course; in which we found the sportsmen's boat adrift, and laid hold of her the very moment she would have been dashed against the rocks. I was not long at a loss to guess how she came there, nor was I under any apprehensions for the gentlemen that had been in her; and, after refreshing ourselves with such as we had to eat and drink, and securing the boat in a small creek, we proceeded to the place where we supposed them to be. This we reached about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and found them upon a small isle in Goose Cove, where, as it was low water, we could not come with our boat until the return of the tide. As this did not happen till three o'clock

o'clock in the morning, we landed on a naked beach, not knowing where to find a better place, and, after some time, having got a fire and broiled some fish, we made a hearty supper, having for sauce a good appetite. This done, we lay down to sleep, having a stony beach for a bed, and the canopy of heaven for a covering. At length the tide permitted us to take off the sportsmen; and with them we embarked, and proceeded for the place where we had left their boat, which we soon reached, having a fresh breeze of wind in our favour attended with rain. When we came to the creek which was on the N. W. side of Anchor Isle, we found there an immense number of blue peterels, some on the wing, others in the woods in holes in the ground, under the roots of trees, and in the crevices of rocks, where there was no getting them, and where we supposed their young were deposited. As not one was to be seen in the day, the old ones were probably, at that time, out at sea searching for food, which in the evening they bring to their young. The noise they made was like the croaking of many frogs. They were, I believe, of the broad bill kind, which are not so commonly seen at sea as the others. Here, however, they are in great numbers; and, flying much about in the night, some of our gentlemen at first took them for bats. After restoring the sportsmen to their boat, we all proceeded for the ship, which we reached by seven o'clock in the morning, not a little fatigued with our expedition. I now learned that our friends the natives returned to their habitation at night; probably foreseeing that rain was at hand; which sort of weather continued the whole of this day.

1773.
April.
Tuesday 13.

Wednesday 14.

On the morning of the 15th, the weather having cleared up and become fair, I set out with two boats to continue the

Thursday 15.



1773.
April.
Thursday 15.

survey of the N. W. side of the bay, accompanied by the two Mr. Forsters and several of the officers, whom I detached in one boat to Goose Cove, where we intended to lodge the night, while I proceeded in the other, examining the harbours and isles which lay in my way. In the doing of this, I picked up about a score of wild fowl, and caught fish sufficient to serve the whole party; and, reaching the place of rendezvous a little before dark, I found all the gentlemen out duck-shooting. They, however, soon returned, not overloaded with game. By this time, the cooks had done their parts, in which little art was required; and after a hearty repast, on what the day had produced, we lay down to rest; but took care to rise early, the next morning, in order to have the other bout among the ducks, before we left the cove.

Friday 16.

Accordingly, at day light, we prepared for the attack. Those who had reconnoitred the place before, chose their stations accordingly; whilst myself and another remained in the boat, and rowed to the head of the cove to start the game; which we did so effectually, that, out of some scores of ducks, we only detained one to ourselves, sending all the rest down to those stationed below. After this, I landed at the head of the cove and walked cross the narrow isthmus that disjoins it from the sea, or rather from another cove which runs in from the sea about one mile, and lies open to the North winds. It, however, had all the appearance of a good harbour and safe anchorage. At the head is a fine sandy beach, where I found an immense number of wood hens, and brought away ten couple of them, which recompensed me for the trouble of crossing the isthmus, through the wet woods, up to the middle in water. About

nine



nine o'clock, we all got collected together, when the success of every one was known; which was by no means answerable to our expectations. The morning, indeed, was very unfavourable for shooting, being rainy the most of the time we were out. After breakfast, we set out on our return to the ship, which we reached by seven o'clock in the evening; with about seven dozen of wild fowl, and two seals; the most of them shot while I was rowing about, exploring the harbours and coves which I found in my way; every place affording something; especially to us, to whom nothing came amiss.

1773.
April.
Friday 16.

It rained all the 17th; but the 18th bringing fair and clear weather, in the evening, our friends the natives before mentioned paid us another visit; and, the next morning, the chief and his daughter were induced to come on board, while the others went out in the canoe fishing. Before they came on board I shewed them our goats and sheep that were on shore; which they viewed, for a moment, with a kind of stupid insensibility. After this, I conducted them to the brow; but before the chief set his foot upon it to come into the ship, he took a small green branch in his hand, with which he struck the ship's side several times, repeating a speech or prayer. When this was over, he threw the branch into the main chains, and came on board. This custom and manner of making peace, as it were, is practised by all the nations in the South Seas that I have seen.

Saturday 17.
Sunday 18.

Monday 19.

I took them both down into the cabin, where we were to breakfast. They sat at table with us, but would not taste any of our victuals. The chief wanted to know where we slept, and indeed to pry into every corner of the cabin, every part of which he viewed with some surprize. But

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1773.
April.
Monday 19.

it was not possible to fix his attention to any one thing a single moment. The works of art appeared to him in the same light as those of nature, and were as far removed beyond his comprehension. What seemed to strike them most was the number and strength of our decks, and other parts of the ship. The chief, before he came aboard, presented me with a piece of cloth and a green talk hatchet; to Mr. Forster he also gave a piece of cloth; and the girl gave another to Mr. Hodges. This custom of making presents, before they receive any, is common with the natives of the South Sea isles; but I never saw it practised in New Zealand before. Of all the various articles I gave my guest, hatchets and spike-nails were the most valuable in his eyes. These he never would suffer to go out of his hands after he had once laid hold of them; whereas many other articles he would lay carelessly down any where, and at last leave them behind him.

As soon as I could get quit of them, they were conducted into the gun-room, where I left them, and set out with two boats to examine the head of the bay; myself in one, accompanied by Mr. Forster and Mr. Hodges; and Lieutenant Cooper in the other. We proceeded up the South side; and without meeting with any thing remarkable, got to the head of the bay by sun-set; where we took up our lodging for the night, at the first place we could land upon; for the flats hindered us from getting quite to the head.

Tuesday 20.

At day-light in the morning, I took two men in the small boat, and, with Mr. Forster, went to take a view of the flat land at the head of the bay, near to where we spent the night. We landed on one side, and ordered the boat to meet us on the other side; but had not been long on shore



shore before we saw some ducks, which, by their creeping through the bushes, we got a shot at, and killed one. The moment we had fired, the natives, whom we had not discovered before, set up a most hideous noise in two or three places close by us. We halloed in our turn; and, at the same time, retired to our boat, which was full half a mile off. The natives kept up their clamouring noise, but did not follow us. Indeed we found, afterwards, that they could not; because of a branch of the river between us and them; nor did we find their numbers answerable to the noise they made. As soon as we got to our boat, and found that there was a river that would admit us, I rowed in, and was soon after joined by Mr. Cooper, in the other boat. With this reinforcement I proceeded up the river, shooting wild ducks, of which there were great numbers; as we went along, now and then, hearing the natives in the woods. At length two appeared on the banks of the river, a man and a woman; and the latter kept waving something white in her hand, as a sign of friendship. Mr. Cooper being near them, I called to him to land, as I wanted to take the advantage of the tide to get as high up as possible, which did not much exceed half a mile, when I was stopped by the strength of the stream and great stones which lay in the bed of the river.

1773.
April.
Tuesday 20.

On my return, I found that, as Mr. Cooper did not land when the natives expected him, they had retired into the woods; but two others now appeared on the opposite bank. I endeavoured to have an interview with them; but this I could not effect. For, as I approached the shore, they always retired farther into the woods, which were so thick as to cover them from our sight. The falling tide

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obliged



1773.
April.
Tuesday 20.

obliged me to retire out of the river, to the place where we had spent the night. There we breakfasted, and afterwards embarked, in order to return on board; but, just as we were going, we saw two men, on the opposite shore, hallooing to us, which induced me to row over to them. I landed, with two others, unarmed; the two natives standing about 100 yards from the water side, with each a spear in his hand. When we three advanced, they retired; but stood when I advanced alone.

It was some little time before I could prevail upon them to lay down their spears. This, at last, one of them did; and met me with a grass plant in his hand, one end of which he gave me to hold, while he held the other. Standing in this manner, he began a speech, not one word of which I understood; and made some long pauses; waiting, as I thought, for me to answer; for, when I spoke, he proceeded. As soon as this ceremony was over, which was not long, we saluted each other. He then took his Hahou, or coat, from off his own back, and put it upon mine; after which peace seemed firmly established. More people joining us did not in the least alarm them; on the contrary they saluted every one as he came up.

I gave to each a hatchet and a knife, having nothing else with me: perhaps these were the most valuable things I could give them; at least they were the most useful. They wanted us to go to their habitation, telling us they would give us something to eat; and I was sorry that the tide, and other circumstances, would not permit me to accept of their invitation. More people were seen in the skirts of the wood, but none of them joined us; probably these were their wives and children. When we took leave they fol-



lowed us to our boat, and seeing the musquets lying across the stern, they made signs for them to be taken away; which being done, they came along side and assisted us to launch her. At this time, it was necessary for us to look well after them, for they wanted to take away every thing they could lay their hands upon, except the musquets. These they took care not to touch, being taught by the slaughter they had seen us make among the wild fowl, to look upon them as instruments of death.

1773.
April.
Tuesday 20.

We saw no canoes or other boats with them; two or three logs of wood tied together served the same purpose; and were indeed sufficient for the navigation of the river, on the banks of which they lived. There fish and fowl were in such plenty, that they had no occasion to go far for food; and they have but few neighbours to disturb them. The whole number at this place, I believe, does not exceed three families.

It was noon when we took leave of these two men, and proceeded down the North side of the bay; which I explored in my way, and the isles that lie in the middle. Night, however, overtook us, and obliged me to leave one arm unlooked into, and hasten to the ship, which we reached by eight o'clock. I then learnt that the man and his daughter stayed on board the day before till noon; and that, having understood from our people what things were left in Cascade Cove, the place where they were first seen, he sent and took them away. He and his family remained near us till to-day, when they all went away, and we saw them no more; which was the more extraordinary, as he never left us empty-handed. From one or another he did not get less than nine or ten hatchets, three or four times that
number.



1773.
April.
Tuesday 20.

number of large spike nails, besides many other articles. So far as these things may be counted riches in New Zealand, he exceeds every man there; being at this time possessed of more hatchets and axes than are in the whole country besides.

Wednes. 21.

In the afternoon of the 21st, I went with a party out to the isles on seal hunting. The surf ran so high that we could only land in one place, where we killed ten. These animals served us for three purposes; the skins we made use of for our rigging; the fat gave oil for our lamps; and the flesh we eat. Their harflets are equal to that of a hog, and the flesh of some of them eats little inferior to beef-steaks. The following day nothing worthy of notice was done.

Friday 23.

In the morning of the 23d, Mr. Pickerfgill, Mr. Gilbert, and two others, went to the Cascade Cove, in order to ascend one of the mountains, the summit of which they reached by two o'clock in the afternoon, as we could see by the fire they made. In the evening they returned on board, and reported that, in-land, nothing was to be seen but barren mountains with huge craggy precipices, disjoined by valleys, or rather chasms, frightful to behold. On the S. E. side of Cape West, four miles out at sea, they discovered a ridge of rocks, on which the waves broke very high. I believe these rocks to be the same we saw the evening we first fell in with the land.

Saturday 24.

Having five geese left out of those we brought from the Cape of Good Hope, I went with them next morning to Goose Cove (named so on this account), where I left them. I chose this place for two reasons; first, here are no inhabitants to disturb them; and secondly, here being the most food, I make no doubt but that they will breed, and may
in



in time spread over the whole country, and fully answer my intention in leaving them. We spent the day shooting in and about the Cove, and returned aboard about ten o'clock in the evening. One of the party shot a white hern, which agreed exactly with Mr. Pennant's description, in his British Zoology, of the white hems that either now are, or were formerly, in England.

1773.
April.
Saturday 24.

The 25th was the eighth fair day we had had successively; a circumstance, I believe, very uncommon in this place, especially at this season of the year. This fair weather gave us an opportunity to complete our wood and water, to overhaul the rigging, caulk the ship, and put her in a condition for sea. Fair weather was, however, now at an end; for it began to rain this evening, and continued, without intermission, till noon the next day, when we cast off the shore fasts, hove the ship out of the creek to her anchor, and steadied her with an hawser to the shore.

Sunday 25.

Monday 26.

On the 27th, hazy weather, with showers of rain. In the morning I set out, accompanied by Mr. Pickersgill and the two Mr. Forsters, to explore the arm or inlet I discovered the day I returned from the head of the bay. After rowing about two leagues up it, or rather down, I found it to communicate with the sea, and to afford a better outlet for ships bound to the North than the one I came in by. After making this discovery, and refreshing ourselves on broiled fish and wild fowl, we set out for the ship, and got on board at eleven o'clock at night; leaving two arms we had discovered, and which run in the East, unexplored. In this expedition we shot forty-four birds, sea-pies, ducks, &c. without going one foot out of our way, or causing any other delay than picking them up.

Tuesday 27.

I.

Having.



1773.
April.
Wednes. 28.

Having got the tents and every other article on board on the 28th, we only now waited for a wind to carry us out of the harbour, and through New Passage, the way I proposed to go to sea. Every thing being removed from the shore, I set fire to the top-wood, &c. in order to dry a piece of the ground we had occupied, which, next morning, I dug up, and sowed with several sorts of garden feeds. The soil was such as did not promise success to the planter; it was, however, the best we could find. At two o'clock in the afternoon, we weighed with a light breeze at S. W., and stood up the bay for the new passage. Soon after we had got through, between the East end of Indian Island and the West end of Long Island, it fell calm, which obliged us to anchor in forty-three fathom water, under the North side of the latter island.

Thursday 29.

Friday 30.

In the morning of the 30th we weighed again with a light breeze at West, which, together with all our boats a-head towing, was hardly sufficient to stem the current. For, after struggling till six o'clock in the evening, and not getting more than five miles from our last anchoring place, we anchored under the North side of Long Island, not more than one hundred yards from the shore, to which we fastened a hawser.

May.
Saturday 1.

At day-light next morning, May 1st, we got again under sail, and attempted to work to windward, having a light breeze down the bay. At first, we gained ground; but at last, the breeze died away; when we soon lost more than we had got, and were obliged to bear up for a cove on the North side of Long Island, where we anchored in nineteen fathom water, a muddy bottom: in this cove we found two huts not long since inhabited; and near them two very large fire-places



fire-places or ovens, such as they have in the Society Isles. In this cove we were detained by calms, attended with continual rain, till the 4th in the afternoon, when, with the assistance of a small breeze at S. W., we got the length of the reach or passage leading to sea. The breeze then left us, and we anchored under the East point, before a sandy beach, in thirty fathoms water; but this anchoring place hath nothing to recommend it like the one we came from, which hath every thing in its favour.

1773.
May.
Tuesday 4.

In the night we had some very heavy squalls of wind, attended with rain, hail, and snow, and some thunder. Day-light exhibited to our view all the hills and mountains covered with snow. At two o'clock in the afternoon, a light breeze sprung up at S. S. W., which, with the help of our boats, carried us down the passage to our intended anchoring place, where, at eight o'clock, we anchored in sixteen fathoms water and moored, with a hawser to the shore, under the first point on the starboard side, as you come in from sea; from which we were covered by the point.

Wednes. 5.

In the morning of the 6th, I sent Lieutenant Pickersgill, accompanied by the two Mr. Forsters, to explore the second arm which turns in to the East, myself being confined on board by a cold. At the same time, I had every thing got up from between decks, the decks well cleaned and well aired with fires; a thing that ought never to be long neglected in wet moist weather. The fair weather, which had continued all this day, was succeeded in the night by a storm from N. W., which blew in hard squalls, attended with rain, and obliged us to strike top-gallant and lower yards, and to carry out another hawser to the shore. The bad weather con-

Thursday 6.

N

tinued



1773.
May.

Saturday 8.

tinued the whole day and the succeeding night, after which it fell calm with fair weather.

At seven in the morning on the 8th, Mr. Pickerfgill returned, together with his companions, in no very good plight; having been at the head of the arm he was sent to explore, which he judged to extend in to the Eastward about eight miles. In it is a good anchoring-place, wood, fresh water, wild fowl and fish. At nine o'clock I set out to explore the other inlet, or the one next the sea; and ordered Mr. Gilbert the master to go and examine the passage out to sea, while those on board were getting every thing in readiness to depart. I proceeded up the inlet till five o'clock in the afternoon, when bad weather obliged me to return, before I had seen the end of it. As this inlet lay nearly parallel with the sea-coast, I was of opinion that it might communicate with Doubtful Harbour, or some other inlet to the Northward. Appearances were, however, against this opinion, and the bad weather hindered me from determining the point, although a few hours would have done it. I was about ten miles up, and thought I saw the end of it: I found on the North side three coves, in which, as also on the South side, between the main and the isles that lie about four miles up the inlet, is good anchorage, wood, water, and what else can be expected, such as fish and wild fowl: of the latter we killed, in this excursion, three dozen. After a very hard row, against both wind and rain, we got on board about nine o'clock at night, without a dry thread on our backs.

Sunday 9.

This bad weather continued no longer than till the next morning, when it became fair, and the sky cleared up. But as we had not wind to carry us to sea, we made up two shooting



shooting parties; myself, accompanied by the two Mr. Forsters and some others, went to the arm I was in the day before; and the other party to the coves and isles Mr. Gilbert had discovered, when he was out, and where he found many wild fowl. We had a pleasant day, and the evening brought us all on board; myself and party met with good sport; but the other party found little.

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May.

All the forenoon of the 10th, we had strong gales from the West, attended with heavy showers of rain, and blowing in such flurries over high land, as made it unsafe for us to get under sail. The afternoon was more moderate, and became fair; when myself, Mr. Cooper and some others, went out in the boats to the rocks, which lie at this entrance of the bay, to kill seals. The weather was rather unfavourable for this sport, and the sea ran high, so as to make landing difficult; we, however, killed ten; but could only wait to bring away five, with which we returned on board.

Monday 10.

In the morning of the 11th, while we were getting under sail, I sent a boat for the other five seals. At nine o'clock we weighed, with a light breeze at S. E., and stood out to sea, taking up the boat in our way. It was noon before we got clear of the land; at which time we observed in $45^{\circ} 34' 30''$ South; the entrance of the bay bore S. E. by E. and Break-sea isles (the outermost isles that lie at the South point of the entrance of the bay) bore S. S. E. distant three miles; the southermost point, or that of Five Fingers Point, bore South 42° West; and the northermost land N. N. E. In this situation we had a prodigious swell from S. W., which broke, with great violence, on all the shores that were exposed to it.

Tuesday 11.



C H A P. V.

Directions for sailing in and out of Dusky Bay, with an Account of the adjacent Country, its Produce and Inhabitants: Astronomical and Nautical Observations.

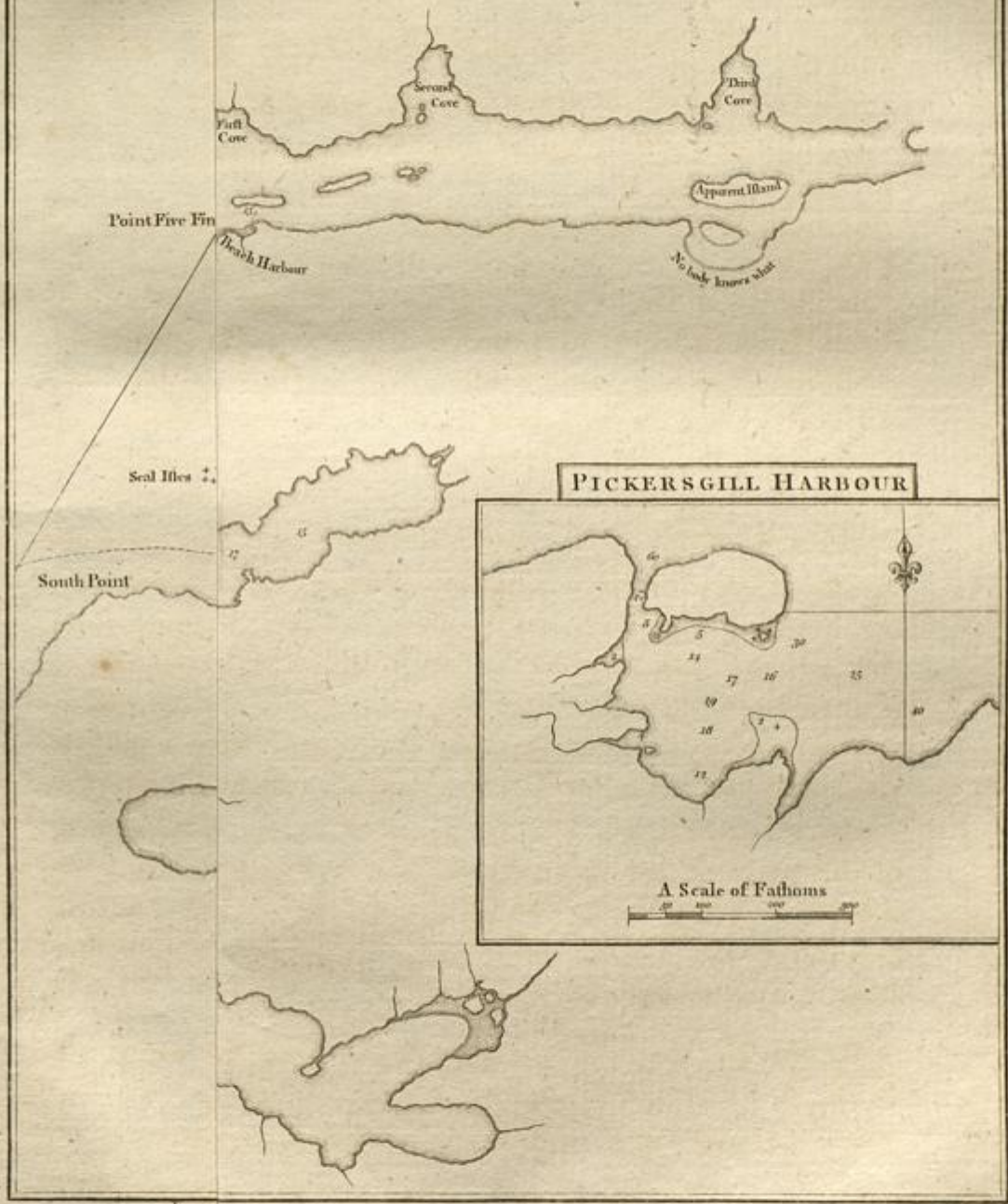
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May.

AS there are few places where I have been in New Zealand, that afford the necessary refreshments in such plenty as Dusky Bay, a short description of it, and of the adjacent country, may prove of use to some future navigators, as well as acceptable to the curious reader. For although this country be far remote from the present trading part of the world, we can, by no means, tell what use future ages may make of the discoveries made in the present. The reader of this journal must already know that there are two entrances to this bay. The South entrance is situated on the North side of Cape West, in latitude $45^{\circ} 48'$ South. It is formed by the land of the Cape to the South, and Five Fingers Point to the North. This point is made remarkable by several pointed rocks lying off it, which, when viewed from certain situations, have some resemblance to the five fingers of a man's hand; from whence it takes its name. The land of this point is still more remarkable by the little similarity it bears to any other of the lands adjacent; being a narrow peninsula lying North and South, of a moderate and equal height, and all covered with wood.

To sail into the bay by this entrance is by no means difficult, as I know of no danger but what shews itself. The worst that attends it, is the depth of water, which is too great



SKETCH OF
KY BAY in NEW ZEELAND;
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SKETCH OF
DUSKY BAY in NEW ZEELAND;
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great to admit of anchorage, except in the coves and harbours, and very near the shores; and even, in many places, this last cannot be done. The anchoring-places are, however, numerous enough, and equally safe and commodious. Pickersgill harbour, where we lay, is not inferior to any other bay, for two or three ships: it is situated on the South shore abreast of the West end of Indian Island; which island may be known from the others by its greater proximity to that shore. There is a passage into the harbour on both sides of the isle, which lies before it. The most room is on the upper or East side, having regard to a sunken rock, near the main, abreast this end of the isle: Keep the isle close aboard, and you will not only avoid the rock, but keep in anchoring ground. The next place, on this side, is Cascade Cove; where there is room for a fleet of ships, and also a passage in, on either side of the isle which lies in the entrance; taking care to avoid a sunken rock which lies near the S. E. shore, a little above the isle. This rock, as well as the one in Pickersgill Harbour, may be seen at half ebb.

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It must be needless to enumerate all the anchoring-places in this capacious bay; one or two, on each side, will be quite sufficient. Those who want to be acquainted with more, need only consult the annexed chart; which they may depend upon as being without any material error. To such as put into this bay, and are afterwards bound to the South, I would recommend Facile Harbour. To sail into this harbour, keep the inside of the land of Five Fingers Point aboard, until you are the length of the isles, which lie abreast the middle of that land. Haul round the North point of these isles, and you will have the harbour before



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you bearing East. But the chart will be a sufficient guide, not only to sail into this, but into all the other anchoring-places, as well as to sail quite through, from the South to the North entrance. However, I shall give some directions for this navigation. In coming in at the South entrance keep the South shore aboard, until you approach the West end of Indian Island, which you will know not only by its apparent, but real nearness to the shore. From this situation, it will appear as a point dividing the bay into two arms. Leave this isle on your starboard side, and continue your course up the bay, which is E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., without turning either to the right or left. When you are abreast, or above the East end of this isle, you will find the bay of a considerable breadth; and, higher up, to be contracted by two projecting points. Three miles above the one, on the North side, and abreast of two small isles, is the passage out to sea, or to the North entrance; and this lies nearly in the direction of N. by W. and S. by E.

The North entrance lies in the latitude of $45^{\circ} 38'$ South, and five leagues to the North of Five Fingers Point. To make this entrance plain, it will be necessary to approach the shore within a few miles; as all the land within, and on each side, is of considerable height. Its situation may, however, be known at a greater distance; as it lies under the first craggy mountains which rise to the North of the land of Five Fingers Point. The southermost of these mountains is remarkable; having at its summit two small hillocks. When this mountain bears S. S. E., you will be before the entrance, on the South side of which are several isles. The westernmost and outermost is the most considerable, both for height and circuit; and this I have called Break-sea Ile, because it effectually



ally covers this entrance from the violence of the S. W. swell, which the other entrance is so much exposed to. In sailing in you leave this isle, as well as all the others, to the South. The best anchorage is in the first or North arm, which is on the larboard hand going in, either in one of the coves, or behind the isles that lie under the S. E. shore.

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The country is exceedingly mountainous; not only about Dusky Bay, but through all the southern part of this western coast of Tavai Poenammoo. A prospect more rude and craggy is rarely to be met with; for inland appears nothing but the summits of mountains of a stupendous height, and consisting of rocks that are totally barren and naked, except where they are covered with snow. But the land bordering on the sea coast, and all the islands, are thickly clothed with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The trees are of various kinds, such as are common to other parts of this country, and are fit for the shipwright, house-carpenter, cabinet-maker, and many other uses. Except in the river Thames I have not seen finer timber in all New Zealand: both here and in that river, the most considerable for size is the Spruce tree, as we called it from the similarity of its foliage to the American Spruce, though the wood is more ponderous and bears a greater resemblance to the Pitch pine. Many of these trees are from six to eight, and ten feet in girth, and from sixty to eighty or one hundred feet in length; large enough to make a main-mast for a fifty gun ship.

Here are, as well as in all other parts of New Zealand, a great number of aromatic trees and shrubs, most of the myrtle kind; but amidst all this variety we met with none which bore fruit fit to eat.

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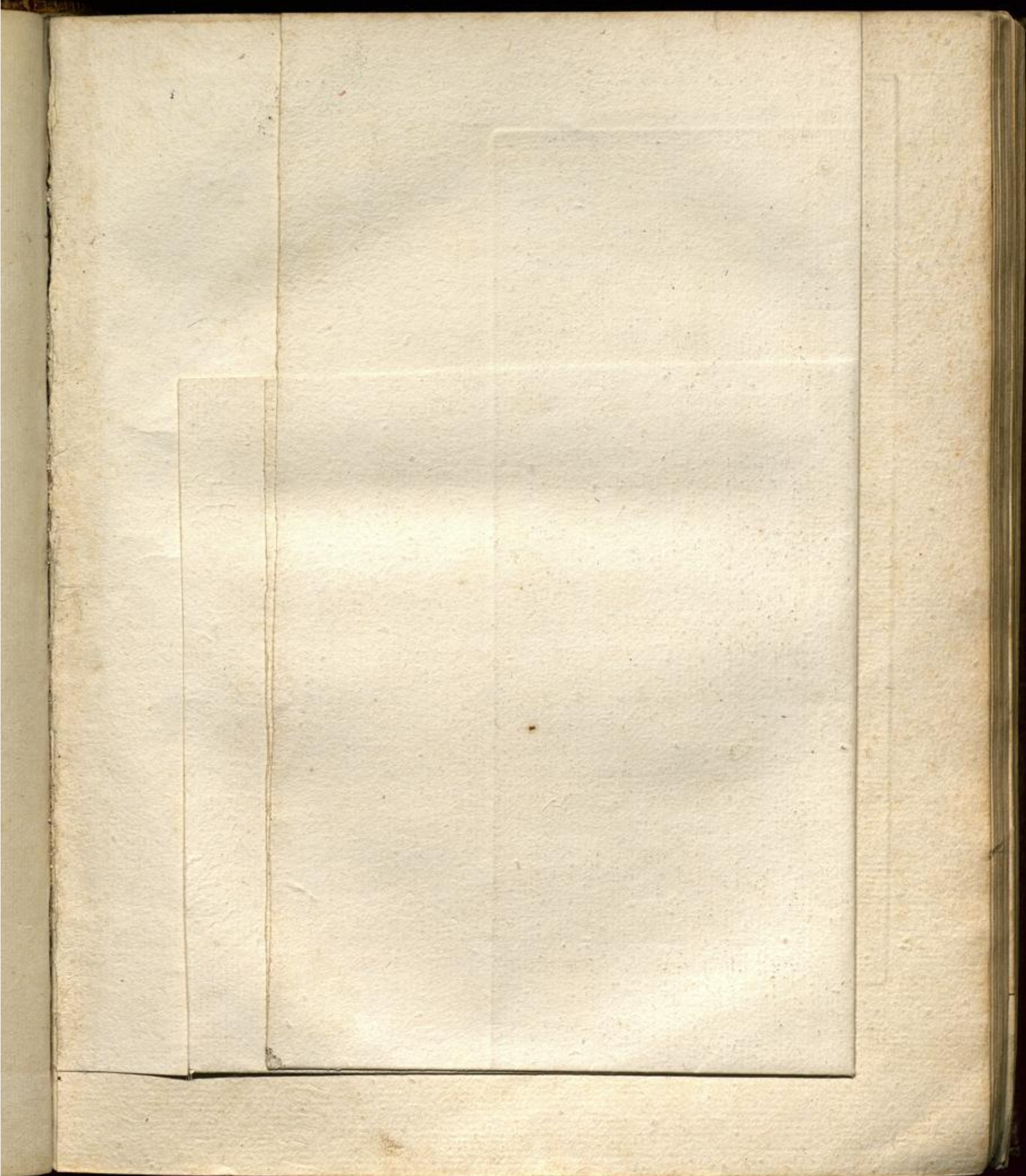
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In many parts the woods are so over-run with supple-jacks, that it is scarcely possible to force one's way amongst them. I have seen several which were fifty or sixty fathoms long.

The soil is a deep black mould, evidently composed of decayed vegetables, and so loose that it sinks under you at every step; and this may be the reason why we meet with so many large trees, as we do, blown down by the wind, even in the thickest part of the woods. All the ground amongst the trees is covered with moss and fern, of both which there is great variety; but except the flax or hemp plant, and a few other plants, there is very little herbage of any sort, and none that was eatable, that we found, except about a handful of water-creffles, and about the same quantity of cellery. What Dusky Bay most abounds with is fish: a boat with six or eight men, with hooks and lines, caught daily sufficient to serve the whole ship's company. Of this article the variety is almost equal to the plenty; and of such kinds as are common to the more northern coast; but some are superior; and in particular the cole fish, as we called it, which is both larger and finer flavored than any I had seen before, and was, in the opinion of most on board, the highest luxury the sea afforded us. The shell fish are, muscles, cockles, scallops, cray-fish, and many other sorts; all such as are to be found in every other part of the coast. The only amphibious animals, are seals. These are to be found in great numbers, about this bay, on the small rocks and isles near the sea coast.

We found here five different kinds of ducks, some of which I do not recollect to have any where seen before. The largest are as big as a Muscovy duck, with a very beautiful variegated plumage, on which account we called it
the

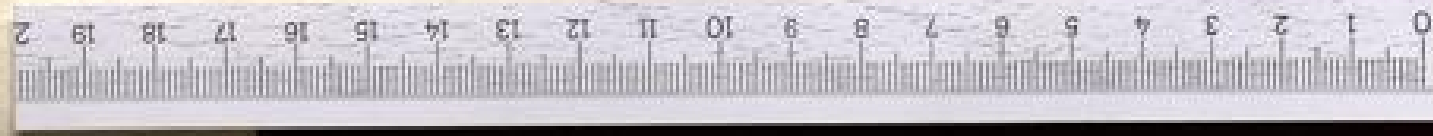






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POE-BIRD, NEW-ZEELAND.

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the Painted duck: both male and female have a large white spot on each wing; the head and neck of the latter is white, but all the other feathers, as well as those on the head and neck of the drake, are of a dark variegated colour. The second sort have a brown plumage, with bright green feathers in their wings, and are about the size of an English tame duck. The third sort is the blue-grey duck before mentioned, or the whistling duck, as some called them from the whistling noise they made. What is most remarkable in these is, that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a skinny, or more properly, cartilaginous substance. The fourth sort is something bigger than teal, and all black except the drake, which has some white feathers in his wing. There are but few of this sort; and we saw them nowhere but in the river at the head of the bay. The last sort is a good deal like a teal, and very common, I am told, in England. The other fowls, whether belonging to the sea or land, are the same that are to be found in common in other parts of this country, except the blue peterel before mentioned, and the water or wood hens. These last, although they are numerous enough here, are so scarce in other parts, that I never saw but one. The reason may be, that as they cannot fly, they inhabit the skirts of the woods, and feed on the sea beech; and are so very tame or foolish, as to stand and stare at us till we knocked them down with a stick. The natives may have in a manner wholly destroyed them. They are a sort of rail, about the size and a good deal like a common dunghill hen, most of them are of a dirty black or dark brown colour, and eat very well in a pye or fricassée. Amongst the small birds I must not omit to particularise the wattle-bird, poy-bird, and fan-tail, on

O

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account of their singularity, especially as I find they are not mentioned in the narrative of my former voyage.

The wattle-bird, so called because it has two wattles under its beak as large as those of a small dunghill cock, is larger, particularly in length, than an English black-bird. Its bill is short and thick, and its feathers of a dark lead colour; the colour of its wattles is a dull yellow, almost an orange colour.

The poy-bird is less than the wattle-bird. The feathers of a fine mazarine blue, except those of its neck, which are of a most beautiful silver-grey, and two or three short white ones, which are on the pinion joint of the wing. Under its throat hang two little tufts of curled, snow-white feathers, called its *poies*, which being the Otaheitean word for ear-rings, occasioned our giving that name to the bird; which is not more remarkable for the beauty of its plumage than for the sweetness of its note. The flesh is also most delicious, and was the greatest luxury the woods afforded us.

Of the fan-tail, there are different sorts, but the body of the most remarkable one is scarcely larger than a good filbert, yet it spreads a tail of most beautiful plumage, full three quarters of a semi-circle, of at least four or five inches radius.

For three or four days after we arrived in Pickersgill Harbour, and as we were clearing the woods to set up our tents, &c. a four-footed animal was seen by three or four of our people, but as no two gave the same description of it, I cannot say of what kind it is. All, however, agreed, that it was about the size of a cat, with short legs, and of a mouse colour. One of the seamen, and he who had the
best



best view of it, said it had a bushy tail, and was the most like a jackall of any animal he knew. The most probable conjecture is, that it is of a new species. Be this as it may, we are now certain, that this country is not so destitute of quadrupeds as was once thought.

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The most mischievous animals here, are the small black sand flies, which are very numerous, and so troublesome, that they exceed every thing of the kind I ever met with. Wherever they bite they cause a swelling, and such an intolerable itching, that it is not possible to refrain from scratching, which at last brings on ulcers like the small-pox.

The almost continual rains may be reckoned another evil attending this bay; though perhaps this may only happen at this season of the year. Nevertheless, the situation of the country, the vast height, and nearness of the mountains, seem to subject it to much rain at all times. Our people, who were daily exposed to the rain, felt no ill effects from it; on the contrary, such as were sick and ailing when we came in, recovered daily, and the whole crew soon became strong and vigorous; which can only be attributed to the healthiness of the place, and the fresh provisions it afforded. The beer certainly contributed not a little. As I have already observed, we at first made it of a decoction of the spruce leaves; but finding that this alone made the beer too astringent, we afterwards mixed with it an equal quantity of the tea plant (a name it obtained in my former voyage from our using it as tea then, as we also did now) which partly destroyed the astringency of the other, and made the beer exceedingly palatable, and esteemed by every one on board. We brewed it in the same



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manner as spruce beer, and the process is as follows: first, make a strong decoction of the small branches of the spruce and tea plants, by boiling them three or four hours, or until the bark will strip with ease from off the branches; then take them out of the copper, and put in the proper quantity of melasses; ten gallons of which is sufficient to make a ton or two hundred and forty gallons of beer; let this mixture just boil; then put it into the casks; and, to it, add an equal quantity of cold water, more or less according to the strength of the decoction, or your taste: when the whole is milk-warm, put in a little grounds of beer, or yeast if you have it, or any thing else that will cause fermentation, and in a few days the beer will be fit to drink. After the casks have been brewed in two or three times, the beer will generally ferment itself, especially if the weather is warm. As I had inspissated juice of wort on board, and could not apply it to a better purpose, we used it together with melasses or sugar, to make these two articles go farther. For of the former I had but one cask, and of the latter little to spare for this brewing. Had I known how well this beer would have succeeded, and the great use it was of to the people, I should have come better provided. Indeed I was partly discouraged by an experiment made during my former voyage; which did not succeed then, owing, as I now believe, to some mismanagement.

Any one who is in the least acquainted with spruce pines, will find the tree which I have distinguished by that name. There are three sorts of it; that which has the smallest leaves and deepest colour, is the sort we brewed with, but doubtless all three might safely serve that purpose. The tea plant is a small tree or shrub, with five white petals, or flower-leaves, shaped like those of a rose, having smaller
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ones of the same figure in the intermediate spaces, and twenty or more filaments or threads. The tree sometimes grows to a moderate height, and is generally bare on the lower part, with a number of small branches growing close together towards the top. The leaves are small and pointed, like those of the myrtle; it bears a dry roundish seed case, and grows commonly in dry places near the shores. The leaves, as I have already observed, were used by many of us as tea, which has a very agreeable bitter, and flavour, when they are recent, but loses some of both when they are dried. When the infusion was made strong, it proved emetic to some, in the same manner as green tea.

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The inhabitants of this bay are of the same race of people with those in the other parts of this country, speak the same language, and observe nearly the same customs. These indeed seem to have a custom of making presents before they receive any; in which they come nearer to the Otahiteans than the rest of their countrymen. What could induce three or four families (for I believe there are not more) to separate themselves so far from the society of the rest of their fellow-creatures, is not easy to guess. By our meeting with inhabitants in this place, it seems probable that there are people scattered over all this southern island. But the many vestiges of them in different parts of this bay, compared with the number that we actually saw, indicates that they live a wandering life; and, if one may judge from appearances and circumstances, few as they are, they live not in perfect amity one family with another. For, if they did, why do they not form themselves into some society? a thing not only natural to man, but observed even by the brute creation.

I shall



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I shall conclude this account of Dusky Bay with some observations made and communicated to me by Mr. Wales. He found, by a great variety of observations, that the latitude of his observatory at Pickerfgill Harbour, was $45^{\circ} 47' 26'' \frac{1}{2}$ South; and, by the mean of several distances of the moon from the sun, that its longitude was $166^{\circ} 18'$ East; which is about half a degree less than it is laid down in my chart constructed in my former voyage. He found the variation of the needle or compass by the mean of three different needles, to be $13^{\circ} 49'$ East, and the dip of the South end $70^{\circ} 5' \frac{1}{4}$. The times of high water on the full and change days, he found to be at $10^h 57'$, and the tide to rise and fall at the former eight feet, at the latter five feet eight inches. This difference in the rise of the tides between the new and full moon is a little extraordinary, and was probably occasioned at this time by some accidental cause, such as winds, &c. but, be it as it will, I am well assured there was no error in the observations.

Supposing the longitude of the observatory to be as above, the error of Mr. Kendal's watch, in longitude, will be $1^{\circ} 48'$, minus, and that of Mr. Arnold's $39', 25''$. The former was found to be gaining $6'', 461$ a-day on mean time, and the latter losing $99'', 361$. Agreeably to these rates the longitude by them was to be determined, until an opportunity of trying them again.

I must observe, that in finding the longitude by Mr. Kendal's watch, we supposed it to have gone mean time from the Cape of Good Hope. Had its Cape rate been allowed, the error would not have been so great.

CHAP.



C H A P. VI.

Passage from Dusky Bay to Queen Charlotte's Sound, with an Account of some Water Spouts, and of our joining the Adventure.

AFTER leaving Dusky Bay, as hath been already mentioned, I directed my course along shore for Queen Charlotte's Sound, where I expected to find the Adventure. In this passage we met with nothing remarkable or worthy of notice, till the 17th at four o'clock in the afternoon. Being then about three leagues to the westward of Cape Stephens, having a gentle gale at West by South, and clear weather, the wind at once flattened to a calm, the sky became suddenly obscured by dark dense clouds, and seemed to forebode much wind. This occasioned us to clew up all our sails, and presently after six water spouts were seen. Four rose and spent themselves between us and the land; that is to the S. W. of us; the fifth was without us; the sixth first appeared in the S. W., at the distance of two or three miles at least from us. Its progressive motion was to the N. E., not in a strait, but in a crooked line, and passed within fifty yards of our stern, without our feeling any of its effects. The diameter of the base of this spout I judged to be about fifty or sixty feet; that is, the sea within this space was much agitated, and foamed up to a great height. From this a tube or round body was formed, by which the water, or air, or both, was carried in a spiral stream up to the clouds. Some of our people said they saw a bird in the one

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near us; which was whirled round like the fly of a jack as it was carried upwards. During the time these spouts lasted, we had, now and then, light puffs of wind from all points of the compass; with some few slight showers of rain, which generally fell in large drops; and the weather continued thick and hazy, for some hours after, with variable light breezes of wind. At length the wind fixed in its old point, and the sky resumed its former serenity. Some of these spouts appeared, at times, to be stationary: and, at other times, to have a quick, but very unequal, progressive motion, and always in a crooked line, sometimes one way and sometimes another; so that, once or twice, we observed them to cross one another. From the ascending motion of the bird, and several other circumstances, it was very plain to us that these spouts were caused by whirlwinds; and that the water in them was violently hurried upwards, and did not descend from the clouds, as I have heard some assert. The first appearance of them is by the violent agitation and rising up of the water; and, presently after, you see a round column or tube forming from the clouds above, which apparently descends till it joins the agitated water below. I say apparently, because I believe it not to be so in reality, but that the tube is already formed from the agitated water below, and ascends, though at first it is either too small or too thin to be seen. When the tube is formed, or becomes visible, its apparent diameter increaseth until it is pretty large; after that, it decreaseth; and, at last, it breaks or becomes invisible towards the lower part. Soon after, the sea below resumes its natural state, and the tube is drawn, by little and little, up to the clouds, where it is dissipated. The same tube would some times have a vertical, and sometimes a crooked or inclined direction. The most
 rational



rational account I have read of water spouts is in Mr. Falconer's Marine Dictionary, which is chiefly collected from the philosophical writings of the ingenious Dr. Franklin. I have been told that the firing of a gun will dissipate them; and I am very sorry I did not try the experiment, as we were near enough, and had a gun ready for the purpose; but as soon as the danger was past, I thought no more about it, being too attentive in viewing these extraordinary meteors. At the time this happened the barometer stood at 29, 75, and the thermometer at 56.

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May.
Monday 17.

In coming from Cape Farewell to Cape Stephens, I had a better view of the coast than I had when I passed in my former voyage, and observed that, about six leagues to the East of the first mentioned cape, is a spacious bay, which is covered from the sea by a low point of land. This is, I believe, the same that Captain Tasman anchored in on the 18th of December 1642, and by him called Murderer's Bay, by reason of some of his men being killed by the natives. Blind Bay, so named by me in my former voyage, lies to the S. E. of this, and seems to run a long way in-land to the South; the sight, in this direction, not being bounded by any land. The wind having returned to the West, as already mentioned, we resumed our course to the East; and at day-light the next morning, (being the 18th) we appeared off Queen Charlotte's Sound, where we discovered our consort the Adventure, by the signals she made to us; an event which every one felt with an agreeable satisfaction. The fresh westerly wind now died away, and was succeeded by light airs from the South and S. W.; so that we had to work in, with our boats a-head towing. In the doing of this, we discovered a rock, which we did not see in my former voy-

Tuesday 18.

P

age.



1773.
 May.
 Tuesday 18.

age. It lies in the direction of S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; distant four miles from the outermost of the Two Brothers, and in a line with the White Rocks, on with the middle of Long Island. It is just even with the surface of the sea, and hath deep water all round it. At noon, Lieutenant Kemp of the Adventure came on board; from whom I learnt that their ship had been here about six weeks. With the assistance of a light breeze, our boats, and the tides, we, at six o'clock in the evening, got to an anchor in Ship Cove near the Adventure; when Captain Furneaux came on board, and gave me the following account of his proceedings, from the time we parted, to my arrival here.

CHAP.



C H A P. VII.

Captain Furneaux's Narrative, from the Time the two Ships were separated, to their joining again in Queen Charlotte's Sound, with some Account of Van Diemen's Land.

ON the 7th of February 1773, in the morning, the Resolution being then about two miles ahead, the wind shifting then to the westward, brought on a very thick fog, so that we lost sight of her. We soon after heard a gun, the report of which we imagined to be on the larboard beam; we then hauled up S. E., and kept firing a four pounder every half hour; but had no answer, nor further sight of her; then we kept the course we steered on before the fog came on. In the evening it began to blow hard, and was, at intervals, more clear; but could see nothing of her, which gave us much uneasiness. We then tacked and stood to the westward, to cruise in the place where we last saw her, according to agreement in case of separation; but, next day, came on a very heavy gale of wind and thick weather, that obliged us to bring to, and thereby prevented us reaching the intended spot. However, the wind coming more moderate, and the fog in some measure clearing away, we cruized as near the place as we could get, for three days; when, giving over all hopes of joining company again, we bore away for winter-quarters, distant fourteen hundred leagues, through a sea entirely unknown, and reduced the allowance of water to one quart per day.

1773.
February.
Sunday 7.

Monday 8.



1773.
February.
Monday 8.

We kept between the latitude of 52 and 53 South; had much westerly wind, hard gales with squalls, snow and sleet, with a long hollow sea from the S. W., so that we judged there is no land in that quarter. After we reached the longitude of 95° East, we found the variation decrease very fast; but, for a more perfect account, I refer you to the table at the end of this book.

Friday 26.

On the 26th at night, we saw a meteor of uncommon brightness in the N. N. W. It directed its course to the S. W., with a very great light in the southern sky, such as is known to the northward by the name of Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights. We saw the light for several nights running; and, what is remarkable, we saw but one ice island after we parted company with the Resolution, till our making land, though we were most of the time two or three degrees to the southward of the latitude we first saw it in. We were daily attended by great numbers of sea birds, and frequently saw porpoises curiously spotted white and black.

March.
Monday 1.

On the first of March we were alarmed with the cry of land by the man at the mast head, on the larboard beam; which gave us great joy. We immediately hauled our wind and stood for it, but to our mortification were disappointed in a few hours; for what we took to be land, proved no more than clouds, which disappeared as we sailed towards them. We then bore away and directed our course toward the land laid down in the charts by the name of Van Diemen's Land, discovered by Tasman in 1642, and laid down in the latitude 44° South, and longitude 140° East, and supposed to join to New Holland.



On the 9th of March, having little wind and pleasant weather, about nine, A. M. being then in the latitude $43^{\circ} 37'$ South, longitude, by lunar observation, $145^{\circ} 36'$ East, and by account, $143^{\circ} 10'$ East, from Greenwich, we saw the land bearing N. N. E. about eight or nine leagues distance. It appeared moderately high, and uneven near the sea; the hills further back formed a double land and much higher. There seemed to be several islands, or broken land, to the N. W. as the shore trenched; but by reason of clouds that hung over them, we could not be certain whether they did not join to the main. We hauled immediately up for it, and by noon were within three or four leagues of it. A point, much like the Ramhead, off Plymouth, which I take to be the same that Tasman calls South Cape, bore north four leagues off us. The land from this cape runs directly to the eastward; about four leagues along shore are three islands about two miles long, and several rocks, resembling the Mewstone (particularly one which we so named) about four or five leagues E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. off the above Cape, which Tasman has not mentioned, or laid down in his draughts. After you pass these islands the land lies E. by N. and W. by S. by the compass nearly. It is a bold shore, and seems to afford several bays or anchoring places, but believe deep water. From the S. W. cape, which is in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 39'$ South, and longitude $145^{\circ} 50'$ East, to the S. E. cape, in the latitude $43^{\circ} 36'$, South, longitude 147° east, is nearly sixteen leagues, and sounding from forty-eight to seventy fathoms, sand and broken shells, three or four leagues off shore. Here the country is hilly and full of trees, the shore rocky and difficult landing, occasioned by the wind blowing here continually from the westward, which occasions such a surf.

1773.
March.
Tuesday 9.



1773.
March.
Wednes. 10.

a surf that the sand cannot lie on the shore. We saw no inhabitants here.

The morning on the 10th of March being calm, the ship then about four miles from the land, sent the great cutter on shore with the second lieutenant, to find if there was any harbour or good bay. Soon after, it beginning to blow very hard, made the signal for the boat to return, several times, but they did not see or hear any thing of it; the ship then three or four leagues off, that we could not see any thing of the boat, which gave us great uneasiness, as there was a very great sea. At half past one P. M. to our great satisfaction, the boat returned on board safe. They landed, but with much difficulty, and saw several places where the Indians had been, and one they lately had left, where they had a fire, with a great number of pearl escallop shells round it, which shells they brought on board, with some burnt sticks and green boughs. There was a path from this place, through the woods, which in all probability leads to their habitations; but, by reason of the weather, had not time to pursue it. The soil seems to be very rich; the country well clothed with wood, particularly on the lee side of the hills; plenty of water which falls from the rocks in beautiful cascades for two or three hundred feet perpendicular into the sea; but they did not see the least sign of any place to anchor in with safety. Hoisted in the boat, and made sail for Frederick Henry Bay. From noon to three P. M. running along shore E. by N. at which time we were abreast of the westernmost point of a very deep bay called by Tasman, Stormy Bay. From the West to the East point of this bay there are several small islands, and black rocks which we called the Fryars. While crossing this bay
we



we had very heavy squalls and thick weather; at times, when it cleared up, I saw several fires in the bottom of the bay, which is near two or three leagues deep, and has, I doubt not, good places for anchoring, but the weather being so bad, did not think it safe to stand into it. From the Fryars the land trenches away about N. by E. four leagues. We had smooth water, and kept in shore, having regular soundings from twenty to fifteen fathoms water. At half past six we hauled round a high bluff point, the rocks whereof were like so many fluted pillars, and had ten fathoms water, fine sand, within half a mile of the shore. At seven, being abreast of a fine bay, and having little wind, we came to, with the small bower, in twenty-four fathoms, sandy bottom. Just after we anchored, being a fine clear evening, had a good observation of the star Antares and the moon, which gave the longitude of $147^{\circ} 34'$ East, being in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 20'$ South. We first took this bay to be that which Tasman called Frederick Henry Bay; but afterwards found that his is laid down five leagues to the northward of this.

1773.
March.
Wednes. 10.

At day-break the next morning, I sent the master in shore to found the bay, and to find out a watering place; at eight he returned, having found a most excellent harbour, clear ground from side to side, from eighteen to five fathom water all over the bay, gradually decreasing as you go in shore. We weighed and turned up into the bay; the wind being westerly, and very little of it, which baffled us much in getting in. At seven o'clock in the evening, we anchored in seven fathoms water, with the small bower, and moored with the coasting anchor to the westward, the North point of the bay N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (which we take to be Tasman's Head,))

Thursday 11.



1773.
March.
Tuesday 20.

Head,) and the Eastermost point (which we named Penguin Island, from a curious one we caught there) N. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. ; the watering place W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; about one mile from the shore on each side; Maria's Island, which is about five or six leagues off, shut in with both points; so that you are quite landlocked in a most spacious harbour.

We lay here five days, which time was employed in wooding and watering (which is easily got), and over hauling the rigging. We found the country very pleasant; the soil a black, rich, though thin one; the sides of the hills covered with large trees, and very thick, growing to a great height before they branch off. They are, all of them, of the Evergreen kind, different from any I ever saw; the wood is very brittle and easily split; there is very little variety of sorts, having seen but two. The leaves of one are long and narrow; and the seed (of which I got a few) is in the shape of a button, and has a very agreeable smell. The leaves of the other are like the bay, and it has a seed like the white thorn, with an agreeable spicy taste and smell. Out of the trees we cut down for fire-wood, there issued some gum, which the Surgeon called gum-lac. The trees are mostly burnt, or scorched, near the ground, occasioned by the natives setting fire to the under-wood in the most frequented places; and by these means they have rendered it easy walking. The land birds we saw, are a bird like a raven; some of the crow kind, black, with the tips of the feathers of the tail and wings white, their bill long and very sharp; some paroquets; and several kinds of small birds. The sea-fowl are ducks, teal, and the sheldrake. I forgot to mention a large white bird, that one of the gentlemen shot, about the size of a large kite of the eagle kind.

As



As for beasts, we saw but one, which was an *opossum*; but we observed the dung of some, which we judged to be of the deer kind. The fish in the bay are scarce; those we caught were mostly sharks, dog fish, and a fish called by the seamen nurfes, like the dog fish, only full of small white spots; and some small fish not unlike sprats. The Lagoons (which are brackish) abound with trout, and several other sorts of fish, of which we caught a few with lines, but being much encumbered with stumps of trees, we could not haul the seine.

1773.
March.
Monday 15.

While we lay here, we saw several smokes and large fires, about eight or ten miles in shore to the northward, but did not see any of the natives; though they frequently come into this bay, as there were several wigwams or huts, where we found some bags and nets made of grass, in which I imagine they carry their provisions and other necessaries. In one of them there was the stone they strike fire with, and tinder made of bark, but of what tree could not be distinguished. We found in one of their huts, one of their spears, which was made sharp at one end, I suppose, with a shell or stone. Those things we brought away, leaving in the room of them, medals, gun-flints, a few nails, and an old empty barrel with the iron hoops on it. They seem to be quite ignorant of every sort of metal. The boughs, of which their huts are made, are either broken or split, and tied together with grass in a circular form, the largest end stuck in the ground, and the smaller parts meeting in a point at the top, and covered with fern and bark; so poorly done that they will hardly keep out a shower of rain. In the middle is the fire-place, surrounded with heaps of muscle, pearl scallop, and cray-fish shells; which I believe

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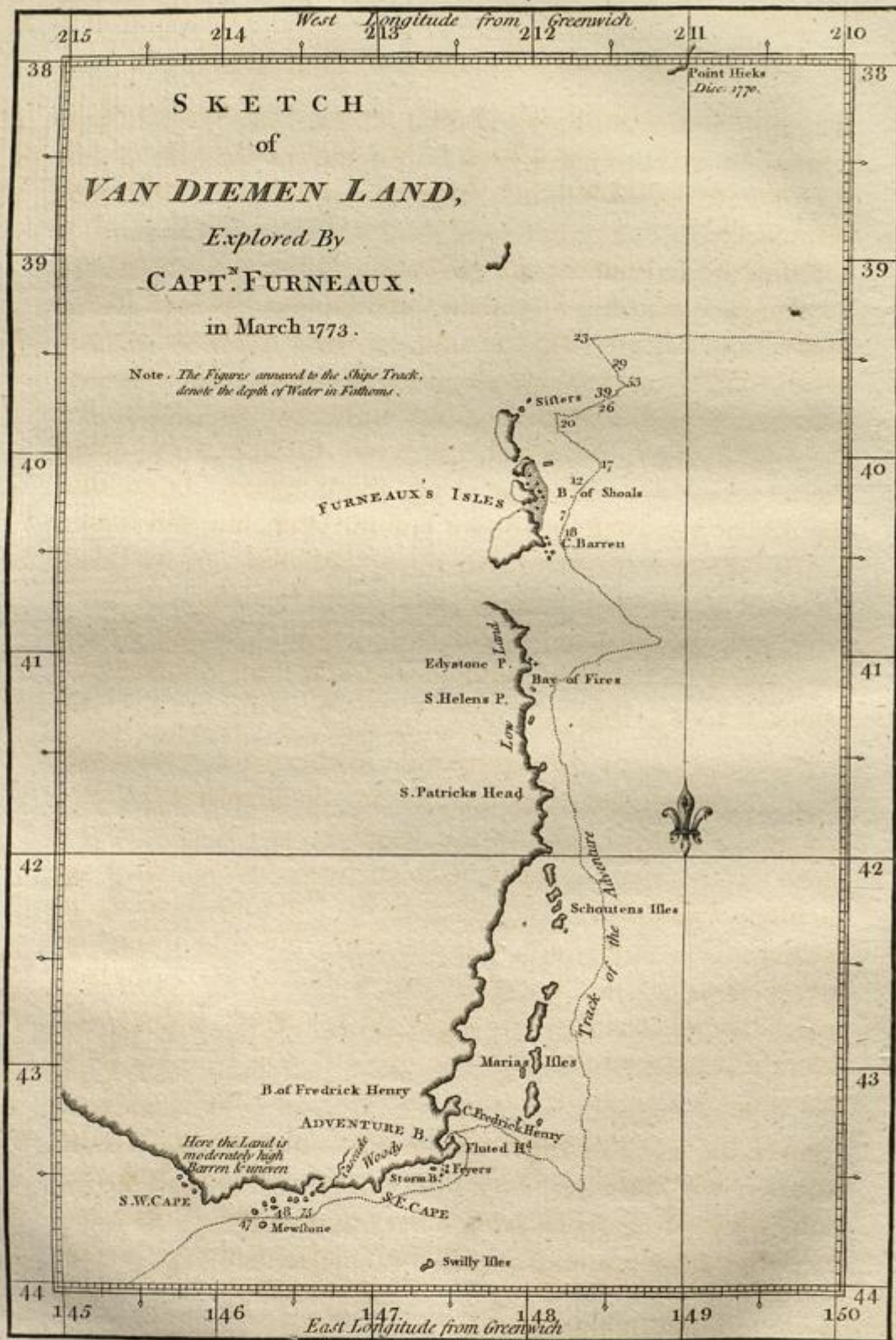
1773.
March.
Monday 15.

to be their chief food, though we could not find any of them. They lie on the ground, on dried grafs, round the fire; and, I believe, they have no fettled place of habitation (as their houfes feemed built only for a few days), but wander about in fmall parties from place to place in fearch of food, and are actuated by no other motive. We never found more than three or four huts in a place, capable of containing three or four perfons each only; and what is remarkable, we never faw the leaft marks either of canoe or boat, and it is generally thought they have none; being altogether, from what we could judge, a very ignorant and wretched fet of people, though natives of a country capable of producing every neceffary of life, and a climate the fineft in the world. We found not the leaft figns of any minerals or metals.

Having completed our wood and water, we failed from Adventure Bay, intending to coaft it up along fhore, till we fhould fall in with the land feen by Captain Cook, and difcover whether Van Diemen's Land joins with New Holland. On the 16th we paffed Maria's Iflands, fo named by Tafman; they appear to be the fame as the main land. On the 17th, having paffed Schouten's Iflands, we hauled in for the main land, and flood along fhore at the diftance of two or three leagues off. The country here appears to be very thickly inhabited, as there was a continual fire along fhore as we failed. The land hereabouts is much pleafanter, low, and even; but no figns of a harbour or bay, where a fhip might anchor with fafety. The weather being bad, and blowing hard at S. S. E., we could not fend a boat on fhore to have any intercourfe with the inhabitants. In the latitude of $40^{\circ} 50'$ South, the land trenches away to the weftward, which







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J. Raper, sculp.
N^o VIII



which I believe forms a deep bay, as we saw from the deck several smokes arising a-back of the islands that lay before it, when we could not see the least signs of land from the mast head.

1773.
March.

From the latitude of $40^{\circ} 50'$ South, to the latitude of $39^{\circ} 50'$ South, is nothing but islands and shoals; the land high, rocky, and barren. On the 19th, in the latitude of $40^{\circ} 30'$ South, observing breakers about half a mile within shore of us, we sounded, and finding but eight fathoms, immediately hauled off, deepened our water to fifteen fathoms, then bore away, and kept along shore again. From the latitude of $39^{\circ} 50'$ to 39° S. we saw no land, but had regular soundings from fifteen to thirty fathoms. As we stood on to the northward, we made land again in about 39° ; after which we discontinued our northerly course, as we found the ground very uneven, and shoal-water some distance off. I think it a very dangerous shore to fall in with.

Friday 19.

The Coast, from Adventure Bay to the place where we stood away for New Zealand, lies in the direction S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., about seventy-five leagues; and it is my opinion that there is no straits between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, but a very deep bay. I should have stood farther to the northward, but the wind blowing strong at S. S. E., and looking likely to haul round to the eastward, which would have blown right on the land, I therefore thought it more proper to leave the coast, and steer for New Zealand.

After we left Van Diemen's Land, we had very uncertain weather, with rain and very heavy gusts of wind. On the 24th, we were surpris'd with a very severe squall, that reduced us from top-gallant sails to reefed courses, in the

Wednes. 24.

Q 2

space



1773.
March.
Wednes. 24.

space of an hour. The sea rising equally quick, we shipped many waves, one of which stove the large cutter, and drove the small one from her lashing into the waist; and with much difficulty we saved her from being washed over-board. This gale lasted twelve hours, after which we had more moderate weather, intermixed with calms. We frequently hoisted out the boats to try the currents, and in general found a small drift to the W. S. W. We shot many birds; and had, upon the whole, good weather; but as we got near to the land, it came on thick and dirty for several days, till we made the coast of New Zealand in $40^{\circ} 30' S.$, having made twenty-four degrees of longitude, from Adventure Bay, after a passage of fifteen days.

We had the winds much southerly in this passage, and I was under some apprehensions of not being able to fetch the Straits, which would have obliged us to steer away for George's Island; I would therefore advise any who sail to this part, to keep to the southward; particularly in the fall of the year, when the S. and S. E. winds prevail.

April.
Saturday 3.

The land, when we first made it, appeared high, and formed a confused jumble of hills and mountains. We steered along shore to the northward, but were much retarded in our course by reason of the swell from the N. E. At noon on the 3d of April, Cape Farewell, which is the South point of the entrance of the West side of the Straits, bore E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. by the compass, three or four leagues distant. About eight o'clock we entered the Straits, and steered N. E. till midnight; then brought to till day-light, and had soundings from forty-five to fifty-eight fathoms, sand and broken shells. At day-light, made sail and steered S. E. by E.; had light airs; Mount Egmont N. N. E. eleven

Sunday 4.



or twelve leagues, and Point Stephens S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. seven leagues. At noon, Mount Egmont N. by E. twelve leagues; Stephens Island S. E. five leagues. In the afternoon we put the dredge over-board in sixty-five fathoms; but caught nothing except a few small scallops, two or three oysters, and broken shells.

1773.
April.
Sunday 4.

Standing to the eastward for Charlotte's Sound, with a light breeze at N. W., in the morning on the 5th, Stephens Island bearing S. W. by W. four leagues, we were taken aback with a strong easterly gale, which obliged us to haul our wind to the S. E., and work to windward up under Point Jackson. The course from Stephens Island to Point Jackson, is nearly S. E. by the compass, eleven leagues distant, depth of water from forty to thirty two fathoms, sandy ground. As we stood off and on, we fired several guns, but saw no signs of any inhabitants. In the afternoon, at half past two o'clock, finding the tide set the ship to the westward, we anchored with the coasting anchor in thirty-nine fathoms water, muddy ground; Point Jackson S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., three leagues; the East point of an inlet (about four leagues to the westward of Point Jackson, and which appears to be a good harbour) S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. At eight P. M. the tide slackening, we weighed and made sail (having while at anchor caught several fish with hook and line), and found the tide to run to the westward at the rate of two and a half knots per hour. Standing to the East, we found no ground at seventy fathoms, off Point Jackson N. N. W., two leagues. At eight the next morning, had the sound open, but the wind being down it, obliged us to work up under the western shore, as the tide sets up strong there, when it runs down in mid channel. At ten, the tide being done,

Monday 5.

Tuesday 6.

was



1773.
April.
Tuesday 6. was obliged to come to with the best bower in thirty-eight fathoms, close to some white rocks, Point Jackson bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.; the northermost of the Brothers E. by S.; and the middle of Entry Island, (which lies on the North side of the Straits) N. E. We made $15^{\circ} 30'$ E. variation in the Straits. As we failed up the sound we saw the tops of high mountains covered with snow, which remains all the year. When the tide slackened, we weighed and failed up the Sound; and about five o'clock on the 7th, anchored in Ship Cove, in ten fathoms water, muddy ground, and moored the best bower to the N. N. E., and small to S. S. W. In the night, we heard the howling of dogs, and people hallooing on the East shore.

Wednes. 7.

The two following days were employed in clearing a place on Motuara Island for erecting our tents for the sick (having then several on board much afflicted with the scurvy), the sail-makers and coopers. On the top of the island was a post erected, by the Endeavour's people, with her name and time of departure on it.

Friday 9.

On the 9th, we were visited by three canoes with about sixteen of the natives; and to induce them to bring us fish and other provisions, we gave them several things, with which they seemed highly pleased. One of our young gentlemen seeing something wrapt up in a better manner than common, had the curiosity to examine what it was; and to his great surprize found it to be the head of a man lately killed. They were very apprehensive of its being forced from them; and particularly the man who seemed most interested in it, whose very flesh crept on his bones, for fear of being punished by us, as Captain Cook had expressed his great abhorrence of this unnatural act. They used every method to conceal the head,

head, by shifting it from one to another; and by signs endeavouring to convince us, that there was no such thing amongst them, though we had seen it but a few minutes before. They then took their leave of us, and went on shore.

1773.
April.
Friday 9.

They frequently mentioned Tupia, which was the name of the native of George's Island (or Otaheite), brought here by the Endeavour, and who died at Batavia; and when we told them he was dead, some of them seemed to be very much concerned, and, as well as we could understand them, wanted to know whether we killed him, or if he died a natural death. By these questions, they are the same tribe Captain Cook saw. In the afternoon, they returned again with fish, and fern roots, which they sold for nails, and other trifles; though the nails are what they set the most value on. The man and woman who had the head, did not come off again. Having a catalogue of words in their language, we called several things by name, which surprised them greatly. They wanted it much, and offered a great quantity of fish for it.

Next morning, they returned again, to the number of Saturday 10. fifty or sixty, with their chief at their head, (as we supposed) in five double canoes. They gave us their implements of war, stone hatchets, and clothes, &c. for nails and old bottles, which they put a great value on. A number of the head men came on board us, and it was with some difficulty we got them out of the ship by fair means; but on the appearance of a musquet with a fixed bayonet, they all went into their canoes very quickly. We were daily visited by more or less, who brought us fish in great plenty for nails, beads, and other trifles, and behaved very peaceably.

We



1773.
 April.
 Saturday 10.

We settled the astronomer with his instruments, and a sufficient guard, on a small island, that is joined to Motuara at low water, called the Hippa, where there was an old fortified town that the natives had forsaken. Their houses served our people to live in; and, by sinking them about a foot inside, we made them very comfortable. Having done this, we struck our tents on the Motuara, and having removed the ship farther into the cove, on the West shore, moored her for the winter. We then erected our tents near the river or watering-place, and sent ashore all the spars and lumber off the decks, that they might be caulked; and gave her a winter coat to preserve the hull and rigging. On the 11th of May, we felt two severe shocks of an earthquake, but received no kind of damage. On the 17th we were surpris'd by the people firing guns on the Hippa, and having sent the boat, as soon as she opened the sound, had the pleasure of seeing the Resolution off the mouth of it. We immediately sent out the boats to her assistance to tow her in, it being calm. In the evening she anchored about a mile without us; and next morning weigh'd and warp'd within us. Both ships felt uncommon joy at our meeting, after an absence of fourteen weeks.

May.
 Tuesday 11.
 Monday 17.

C H A P.



C H A P VIII.

*Transactions in Queen Charlotte's Sound, with some Remarks
on the Inhabitants.*

KNOWING that scurvy-grass, celery, and other vegetables were to be found in this sound, I went myself the morning after my arrival, at day-break, to look for some, and returned on board at breakfast with a boat load. Being now satisfied, that enough was to be got for the crews of both ships, I gave orders that they should be boiled, with wheat and portable broth, every morning for breakfast; and with pease and broth for dinner; knowing from experience, that these vegetables, thus dressed, are extremely beneficial, in removing all manner of scorbutic complaints.

1773.
May.
Wednes. 19.

I have already mentioned a desire I had of visiting Van Diemen's Land, in order to inform myself if it made a part of New Holland; and I certainly should have done this, had the winds proved favourable. But as Captain Furneaux had, now, in a great measure, cleared up that point, I could have no business there; and therefore came to a resolution to continue our researches to the East between the latitudes of 41° and 46° . I acquainted Captain Furneaux therewith, and ordered him to get his ship in readiness to put to sea as soon as possible.

In the morning of the 20th, I sent ashore, to the watering-
place near the Adventure's tent, the only ewe and ram remaining, of those which I brought from the Cape of Good Hope with an intent to leave in this country. Soon after I

Thursday 20.

R

visited



1773.
May.

visited the several gardens Captain Furneaux had caused to be made and planted with various articles; all of which were in a flourishing state, and, if attended to by the natives, may prove of great utility to them. The next day, I set some men to work to make a garden on Long Island, which I planted with garden feeds, roots, &c.

Friday 21.

Saturday 22.

On the 23d in the morning, the ewe and ram, I had with so much care and trouble brought to this place, were both found dead; occasioned, as was supposed, by eating some poisonous plant. Thus my hopes of stocking this country with a breed of sheep, were blasted in a moment. About noon, we were visited, for the first time since I arrived, by some of the natives, who dined with us; and it was not a little they devoured. In the evening, they were dismissed with presents.

Monday 24.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I sent Mr. Gilbert the master to sound about the rock we had discovered in the entrance of the sound. Myself, accompanied by Captain Furneaux and Mr. Forster, went in a boat to the West bay on a shooting party. In our way, we met a large canoe in which were fourteen or fifteen people. One of the first questions they asked, was for Tupia, the person I brought from Otaheite on my former voyage; and they seemed to express some concern, when we told them he was dead. These people made the same enquiry of Captain Furneaux when he first arrived; and, on my return to the ship in the evening, I was told that a canoe had been along-side, the people in which seemed to be strangers, and who also enquired for Tupia. Late in the evening Mr. Gilbert returned, having sounded all round the rock, which he found to be very small and steep.

Nothing



Nothing worthy of notice happened till the 29th, when several of the natives made us a visit, and brought with them a quantity of fish, which they exchanged for nails, &c. One of these people I took over to Motuara, and shewed him some potatoes planted there by Mr. Fannen Master of the Adventure. There seemed to be no doubt of their succeeding; and the man was so well pleased with them, that he, of his own accord, began to hoe the earth up about the plants. We next took him to the other gardens, and shewed him the turnips, carrots, and parsnips; roots which, together with the potatoes, will be of more real use to them than all the other articles we had planted. It was easy to give them an idea of these roots, by comparing them with such as they knew.

1773.
May.
Saturday 29.

Two or three families of these people now took up their abode near us, employing themselves daily in fishing, and supplying us with the fruits of their labour; the good effects of which we soon felt. For we were, by no means, such expert fishers as they are; nor were any of our methods of fishing equal to theirs.

On the 2d of June, the ships being nearly ready to put to sea, I sent on shore, on the East side of the sound, two goats, male and female. The former was something more than a year old; but the latter, was much older. She had two fine kids, some time before we arrived in Dusky Bay, which were killed by cold, as hath been already mentioned. Captain Furneaux also put on shore, in Cannibal Cove, a boar and two breeding sows; so that we have reason to hope this country will, in time, be stocked with these animals, if they are not destroyed by the natives before they become wild; for, afterwards, they will be in no danger. But as the

June.
Wednes. 2.



1773.
June.
Wednesday 2.

natives knew nothing of their being left behind, it may be some time before they are discovered.

In our excursion to the East, we met with the largest seal I had ever seen. It was swimming on the surface of the water, and suffered us to come near enough to fire at it; but without effect: for, after a chase of near an hour, we were obliged to leave it. By the size of this animal, it probably was a sea lioness. It certainly bore much resemblance to the drawing in Lord Anson's voyage; our seeing a sea lion when we entered this sound, in my former voyage, increaseth the probability; and I am of opinion, they have their abode on some of the rocks, which lie in the strait, or off Admiralty Bay.

Thursday 3.

On the 3d, I sent a boat with the carpenter over to the East side of the sound, to cut down some spars which we were in want of. As she was returning, she was chased by a large double canoe full of people; but with what intent, is not known. Early the next morning, some of our friends brought us a large supply of fish. One of them agreed to go away with us; but, afterwards, that is when it came to the point, he changed his mind; as did some others who had promised to go with the Adventure.

Friday 4.

It was even said, that some of them offered their children to sale. I, however, found that this was a mistake. The report first took its rise on board the Adventure, where they were utter strangers to their language and customs. It was very common for these people to bring their children with them, and present them to us, in expectation that we would make them presents; this happened to me the preceding morning. A man brought his son, a boy about nine or ten years of age, and presented him to me. As the report of
selling

selling their children was then current, I thought, at first, that he wanted me to buy the boy. But, at last, I found that he wanted me to give him a white shirt, which I accordingly did. The boy was so fond of his new dress that he went all over the ship, presenting himself before every one that came in his way. This freedom used by him, offended Old Will the ram goat, who gave him a butt with his horns, and knocked him backward on the deck. Will would have repeated his blow, had not some of the people come to the boy's assistance. The misfortune, however, seemed to him irreparable. The shirt was dirtied, and he was afraid to appear in the cabin before his father, untill brought in by Mr. Forster; when he told a very lamentable story against Gourey the great dog (for so they call all the quadrupeds we had aboard), nor could he be reconciled, till his shirt was washed and dried. This story, though extremely trifling in itself, will shew how liable we are to mistake these people's meaning, and to ascribe to them customs they never knew even in thought.

About nine o'clock, a large double canoe, in which were twenty or thirty people, appeared in sight. Our friends on board seemed much alarmed, telling us that these were their enemies. Two of them, the one with a spear, and the other with a stone hatchet in his hand, mounted the arm chests on the poop, and there, in a kind of bravado, bid those enemies defiance; while the others, who were on board, took to their canoe and went a-shore, probably to secure the women and children.

All I could do, I could not prevail on the two that remained to call these strangers along-side; on the contrary, they were displeas'd at my doing it, and wanted me to fire upon them.

1773.
June.
Friday 4th.



1773.
June.

them. The people in the canoe seemed to pay very little regard to those on board, but kept advancing slowly towards the ship, and, after performing the usual ceremonies, put along-side. After this the chief was easily prevailed upon to come on board, followed by many others, and peace was immediately established on all sides. Indeed, it did not appear to me that these people had any intention to make war upon their brethren. At least, if they had, they were sensible enough to know, that this was neither the time nor place for them to commit hostilities.

One of the first questions these strangers asked, was for Tupia; and when I told them he was dead, one or two expressed their sorrow by a kind of lamentation, which to me appeared more formal than real. A trade soon commenced between our people and them. It was not possible to hinder the former from selling the cloaths from off their backs for the merest trifles, things that were neither useful nor curious. This caused me to dismiss the strangers sooner than I would have done. When they departed, they went over to Motuara, where, by the help of our glasses, we discovered four or five canoes, and several people on the shore. This induced me to go over in my boat, accompanied by Mr. Forster and one of the officers. We were well received by the chief and the whole tribe, which consisted of between ninety and a hundred persons, men, women, and children, having with them six canoes, and all their utensils; which made it probable that they were come to reside in this sound. But this is only conjecture: for it is very common for them, when they even go but a little way, to carry their whole property with them; every place being alike, if it affords them the necessary subsistence; so that it can hardly be said they



they are ever from home. Thus we may easily account for the emigration of those few families we found in Dusky Bay.

1773.
June.

Living thus dispersed in small parties, knowing no head but the chief of the family or tribe, whose authority may be very little, they feel many inconveniencies, to which well regulated societies, united under one head or any other form of government, are not subject. These form laws and regulations for their general good; they are not alarmed at the appearance of every stranger; and, if attacked or invaded by a public enemy, have strong holds to retire to, where they can, with advantage, defend themselves, their property, and their country. This seems to be the state of most of the inhabitants of Eahei-nomauwe; whereas, those of Tavai-poenammoo, by living a wandering life in small parties, are destitute of most of these advantages, which subjects them to perpetual alarms. We generally found them upon their guard, travelling and working, as it were, with their arms in their hands. Even the women are not exempted from bearing arms, as appeared by the first interview I had with the family in Dusky Bay; where each of the two women was armed with a spear, not less than 18 feet in length.

I was led into these reflections, by not being able to recollect the face of any one person I had seen here three years ago. Nor did it once appear, that any one of them had the least knowledge of me, or of any person with me that was here at that time. It is, therefore, highly probable, that the greatest part of the people which inhabited this found in the beginning of the year 1770, have been since driven out of it, or have, of their own accord, removed
some-



1773.
June.
Friday 4.

somewhere else. Certain it is, that not one third of the inhabitants were here now, that were then. Their strong hold on the point of Motuara hath been long deserted; and we found many forsaken habitations in all parts of the sound. We are not, however, wholly to infer from this, that this place hath been once very populous; for each family may, for their own convenience, when they move from place to place, have more huts than one or two.

It may be asked, if these people had never seen the Endeavour, nor any of her crew, how could they become acquainted with the name of Tupia, or have in their possession (which many of them had) such articles, as they could only have got from that ship? To this it may be answered, that the name of Tupia, was so popular among them when the Endeavour was here, that it would be no wonder if, at this time, it was known over great part of New Zealand, and as familiar to those who never saw him, as to those who did. Had ships, of any other nation whatever, arrived here, they would have equally enquired of them for Tupia. By the same way of reasoning, many of the articles left here by the Endeavour, may be now in possession of those who never saw her. I got from one of the people, now present, an ear ornament, made of glass very well formed and polished. The glass they must have got from the Endeavour.

After passing about an hour on Motuara with these people, and having distributed among them some presents, and shewed to the chief the gardens we had made, I returned on board, and spent the remainder of our Royal Master's birth-day in festivity; having the company of Captain Furneaux and all his officers. Double allowance enabled the seamen to share in the general joy.

Both



Both ships being now ready for sea, I gave Captain Furneaux an account in writing of the route I intended to take; which was to proceed to the East, between the latitudes of 41° and 46° South, until I arrived in the longitude of 140° or 135° West; then, provided no land was discovered, to proceed to Otaheite; from thence back to this place, by the shortest route; and after taking in wood and water, to proceed to the South, and explore all the unknown parts of the sea between the meridian of New Zealand and Cape Horn. Therefore, in case of separation before we reached Otaheite, I appointed that island for the place of rendezvous, where he was to wait till the 20th of August: If not joined by me before that time, he was then to make the best of his way back to Queen Charlotte's Sound, where he was to wait until the 20th of November: After which (if not joined by me) he was to put to sea, and carry into execution their Lordships instructions.

Some may think it an extraordinary step in me to proceed on discoveries as far South as 46 degrees of latitude, in the very depth of winter. But though it must be owned, that winter is by no means favourable for discoveries, it nevertheless appeared to me necessary that something should be done in it, in order to lessen the work I was upon; lest I should not be able to finish the discovery of the southern part of the South Pacific Ocean the ensuing summer. Besides, if I should discover any land in my route to the East, I should be ready to begin, with the summer, to explore it. Setting aside all these considerations, I had little to fear; having two good ships well provided, and healthy crews. Where then could I spend my time better? If I did nothing more, I was at least in hopes of being able to point out

1773.
June.



1773.
June.

to posterity, that these seas may be navigated, and that it is practicable to go on discoveries, even in the very depth of winter.

During our stay in the Sound, I had observed that this second visit made to this country, had not mended the morals of the natives of either sex. I had always looked upon the females of New Zealand to be more chaste than the generality of Indian women. Whatever favours a few of them might have granted to the people in the Endeavour, it was generally done in a private manner, and the men did not seem to interest themselves much in it. But now, I was told, they were the chief promoters of a shameful traffic, and that, for a spike nail, or any other thing they value, they would oblige the women to prostitute themselves, whether they would or no; and even without any regard to that privacy, which decency required.

During our stay here Mr. Wales lost no opportunity to observe equal altitudes of the sun, for obtaining the rates of the watches. The result of his labours proved that Mr. Kendal's, was gaining $9''$, 5 per day, and Mr. Arnold's, losing $94''$, 158 per day, on mean time.

CHAP.



C H A P. IX.

Route from New Zealand to Otabeite, with an Account of some low Islands, supposed to be the same that were seen by M. de Bougainville.

ON the 7th of June, at four in the morning, the wind being more favourable, we unmoored, and at seven weighed and put to sea, with the Adventure in company. We had no sooner got out of the sound, than we found the wind at South; so that we had to ply through the Straits. About noon the tide of ebb setting out in our favour, made our boards advantageous; so that, at five o'clock in the evening, Cape Palliser, on the Island of Eahei-nomauwe, bore S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and Cape Koamaroo, or the S. E. point of the sound, N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.; presently after it fell calm; and the tide of flood now making against us, carried us, at a great rate, back to the North. A little before high-water, the calm was succeeded by a breeze from the North, which soon increased to a brisk gale. This, together with the ebb, carried us, by eight o'clock the next morning, quite through the Strait. Cape Palliser at this time bore E. N. E. and at noon N. by W. distant seven leagues.

This day at noon, when we attended the winding up of the watches, the fusee of Mr. Arnold's would not turn round; so that, after several unsuccessful trials, we were obliged to let it go down.

After getting clear of the Straits, I directed my course S. E. by E. having a gentle gale, but variable; between the

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North

1773.
June.
Monday 7.

Tuesday 20.



1773.
June.
Tuesday 8. North and West. The late S. E. winds having caused a swell from the same quarter, which did not go down for some days, we had little hopes of meeting with land in that direction. We, however, continued to steer to the S. E., and on the 11th, crossed the meridian of 180° , and got into the West longitude, according to my way of reckoning.
- Friday 11.
- Wednesday 16. On the 16th, at seven in the morning, the wind having veered round to S. E., we tacked and stretched to N. E.; being, at this time, in the latitude of $47^{\circ} 7'$, longitude 173° West. In this situation we had a great swell from N. E.
- Sunday 20. The wind continued at S. E. and S. S. E., blew fresh at intervals; and was attended with sometimes fair, and at other times rainy weather, till the 20th; on which day, being in the latitude of $44^{\circ} 30'$, longitude $165^{\circ} 45'$ West, the wind shifted to the West, blew a gentle gale, and was attended with fair weather. With this we steered E. by N., E. by S., and E., till the 23d at noon, when, being in the latitude of $44^{\circ} 38'$ South, longitude $161^{\circ} 27'$ West, we had a few hours calm. The calm was succeeded by a wind at East, with which we stood to the North. The wind increased and blew in squalls, attended with rain, which at last brought us under our courses; and at two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, we were obliged to lie to, under the fore-sail; having a very hard gale from E. N. E., and a great sea from the same direction.
- Thursday 24.
- Friday 25. At seven o'clock in the morning of the 25th, the gale being more moderate, we made sail under the courses, and in the afternoon set the top-sails close-reefed. At midnight, the wind having veered more to the North, we tacked and stretched to the S. E.; being, at this time, in the latitude of $42^{\circ} 53'$ South, longitude $163^{\circ} 20'$ West.

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We continued to stretch to the S. E., with a fresh gale and fair weather, till four o'clock in the afternoon the next day, when we stood again to the N. E., till midnight between the 27th and 28th. Then we had a few hours calm; which was succeeded by faint breezes from the West. At this time we were in the latitude of $42^{\circ} 32'$, longitude $161^{\circ} 15'$ West. The wind remained not long at West, before it veered back to the East by the North, and kept between the S. E. and N. E.; but never blew strong.

1773.
June.
Saturday 26.

On July 2d, being in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $156^{\circ} 17'$ West, we had again a calm, which brought the wind back to the West; but it was of no longer continuance than before. For, the next day, it returned to the E. and S. E., blew fresh at times, and by squalls, with rain.

July.
Friday 2.

Saturday 3.

On the 7th, being in the latitude of $41^{\circ} 22'$, longitude $150^{\circ} 12'$ West, we had two hours calm; in which time Mr. Wales went on board the Adventure to compare the watches; and they were found to agree, allowing for the difference of their rates of going: a probable, if not a certain proof, that they had gone well since we had been in this sea.

Wednes. 7.

The calm was succeeded by a wind from the South; between which point and the N. W., it continued for the six succeeding days, but never blew strong. It was, however, attended with a great hollow swell from S. W. and West; a sure indication that no large land was near in those directions. We now steered East inclining to the South, and on the 10th, in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 39'$, longitude $144^{\circ} 43'$ West, the variation was found, by several azimuths, to be no more than 3° E.; but the next morning, it was found to be $4^{\circ} 5' 30''$; and, in the afternoon, $5^{\circ} 56'$ E. The same day, at noon, we were in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 44'$, longitude $141^{\circ} 56'$ West.

Saturday 10.

At



1773.
July.
Monday 12.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 12th, the longitude was observed as follows, viz.

Self	- -	1st fet	- - - -	139° 47' 15"
Ditto	- -	2d fet	- - - -	140 7 30
Mr. Wales	1st fet	- - - -	- - - -	141 22 15
Mr. Wales	2d fet	- - - -	- - - -	140 10 0
Mr. Clerke	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	140 56 45
Mr. Gilbert	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	140 2 0
Mean	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	140 24 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ West.

Tuesday 13. This differed from my reckoning only 2° . The next morning, in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $139^{\circ} 20'$ West, we had several lunar observations, which were consonant to those made the day before, allowing for the ship's run in the time. In the afternoon, we had, for a few hours, variable light airs next to a calm; after which we got a wind from the N. E., blowing fresh and in squalls, attended with dark gloomy weather, and some rain.

Wednesday 14. We stretched to the S. E. till five o'clock in the afternoon on the 14th; at which time, being in the latitude of $43^{\circ} 15'$, longitude $137^{\circ} 39'$ West, we tacked and stood to the North under our courses; having a very hard gale with heavy squalls, attended with rain, till near noon the next day, when it ended in a calm. At this time we were in the latitude of $42^{\circ} 39'$, longitude $137^{\circ} 58'$ West. In the evening, the calm was succeeded by a breeze from S. W., which soon after increased to a fresh gale; and fixing at S. S. W., with it we steered N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. In the latitude of $41^{\circ} 25'$, longitude $135^{\circ} 58'$ West; we saw floating in the sea a billet of wood, which seemed to be covered with barnacles; so that there was no judging, how long it might have been there, or from whence or how far it had come.



We continued to steer N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., before a very strong gale which blew in squalls, attended with showers of rain and hail, and a very high sea from the same quarter, till noon, on the 17th. Being then in the latitude of $39^{\circ} 44'$, longitude $133^{\circ} 32'$ West, which was a degree and a half farther East than I had intended to run; nearly in the middle between my track to the North in 1769, and the return to the South in the same year, (as will appear by the chart) and seeing no signs of land, I steered North-easterly, with a view of exploring that part of the sea lying between the two tracks just mentioned, down as low as the latitude of 27° , a space that had not been visited by any preceding navigator that I knew of.

1773.
July.
Thursday 15.

Saturday 17.

On the 19th, being in the latitude of $36^{\circ} 34'$, longitude $133^{\circ} 7'$ West, we steered N. $\frac{1}{2}$ West, having still the advantage of a hard gale at South, which the next day veered to S. E. and E., blew hard and by squalls, attended with rain and thick hazy weather. This continued till the evening of the 21st, when the gale abated, the weather cleared up, and the wind backed to the S. and S. E.

Monday 19.

Wednes. 21.

We were now in the latitude of $32^{\circ} 30'$, longitude $133^{\circ} 40'$ West; from this situation we steered N. N. W., till noon the next day, when we steered a point more to the West; being at this time in the latitude of $31^{\circ} 6'$, longitude $134^{\circ} 12'$ West. The weather was now so warm, that it was necessary to put on lighter clothes: the mercury in the thermometer at noon rose to 63. It had never been lower than 46, and seldom higher than 54, at the same time of the day, since we left New Zealand.

Thursday 22.

This day was remarkable by our not seeing a single bird. Not one had passed, since we left the land, without seeing some



1773.
July.
Thursday 22.

some of the following birds, viz. albatrosses, shearwaters, pintadoes, blue peterels, and Port Egmont hens. But these frequent every part of the Southern Ocean in the higher latitudes: not a bird, nor any other thing, was seen, that could induce us to think that we had ever been in the neighbourhood of any land.

Sunday 25.

The wind kept veering round from the South by the West to N. N. W., with which we stretched North till noon the next day, when, being in the latitude of $29^{\circ} 22'$, we tacked and stretched to the westward. The wind soon increased to a very hard gale, attended with rain, and blew in such heavy squalls, as to split the most of our sails. This weather continued till the morning of the 25th, when the wind became more moderate, and veered to N. W. and W. N. W., with which we steered and stretched to N. E., being, at that time, in the latitude of $29^{\circ} 51'$, longitude $136^{\circ} 28'$ West. In the afternoon, the sky cleared up, and the weather became fair and settled. We now met the first tropic bird we had seen in this sea.

Monday 26.

On the 26th, in the afternoon, being in the latitude of $28^{\circ} 44'$, we had several observations of the sun and moon, which gave the longitude $135^{\circ} 30'$ West. My reckoning at the same time was $135^{\circ} 27'$, and I had no occasion to correct it since I left the land. We continued to stretch to the North, with

Tuesday 27.

light breezes from the westward, till noon the next day, when we were stopped by a calm; our latitude at this time, being $27^{\circ} 53'$, longitude $135^{\circ} 17'$ West. In the evening, the calm was succeeded by a breeze from the N. and N. W., with which we plied to the North.

Thursday 29.

On the 29th, I sent on board the Adventure to enquire into the state of her crew, having heard that they were sickly;



sickly; and this I now found was but too true. Her cook was dead, and about twenty of her best men were down in the scurvy and flux. At this time, *we* had only three men on the sick list, and only one of them attacked with the scurvy. Several more, however, began to shew symptoms of it, and were, accordingly, put upon the wort, marmalade of carrots, rob of lemons and oranges.

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July.

I know not how to account for the scurvy raging more in the one ship than the other; unless it was owing to the crew of the Adventure being more scorbutic when they arrived in New Zealand than we were, and to their eating few or no vegetables while they lay in Queen Charlotte's Sound, partly for want of knowing the right sorts, and partly because it was a new diet, which alone was sufficient for seamen to reject it. To introduce any new article of food among seamen, let it be ever so much for their good, requires both the example and authority of a commander; without both of which, it will be dropt before the people are sensible of the benefits resulting from it. Were it necessary, I could name fifty instances in support of this remark. Many of my people, officers as well as seamen, at first disliked celery, scurvy-grass, &c. being boiled in the peas and wheat; and some refused to eat it. But, as this had no effect on my conduct, this obstinate kind of prejudice, by little and little, wore off; they began to like it as well as the others; and now, I believe, there was hardly a man in the ship that did not attribute our being so free from the scurvy, to the beer and vegetables we made use of at New Zealand. After this, I seldom found it necessary to order any of my people to gather vegetables, whenever we came where any were to be got, and if scarce, happy was

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1773.
July.

he who could lay hold on them first. I appointed one of my seamen to be cook of the Adventure, and wrote to Captain Furneaux, desiring him to make use of every method in his power to stop the spreading of the disease amongst his people, and proposing such as I thought might tend towards it. But I afterwards found all this unnecessary, as every method had been used they could think of.

August.
Sunday 1.

The wind continued in the N. W. quarter, and blew fresh, at times, attended with rain; with which we stood to the N. E. On the 1st of August, at noon, we were in the latitude of $25^{\circ} 1'$, longitude $134^{\circ} 6'$, West, and had a great hollow swell from N. W. The situation we were now in, was nearly the same that Captain Carteret assigns for Pitcairn's Island, discovered by him in 1767. We therefore looked well out for it; but saw nothing. According to the longitude in which he has placed it, we must have passed about fifteen leagues to the West of it. But as this was uncertain, I did not think it prudent, considering the situation of the Adventure's people, to lose any time in looking for it. A sight of it would, however, have been of use in verifying, or correcting, not only the longitude of this isle, but of the others that Captain Carteret discovered in this neighbourhood; his longitude not being confirmed, I think, by astronomical observations, and therefore liable to errors, which he could have no method to correct.

As we had now got to the northward of Captain Carteret's tracks, all hopes of discovering a continent vanished. Islands were all we were to expect to find, until we returned again to the South. I had now, that is on this and my former voyage, crossed this ocean in the latitude of 40° and upwards, without meeting any thing that did, in

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the least, induce me to think I should find what I was in search after. On the contrary, every thing conspired to make me believe there is no southern continent, between the meridian of America and New Zealand; at least, this passage did not produce any indubitable signs of any, as will appear by the following remarks. After leaving the coasts of New Zealand, we daily saw, floating in the sea, rock-weed, for the space of 18° of longitude. In my passage to New Zealand in 1769, we also saw of this weed, for the space of 12° or 14° of longitude before we made the land. The weed is, undoubtedly, the produce of New Zealand; because, the nearer the coast, the greater quantity you see. At the greatest distance from the coast, we saw it only in small pieces, generally more rotten, and covered with barnacles: an indubitable sign that it had been long at sea. Were it not for this, one might be led to conjecture that some other large land lay in the neighbourhood; for it cannot be a small extent of coast to produce such a quantity of weed, as to cover so large a space of sea. It hath been already mentioned, that we were no sooner clear of the Straits, than we met with a large hollow swell from the S. E., which continued till we arrived in the longitude of 177° West, and latitude 46° . There we had large billows from the North and N. E. for five days successively, and until we got 5° of longitude more to the East, although the wind, great part of the time, blew from different directions. This was a strong indication that there was no land between us and my track to the West in 1769. After this, we had, as is usual in all great oceans, large billows from every direction in which the wind blew a fresh gale, but more especially from the S. W. These billows never ceased with the cause that first put them in motion; a sure indication,

1773.
August.

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that



1773.
August

that we were not near any large land, and that there is no continent to the South, unless in a very high latitude. But this was too important a point to be left to opinions and conjectures. Facts were to determine it; and these could only be obtained by visiting the southern parts; which was to be the work of the ensuing summer, agreeably to the plan I had laid down.

Friday 6.

As the winds continued to blow from the N. W. and West, we had no other choice but to stand to the North, inclining more or less every day to the East. In the latitude of 21° we saw flying fish, gannets and egg-birds. On the sixth, I hoisted a boat out and sent for Captain Furneaux to dinner; from whom I learnt that his people were much better, the flux having left them; and the scurvy was at a stand. Some cyder which he happened to have, and which he gave to the scorbutic people, contributed not a little to this happy change. The weather to-day was cloudy, and the wind very unsettled. This seemed to announce the approach of the so much wished for trade-wind; which, at eight o'clock in the evening, after two hours calm and some heavy showers of rain, we actually got at S. E. We were, at this time, in the latitude of $19^{\circ} 36'$ South, longitude $131^{\circ} 32'$ West. The not meeting with the S. E. trade-wind sooner, is no new thing in this sea. As we had now got it, I directed my course to the W. N. W., as well to keep in the strength of it, as to get to the North of the islands discovered in my former voyage; that, if any other islands lay in the way, I might have a chance to discover them. During the day-time we made all the sail we could; but, in the night, either run an easy sail, or lay to. We daily saw flying fish, albacores, dolphins, &c.; but neither by striking, nor with
hook



hook and line, could we catch any of them. This required some art which none of my people were masters of.

1773.
August.

Wednes. 11.

On the 11th at day-break, land was seen to the South. This, upon a nearer approach, we found to be an island of about two leagues in extent, in the direction of N. W. and S. E., and clothed with wood, above which the cocoa-nut trees shewed their lofty heads. I judged it to be one of those isles discovered by Mr. Bougainville. It lies in the latitude of $17^{\circ} 24'$, longitude $141^{\circ} 39'$ West; and I called it after the name of the ship, Resolution Island. The sickly state of the Adventure's crew made it necessary for me to make the best of my way to Otaheite, where I was sure of finding refreshments. Consequently, I did not wait to examine this island, which appeared too small to supply our wants, but continued our course to the West; and, at six o'clock in the evening, land was seen from the mast-head, bearing west by south. Probably this was another of Bougainville's discoveries. I named it Doubtful Island; and it lies in the latitude of $17^{\circ} 20'$, longitude $141^{\circ} 38'$ W. I was sorry I could not spare time to haul to the North of Mr. Bougainville's track; but the getting to a place where we could procure refreshments was more an object at this time than discovery.

During the night we steered W. by N., in order to pass the North of the island above mentioned. At day-break the next morning, we discovered land right a-head, distant about two miles; so that day-light advised us of our danger but just in time. This proved another of these low or half-drowned islands, or rather a large coral shoal of about twenty leagues in circuit. A very small part of it was land, which consisted of little islets ranged along the north side,
and

Thursday 12.



1773.
August.
Thursday 12.

and connected by sand banks and breakers. These islets were clothed with wood, among which the cocoa-nut trees were only distinguishable. We ranged the south side of this isle or shoal at the distance of one or two miles from the coral bank, against which the sea broke in a dreadful surf. In the middle is a large lake or inland sea, in which was a canoe under sail.

This island, which I named after Captain Furneaux, lies in the latitude $17^{\circ} 5'$, longitude $143^{\circ} 16'$ West. The situation is nearly the same that is assigned for one of those discovered by Bougainville. I must here observe, that amongst these low and half-drowned isles (which are numerous in this part of the ocean) Mr. Bougainville's discoveries cannot be known to that degree of accuracy which is necessary to distinguish them from others. We were obliged to have recourse to his chart for the latitudes and longitudes of the isles he discovered, as neither the one nor the other is mentioned in his narrative. Without waiting to examine this island we continued to steer to the West, all sails set, till six o'clock in the evening, when we shortened sail to three top-sails, and at nine brought to.

Friday 13.

The next morning at four A. M. we made sail, and at day-break saw another of these low islands, situated in the latitude of $17^{\circ} 4'$, longitude $144^{\circ} 30'$ West, which obtained the name of Adventure Island. M. de Bougainville very properly calls this cluster of low overflowed isles the Dangerous Archipelago. The smoothness of the sea sufficiently convinced us that we were surrounded by them, and how necessary it was to proceed with the utmost caution, especially in the night.

At



At five o'clock P. M. we again saw land, bearing S. W. by S., which we afterwards found to be Chain Island, discovered in my former voyage. But as I was not sure of it at this time, and being desirous of avoiding the delay which lying by in the night occasioned, I hoisted out the cutter and manned her with an officer and seven men, with orders to keep as far a-head of the ships, with a light at her mast-head, as a signal could be distinguished, which she was to make in case she met with any danger. In this manner we continued to run all night; and, at six o'clock the next morning, I called her on board and hoisted her in. For it did not appear she would be wanted again for this purpose, as we had now a large swell from the South, a sure sign that we were clear of the low islands; therefore I steered for Otaheite without being apprehensive of meeting with any danger.

1773.
August.

Saturday 14.

CHAP.



C H A P. X.

The Arrival of the Ships at Otabeite, with an Account of the critical Situation they were in, and of several Incidents that happened while they lay in Oaiti-piha Bay.

1773.
August.
Sunday 15.

ON the 15th, at five o'clock in the morning, we saw Onaburg Island, or Maitea, discovered by Captain Wallis, bearing S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Soon after I brought to, and waited for the Adventure to come^{up} with us, to acquaint Captain Furneaux, that it was my intention to put into Oaiti-piha Bay, near the S. E. end of Otaheite, in order to get what refreshments we could from that part of the island, before we went down to Matavai. This done, we made sail, and at six in the evening saw the island bearing West. We continued to stand on till midnight, when we brought to, till four o'clock in the morning; and then made sail in for the land with a fine breeze at East.

Monday 16.

At day-break, we found ourselves not more than half a league from the reef. The breeze now began to fail us, and at last fell to a calm. This made it necessary to hoist out our boats to tow the ships off; but all their efforts were not sufficient to keep them from being carried near the reef. A number of the inhabitants came off in canoes from different parts, bringing with them a little fish, a few cocoa-nuts, and other fruits, which they exchanged for nails, beads, &c. The most of them knew me again; and many enquired for Mr. Banks and others who were with me before; but not one asked for Tupia. As the calm continued, our situation be-

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came



came still more dangerous. We were, however, not without hopes of getting round the western point of the reef and into the bay, till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when we came before an opening or break in the reef, through which I hoped to get with the ships. But on sending to examine it, I found there was not a sufficient depth of water; though it caused such an indraught of the tide of flood, through it, as was very near proving fatal to the Resolution; for as soon as the ships got into this stream, they were carried with great impetuosity towards the reef. The moment I perceived this, I ordered one of the warping machines, which we had in readiness, to be carried out with about four hundred fathoms of rope; but it had not the least effect. The horrors of shipwreck now stared us in the face. We were not more than two cables length from the breakers; and yet we could find no bottom to anchor, the only probable means we had left to save the ships. We, however, dropped an anchor; but, before it took hold, and brought us up, the ship was in less than three fathoms water, and struck at every fall of the sea, which broke close under our stern in a dreadful surf, and threatened us every moment with shipwreck. The Adventure, very luckily, brought up close upon our bow without striking.

We presently carried out two kedge anchors, with hawsers to each. These found ground a little without the bower, but in what depth we never knew. By heaving upon them, and cutting away the bower anchor, we got the ship afloat, where we lay some time in the greatest anxiety, expecting every minute that either the kedges would come home, or the hawsers be cut in two by the rocks. At length the tide ceased to act in the same direction. I ordered all the boats to try to tow off the Resolution; and when I saw this was

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practicable,

1773.
August.

Monday 16.



1773.
August.
Monday 16.

practicable, we hove up the two kedges. At that moment, a light air came off from the land, which so much assisted the boats, that we soon got clear of all danger. Then I ordered all the boats to assist the Adventure; but before they reached her, she was under fail with the land breeze, and soon after joined us, leaving behind her three anchors, her coasting cable, and two hawfers, which were never recovered. Thus we were once more safe at sea, after narrowly escaping being wrecked on the very island we, but a few days before, so ardently wished to be at. The calm, after bringing us into this dangerous situation, very fortunately continued. For had the sea breeze, as is usual, set in, the Resolution must inevitably have been lost, and probably the Adventure too.

During the time we were in this critical situation, a number of the natives were on board and about the ships. They seemed to be insensible of our danger, shewing not the least surprize, joy, or fear, when we were striking, and left us a little before sun-set, quite unconcerned.

Tuesday 17.

We spent the night, which proved squally and rainy, making short boards; and the next morning, being the 17th, we anchored in Oaiti-piha Bay in twelve fathoms water, about two cables length from the shore; both ships being by this time crowded with a great number of the natives, who brought with them cocoa-nuts, plantains, bananas, apples, yams, and other roots, which they exchanged for nails and beads. To several who called themselves chiefs, I made presents of shirts, axes, and several other articles; and, in return, they promised to bring me hogs and fowls: a promise they never did, nor ever intended to perform.

In



In the afternoon I landed, in company with Captain Ferneaux, in order to view the watering-place, and to sound the disposition of the natives. I also sent a boat to get some water for present use, having scarcely any left on board. We found this article as convenient as could be expected, and the natives to behave with great civility.

1773.
August.
Tuesday 17.

Early in the morning I sent the two launches, and the Resolution's cutter, under the command of Mr. Gilbert, to endeavour to recover the anchors we had left behind us. They returned, about noon, with the Resolution's bower anchor; but could not recover any of the Adventure's. The natives came off again with fruit, as the day before, but in no great quantity. I also had a party on shore, trading under the protection of a guard. Nothing, however, was brought to market but fruit and roots, though many hogs were seen (I was told) about the houses of the natives. The cry was that they belonged to Waheatoua the *Earee de hi*, or King; and him we had not yet seen, nor, I believe, any other chief of note. Many, however, who called themselves *Earees*, came on board, partly with a view of getting presents, and partly to pilfer whatever came in their way.

Wednesd. 18.

One of this sort of *Earees* I had, most of the day, in the cabin, and made presents to him and all his friends, which were not a few. At length he was caught taking things which did not belong to him, and handing them out of the quarter gallery. Many complaints of the like nature were made to me against those on deck; which occasioned my turning them all out of the ship. My cabin guest made good haste to be gone. I was so much exasperated at his behaviour, that after he had got some distance from the ship, I fired two musquets over his head, which made him quit the canoe and take to the water. I then sent a boat to

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take



1773.
August.
Wednes. 18.

take up the canoe; but as she came near the shore, the people from thence began to pelt her with stones. Being in some pain for her safety, as she was unarmed, I went myself in another boat to protect her, and ordered a great gun, loaded with ball, to be fired along the coast, which made them all retire from the shore, and I was suffered to bring away two canoes without the least shew of opposition. In one of the canoes was a little boy, who was much frightened; but I soon dissipated his fears, by giving him beads, and putting him on shore. A few hours after, we were all good friends again; and the canoes were returned to the first person who came for them.

It was not till the evening of this day that any one inquired after Tupia, and then but two or three. As soon as they learnt the cause of his death, they were quite satisfied; indeed, it did not appear to me, that it would have caused a moment's uneasiness in the breast of any one, had his death been occasioned by any other means than by sickness. As little inquiry was made after Aotourou, the man who went away with M. de Bougainville. But they were continually asking for Mr. Banks, and several others who were with me in my former voyage.

These people informed us, that Toutaha, the regent of the greater Peninsula of Otaheite, had been killed in a battle, which was fought between the two kingdoms about five months before; and that *Otoo* was the reigning prince. Tubourai Tamaide, and several more of our principal friends about Matavai, fell in this battle, as also a great number of common people; but, at present, a peace subsisted between the two kingdoms.



On the 19th we had gentle breezes easterly with some smart showers of rain. Early in the morning, the boats were again sent to recover the Adventure's anchors, but returned with the same ill success as the day before; so that we ceased to look for them any longer, thinking ourselves very happy in having come off so well, considering the situation we had been in. In an excursion which Captain Furneaux and I made along the coast, we met with a chief who entertained us with excellent fish, fruit, &c. In return for his hospitality, I made him a present of an ax and other things; and he afterwards accompanied us back to the ships, where he made but a short stay.

1773.
August.
Tuesday 19.

Nothing worthy of note happened on the 20th, till the dusk of the evening, when one of the natives made off with a musquet belonging to the guard on shore. I was present when this happened, and sent some of our people after him, which would have been to little purpose, had not some of the natives, of their own accord, pursued the thief. They knocked him down, took from him the musquet, and brought it to us. Fear, on this occasion, certainly operated more with them than principle. They, however, deserve to be applauded for this act of justice; for, if they had not given their immediate assistance, it would hardly have been in my power to have recovered the musquet, by any gentle means whatever; and by making use of any other, I was sure to lose more than ten times its value.

Friday 20.

The 21st the wind was at North a fresh breeze. This morning a chief made me a visit, and presented me with a quantity of fruit; among which were a number of coconuts we had drawn the water from, and afterwards thrown overboard. These he had picked up, and tied in bundles so artfully,

Saturday 21.



1773.
August.
Saturday 21.

artfully, that we did not at first perceive the cheat. When he was told of it, without betraying the least emotion, and, as if he knew nothing of the matter, he opened two or three of them himself, signified to us that he was satisfied it was so, and then went on shore and sent off a quantity of plantains and bananoes. Having got on board a supply of water, fruit and roots, I determined to sail in the morning to Matavai, as I found it was not likely that I should get an interview with Waheatou; without which it was very improbable we should get any hogs. Two of the natives, who knew my intention, slept on board, with a view of going with us to Matavai; but in the morning the wind blew fresh at N. W.; and, as we could not sail, I sent the trading party on shore as usual.

Sunday 22.

In the evening I was informed that Waheatoua was come into the neighbourhood and wanted to see me. In consequence of this information, I determined to wait one day longer in order to have an interview with this prince. Accordingly, early the next morning, I set out in company with Captain Furneaux, Mr. Forster, and several of the natives. We met the chief about a mile from the landing-place, towards which he was advancing to meet us; but as soon as he saw us he stopt, with his numerous train, in the open air. I found him seated upon a stool, with a circle of people round him, and knew him at first sight and he me; having seen each other several times in 1769. At that time he was but a boy, and went by the name of Tearee, but upon the death of his father Waheatoua, he took upon him that name.

Monday 22.

After the first salutation was over, having seated me on the same stool with himself, and the other gentlemen on the



the ground by us, he began to enquire after several by name who were with me on my former voyage. He next inquired how long I would stay; and when I told him no longer than next day, he seemed sorry, asked me to stay some months, and at last came down to five days; promising that, in that time, I should have hogs in plenty. But as I had been here already a week, without so much as getting one, I could not put any faith in this promise. And yet, I believe, if I had stayed, we should have fared much better than at Matavai. The present I made him consisted of a shirt, a sheet, a broad ax, spike nails, knives, looking-glasses, medals, beads, &c. In return, he ordered a pretty good hog to be carried to our boat. We stayed with him all the morning, during which time he never suffered me to go from his side, where he was seated. I was also seated on the same stool, which was carried from place to place by one of his attendants, whom we called stool-bearer. At length we took leave, in order to return on board to dinner; after which we visited him again, and made him more presents; and he in return gave Captain Furneaux and me each of us an hog. Some others were got by exchanges at the trading places: so that we got, in the whole, to day, as much fresh pork as gave the crews of both ships a meal; and this in consequence of our having this interview with the chief.

1773.
August.
Monday 23.

The 24th, early in the morning, we put to sea with a light land-breeze. Soon after we were out, we got the wind at West, which blew in squalls, attended with heavy showers of rain. Many canoes accompanied us out to sea with coconuts, and other fruits; and did not leave us till they had disposed of their cargoes.

Tuesday 24.

The



1773.
 Augul.
 Tuesday 24.

The fruits we got here greatly contributed towards the recovery of the Adventure's sick people. Many of them who had been so ill as not to be able to move without assistance, were, in this short time, so far recovered, that they could walk about of themselves. When we put in here, the Resolution had but one scorbutic man on board, and a marine, who had been long sick, and who died, the second day after our arrival, of a complication of disorders without the least mixture of the scurvy. I left Lieutenant Pickersgil with the cutter behind in the bay, to purchase hogs; as several had promised to bring some down to-day, and I was not willing to lose them.

Wednes. 25.

On the 25th, about noon, Mr. Pickersgil returned with eight pigs, which he got at Oaiti-piha. He spent the night at Ohedea, and was well entertained by Ereti, the chief of that district. It was remarkable that this chief never once asked after Aotourou; nor did he take the least notice, when Mr. Pickersgil mentioned his name. And yet Mr. de Bougainville tells us, this is the very chief who presented Aotourou to him; which makes it the more extraordinary that he should neither inquire after him now, nor when he was with us at Matavai; especially as they believed that we and Mr. Bougainville came from the same country; that is, from *Pretane*, for so they called our country. They had not the least knowledge of any other European nation; nor probably will they, unless some of those men should return who had lately gone from the isle; of which mention shall be made by and bye. We told several of them, that M. de Bougainville came from *France*, a name they could by no means pronounce; nor could they pronounce that of *Paris* much better; so that it is not likely that they will remember
 either



either the one or the other long. Whereas *Pretane* is in every child's mouth, and will hardly ever be forgotten. It was not till the evening of this day that we arrived in Matavai bay.

1773.
August.

CHAP XI.

An Account of several Visits to and from Otoo; of Goats being left on the Island; and many other Particulars which happened while the Ships lay in Matavai Bay.

BEFORE we got to an anchor, our decks were crowded with the natives; many of whom I knew, and almost all of them knew me. A great crowd were gotten together upon the shore; amongst whom was Otoo their king. I was just going to pay him a visit, when I was told he was *mataow'd*, and gone to Oparree. I could not conceive the reason of his going off in a fright, as every one seemed pleased to see me. A chief, whose name was Maritata, was at this time on board, and advised me to put off my visit till the next morning, when he would accompany me; which I accordingly did.

1773.
August.
Wednes. 25.

After having given directions to pitch tents for the reception of the sick, coopers, sail-makers, and the guard, I set out on the 26th for Oparree; accompanied by Captain Furneaux, Mr. Forster, and others, Maritata and his wife. As soon as we landed, we were conducted to Otoo, whom we found seated on the ground, under the shade of a tree, with an immense crowd round him. After the first compliments were over, I presented him with such articles as I guessed

Thursday 26.



1773.
August.
Thursday 26.

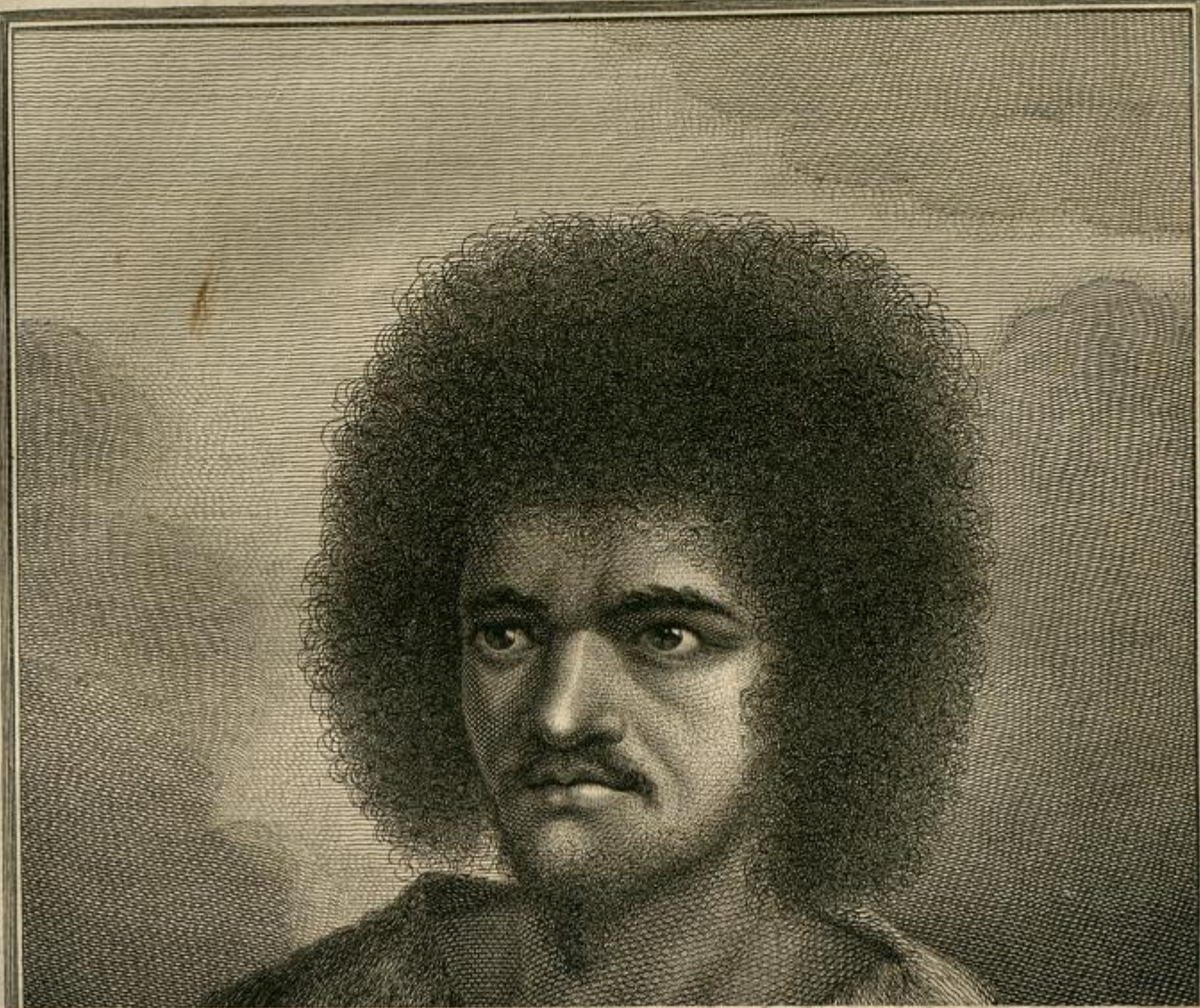
were most valuable in his eyes; well knowing that it was my interest to gain the friendship of this man. I also made presents to several of his attendants; and, in return, they offered me cloth, which I refused to accept; telling them that what I had given was for *tiyo* (friendship). The king inquired for Tupia, and all the gentlemen that were with me in my former voyage, by name; although I do not remember that he was personally acquainted with any of us. He promised that I should have some hogs the next day; but I had much ado to obtain a promise from him to visit on board. He said he was, *mataou no to poupone*, that is, afraid of the guns. Indeed all his actions shewed him to be a timorous prince. He was about thirty years of age, six feet high, and a fine, personable, well-made man as one can see. All his subjects appeared uncovered before him, his father not excepted. What is meant by uncovering, is the making bare the head and shoulders, or wearing no sort of cloathing above the breast.

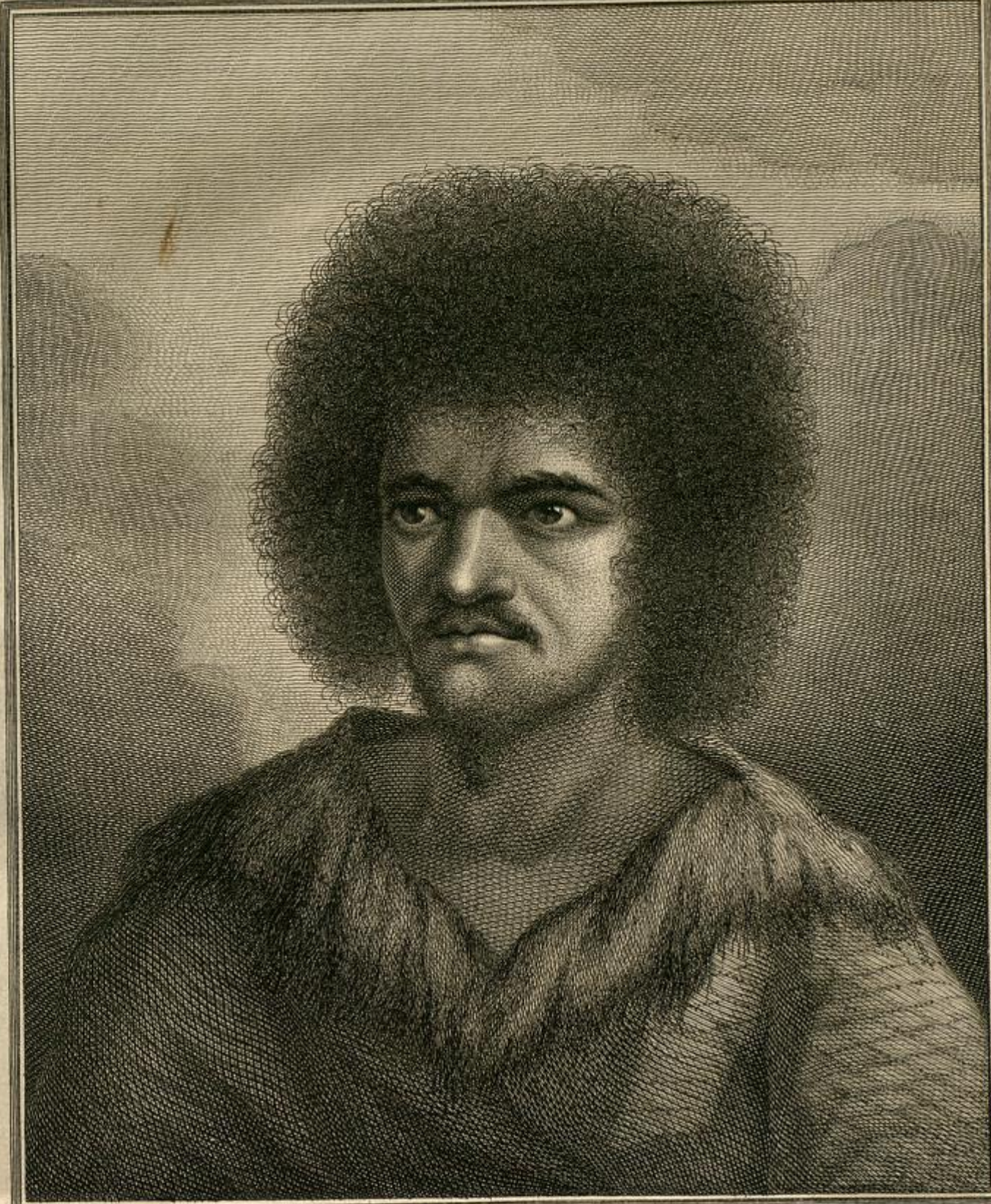
When I returned from Oparree, I found the tents, and the astronomer's observatories, set up, on the same spot where we observed the transit of Venus in 1769. In the afternoon, I had the sick landed; twenty from the Adventure all ill of the scurvy; and one from the Resolution. I also landed some marines for a guard, and left the command to Lieutenant Edgcumbe of the marines.

Friday 27.

On the 27th, early in the morning, Otoo, attended by a numerous train, paid me a visit. He first sent into the ship a large quantity of cloth, fruits, a hog, and two large fish; and, after some persuasion, came aboard himself, with his sister, a younger brother, and several more of his attendants. To all of them I made presents; and, after breakfast, took the







Drawn from Nature by W.Hodges .

Engrav'd by J.Hall.

N^o XXXVIII.

OTOO KING OF O-TAHEITE.

Published Ed.^o 1st 1777 by W^m Strahan New Street Shoe Lane & Tho.^s Cadell in the Strand London.



Landesbibliothek
Oldenburg



the king, his sister, and as many more as I had room for, into my boat, and carried them home to Oparree. I had no sooner landed than I was met by a venerable old lady, the mother of the late Toutaha. She seized me by both hands, and burst into a flood of tears, saying, *Toutaha Tiyo no Toutee matty Toutaha*—(Toutaha, your friend, or the friend of Cook, is dead). I was so much affected with her behaviour, that it would have been impossible for me to have refrained mingling my tears with hers, had not Otoo come and taken me from her. I, with some difficulty, prevailed on him to let me see her again, when I gave her an ax and some other things. Captain Furneaux, who was with me, presented the king with two fine goats, male and female, which, if taken care of, or rather if no care at all is taken of them, will no doubt multiply. After a short stay we took leave and returned on board.

1773.
August.
Friday 27.

Very early in the morning on the 28th, I sent Mr. Pickersgill, with the cutter, as far as Ottahourou, to endeavour to procure hogs. A little after sun-rise, I had another visit from Otoo, who brought me more cloth, a pig, and some fruit. His sister, who was with him, and some of his attendants, came on board; but he and others went to the Adventure, with the like present to Captain Furneaux. It was not long before he returned with Captain Furneaux on board the Resolution, when I made him a handsome return for the present he had brought me, and dressed his sister out in the best manner I could. She, the king's brother, and one or two more were covered before him to-day. When Otoo came into the cabin, Ereti and some of his friends were sitting there. The moment they saw the king enter, they stripped themselves in great haste, being covered before.

Saturday 28.

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 Saturday .8.

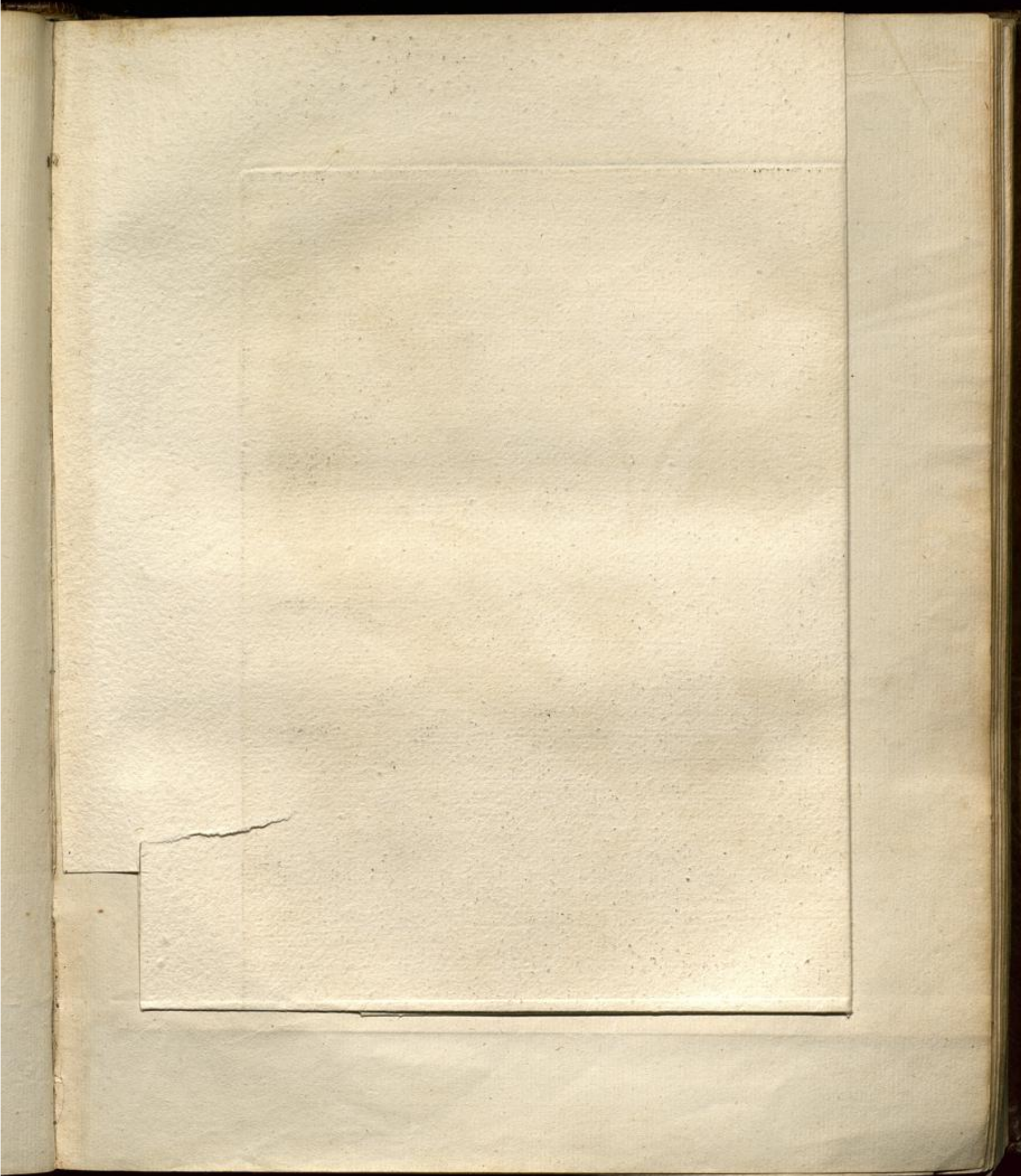
Seeing I took notice of it, they said *Earee, Earee*; giving me to understand that it was on account of Otoo being present. This was all the respect they paid him; for they never rose from their seats, nor made him any other obeifance. When the king thought proper to depart, I carried him again to Oparree in my boat; where I entertained him, and his people, with the bagpipes (of which music they are very fond), and dancing by the seamen. He, in return, ordered some of his people to dance also, which consisted chiefly of contortions. There were, however, some who could imitate the seamen tolerably well, both in country-dances and hornpipes. While we were here, I had a present of cloth from the late Toutaha's mother. This good old lady could not look upon me without shedding tears; however, she was far more composed than before. When we took leave, the king promised to visit me again the next day; but said that I must first come to him. In the evening Mr. Pickersgill came back empty; but with a promise of having some hogs, if he would return in a few days.

Sunday 29.

Next morning, after breakfast, I took a trip to Oparree, to visit Otoo as he had requested, accompanied by Captain Furneaux and some of the officers. We made him up a present of such things as he had not seen before. One article was a broad sword; at the very sight of which he was so intimidated, that I had much ado to persuade him to accept of it, and to have it buckled upon him; where it remained but a short time, before he desired leave to take it off and send it out of his sight.

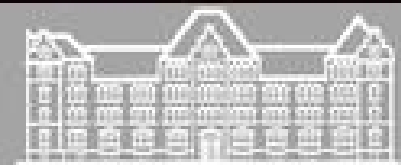
Soon after we were conducted to the theatre; where we were entertained with a dramatic *heava*, or *play*, in which were both dancing and comedy. The performers were five men,

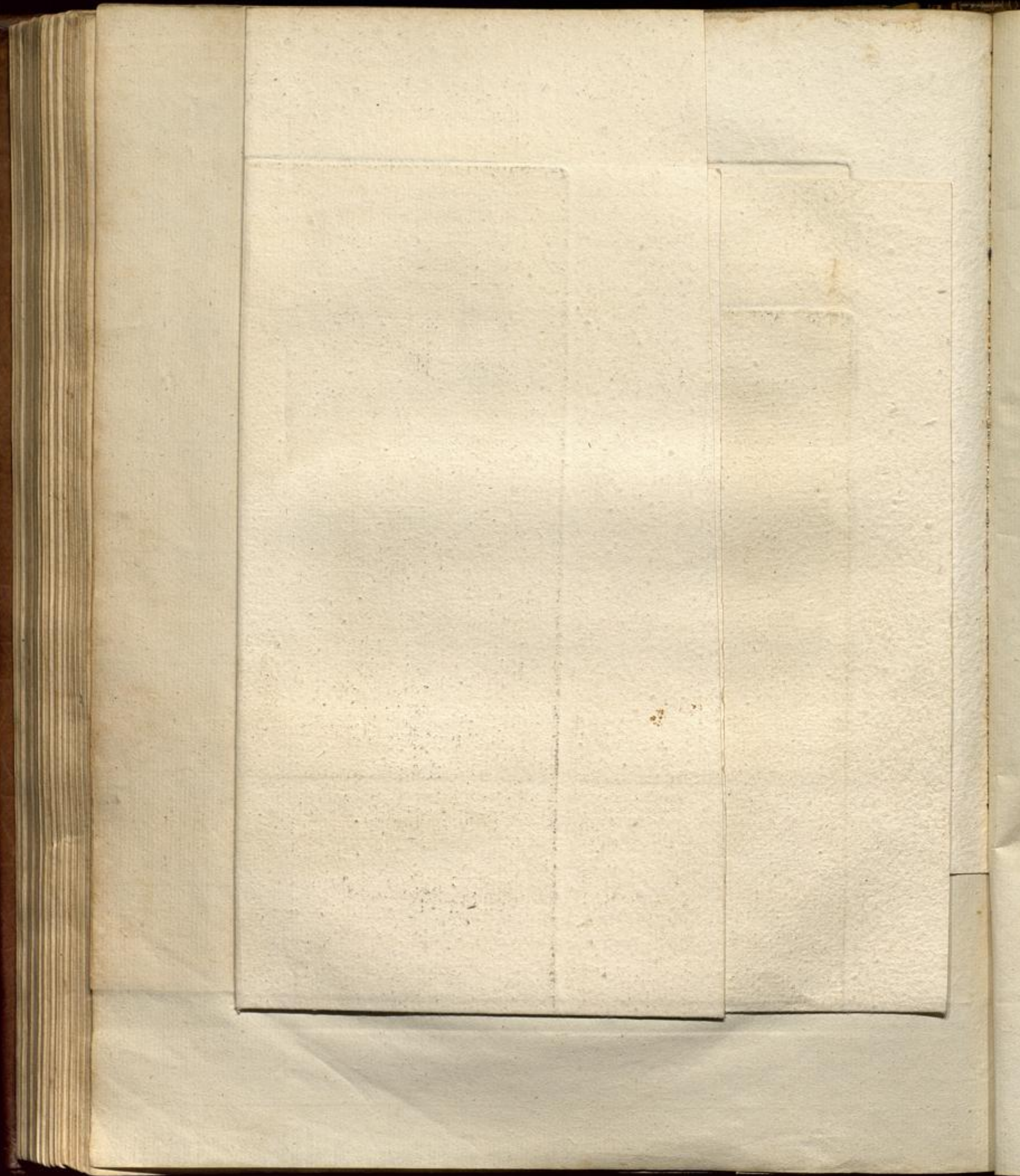




Handwritten botanical text, likely a specimen label, oriented vertically on the left side of the illustration.

Small handwritten text or signature at the bottom left corner of the illustration.





men, and one woman, who was no less a person than the king's sister. The music consisted of three drums only; it lasted about an hour and an half, or two hours; and, upon the whole, was well conducted. It was not possible for us to find out the meaning of the play. Some part seemed adapted to the present time, as my name was frequently mentioned. Other parts were certainly wholly unconnected with us. It apparently differed in nothing, that is in the manner of acting it, from those we saw at Ulietia in my former voyage. The dancing-dress of the lady was more elegant than any I saw there, by being decorated with long tassels, made of feathers, hanging from the waist downward. As soon as all was over, the king himself desired me to depart; and sent into the boat different kinds of fruit and fish, ready dressed. With this we returned on board; and the next morning he sent me more fruit, and several small parcels of fish.

1773.
August.
Sunday 29.

Monday 30.

Nothing farther remarkable happened till 10 o'clock in the evening, when we were alarmed with the cry of murder, and a great noise, on shore, near the bottom of the bay, at some distance from our encampment. I suspected that it was occasioned by some of our own people; and immediately armed a boat, and sent on shore, to know the occasion of this disturbance, and to bring off such of our people as should be found there. I also sent to the Adventure, and to the post on shore, to know who were missing; for none were absent from the Resolution, but those who were upon duty. The boat soon returned with three marines, and a seaman. Some others, belonging to the Adventure, were also taken, and being all put under confinement, the next morning I ordered them to be punished according to their

Tuesday 31.

deserts.



1773.
August.
Tuesday 31.

deserts. I did not find that any mischief was done, and our people would confess nothing. I believe this disturbance was occasioned by their making too free with the women. Be this as it will, the natives were so much alarmed, that they fled from their habitations in the dead of the night, and the alarm spread many miles along the coast. For when I went to visit Otoo, in the morning, by appointment, I found him removed, or rather fled, many miles from the place of his abode. Even there I was obliged to wait some hours, before I could see him at all; and when I did, he complained of the last night's riot.

As this was intended to be my last visit, I had taken with me a present suitable to the occasion. Among other things were three Cape sheep, which he had seen before and asked for; for these people never lose a thing by not asking for it. He was much pleased with them; though he could be but little benefited, as they were all weathers; a thing he was made acquainted with. The presents he got at this interview entirely removed his fears, and opened his heart so much, that he sent for three hogs; one for me, one for Captain Furneaux, and one for Mr. Forster. This last was small, of which we complained, calling it *ete, etc.* Presently after a man came into the circle, and spoke to the king with some warmth, and in a very peremptory manner; saying something or other about hogs. We, at first, thought he was angry with the king for giving us so many, especially as he took the little pig away with him. The contrary, however, appeared to be the true cause of his displeasure; for, presently after he was gone, a hog, larger than either of the other two, was brought us in lieu of the little one. When we took leave I acquainted him that I should sail from







Drawn from Nature by W. Hodges.

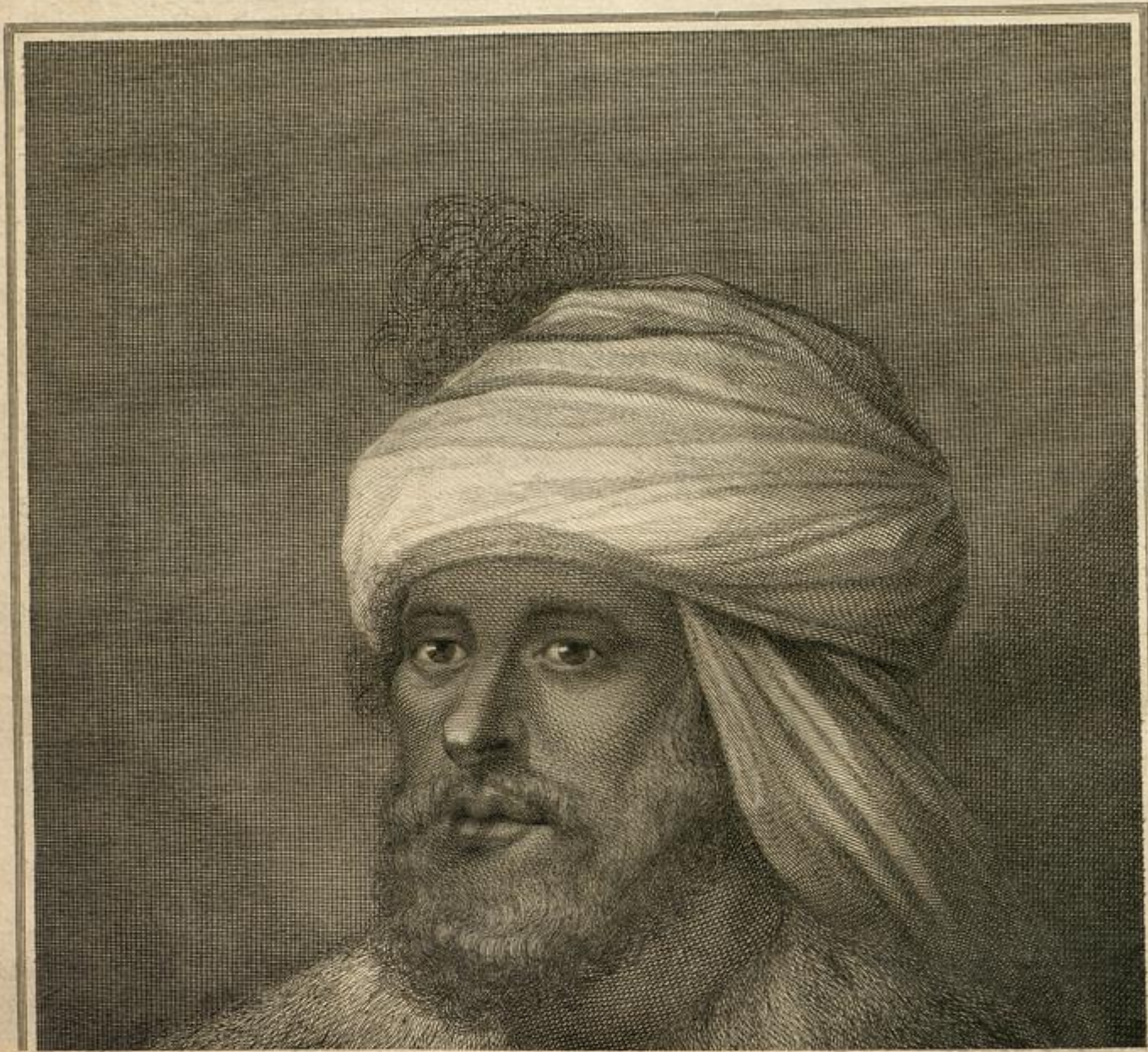
Engraved by I. Hall.

Nº LVI.

P O T A T O W .

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the island the next day; at which he seemed much moved, and embraced me several times. We embarked to return on board, and he, with his numerous train, directed their march back to Oparree.

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The sick being all pretty well recovered, our water-casks repaired, and water completed, as well as the necessary repairs of the ships, I determined to put to sea without farther delay. Accordingly, on the 1st of September, I ordered every thing to be got off from the shore, and the ships to be unmoored. On this work we were employed the most of the day. In the afternoon Mr. Pickersgill returned from Attahourou; to which place I had sent him, two days before, for the hogs he had been promised. My old friend Pottatou, the chief of that district, his wife, or mistress (I know not which), and some more of his friends, came along with Mr. Pickersgill, in order to visit me. They brought me a present of two hogs, and some fish; and Mr. Pickersgill got two more hogs, by exchange, from Oamo: for he went in the boat as far as Paparra, where he saw old Oberea. She seemed much altered for the worse, poor, and of little consequence. The first words she said to Mr. Pickersgill were, *Earee mataou ina boa*, Earee is frightened, you can have no hogs. By this it appeared that she had little or no property, and was herself subject to the Earee; which I believe was not the case when I was here before. The wind, which had blown Westerly all day, having shifted at once to the East, we put to sea; and I was obliged to dismiss my friends sooner than they wished to go; but well satisfied with the reception they had met with.

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Wednes. 1.

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Some hours before we got under sail, a young man, whose name was Poreo, came and desired I would take him with me. I consented, thinking he might be of service to us on some occasion. Many more offered themselves, but I refused to take them. This youth asked me for an ax and a spike nail for his father, who was then on board. He had them accordingly, and they parted just as we were getting under sail, more like two strangers than father and son. This raised a doubt in me whether it was so; which was farther confirmed by a canoe, conducted by two men, coming along-side, as we were standing out of the bay, and demanding the young man in the name of Otoo. I now saw that the whole was a trick to get something from me; well knowing that Otoo was not in the neighbourhood, and could know nothing of the matter. Poreo seemed, however, at first undetermined whether he should go or stay; but he soon inclined to the former. I told them to return me the ax and nails, and then he should go (and so he really should), but they said they were ashore, and so departed. Though the youth seemed pretty well satisfied, he could not refrain from weeping, when he viewed the land astern.

CHAP.



C H A P. XII.

An Account of the Reception we met with at Huabeine, with the Incidents that happened while the Ships lay there, and of Omai, one of the Natives, coming away in the Adventure.

AS soon as we were clear of the bay, and our boats in, I directed my course for the Island of Huaheine, where I intended to touch. We made it the next day, and spent the night, making short boards under the north end of the island. At day-light in the morning of the 3d, we made sail for the harbour of Owharre; in which the Resolution anchored, about nine o'clock, in twenty-four fathoms water. As the wind blew out of the harbour, I chose to turn in by the southern channel, it being the widest. The Resolution turned in very well, but the Adventure, missing stays, got ashore on the north side of the channel. I had the Resolution's launch in the water ready, in case of an accident of this kind, and sent her immediately to the Adventure. By this timely assistance, she was got off again, without receiving any damage. Several of the natives, by this time, had come off to us, bringing with them some of the productions of the island; and, as soon as the ships were both in safety, I landed with Captain Furneaux, and was received by the natives with the utmost cordiality. I distributed some presents among them; and presently after, they brought down hogs, fowls, dogs, and fruits, which they willingly exchanged for hatchets, nails, beads, &c. The like trade

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 Friday 3.

was soon opened on board the ships; so that we had a fair prospect of being plentifully supplied with fresh pork and fowls; and, to people in our situation, this was no unwelcome thing. I learnt that my old friend Oree, chief of the isle, was still living, and that he was hastening to this part to see me.

Saturday 4.

Early next morning, Lieutenant Pickersgill sailed with the cutter, on a trading party, toward the south end of the isle. I also sent another trading party on shore near the ships, with which I went myself, to see that it was properly conducted at the first setting out, a very necessary point to be attended to. Every thing being settled to my mind, I went, accompanied by Captain Furneaux and Mr. Forster, to pay my first visit to Oree, who, I was told, was waiting for me. We were conducted to the place by one of the natives; but were not permitted to go out of our boat, till we had gone through some part of the following ceremony, usually performed at this isle, on such like occasions. The boat, in which we were desired to remain, being landed before the chief's house, that stood close to the shore, five young plantain trees, which are their emblems of peace, were brought on board separately, and with some ceremony. Three young pigs, with their ears ornamented with cocoa-nut fibres, accompanied the first three; and a dog, the fourth. Each had its particular name, and purpose, rather too mysterious for us to understand. Lastly, the chief sent to me the inscription engraved on a small piece of pewter, which I left with him in July 1769. It was in the same bag I had made for it, together with a piece of counterfeit English coin, and a few beads, put in at the same time; which shews how well he had taken care of the whole. When
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they had made an end of putting into the boat the things just mentioned, our guide, who still remained with us, desired us to decorate three young plantain trees with looking-glasses, nails, medals, beads, &c. &c. This being accordingly done, we landed with these in our hands, and were conducted towards the chief, through the multitude; they making a lane, as it were, for us to pass through. We were made to sit down a few paces short of the chief, and our plantains were then taken from us, and, one by one, laid before him, as the others had been laid before us. One was for *Eatoua* (or God), the second for the *Earee* (or King), and the third for *Tiyo* (or Friendship). This being done, I wanted to go to the King, but was told that he would come to me; which he accordingly did, fell upon my neck, and embraced me. This was by no means ceremonious; the tears, which trickled plentifully down his venerable old cheeks, sufficiently bespoke the language of his heart. The whole ceremony being over, all his friends were introduced to us, to whom we made presents. Mine to the chief consisted of the most valuable articles I had; for I regarded this man as a father. In return he gave me a hog, and a quantity of cloth, promising that all our wants should be supplied; and it will soon appear how well he kept his word. At length we took leave, and returned on board; and, some time after, Mr. Pickersgill returned also with fourteen hogs. Many more were got by exchanges on shore, and along-side the ships; besides fowls, and fruit in abundance.

This good old chief made me a visit early in the morning on the 5th, together with some of his friends, bringing me a hog and some fruit, for which I made him a suitable return. He carried his kindness so far, as not to fail to send me every day, for my table, the very best of ready dressed

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fruit, and roots, and in great plenty. Lieutenant Pickergill being again sent with the two boats, in search of hogs, returned in the evening with twenty-eight; and about four times that number were purchased on shore, and along-side the ships.

Monday 6.

Next morning the trading party, consisting of only two or three people, were sent on shore as usual; and, after breakfast, I went to the place myself, when I learnt that one of the inhabitants had been very troublesome and insolent. This man being pointed out to me, completely equipped in the war habit with a club in each hands, as he seemed bent on mischief, I took these from him, broke them before his eyes, and, with some difficulty, forced him to retire from the place. As they told me that he was a chief, this made me the more suspicious of him, and occasioned me to send for a guard, which till now I had thought unnecessary. About this time, Mr. Spearman, having imprudently gone out alone botanizing, was set upon by two men, who stripped him of every thing he had about him, except his trowsers, struck him several times with his own hanger, but happily did him no harm. As soon as they had accomplished their end, they made off; after which another of the natives brought a piece of cloth to cover him, and conducted him to the trading place, where were a great number of the inhabitants. The very instant Mr. Spearman appeared in the condition I have just mentioned, they fled to a man with the utmost precipitation. My first conjectures were, that they had stolen something; but we were soon undeceived, when we saw Mr. Spearman, and the affair was related to us. As soon as I could recal a few of the natives, and had made them sensible that I should take no step to injure those
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who were innocent, I went to Oree to complain of this outrage, taking with us the man who came back with Mr. Spearman, to confirm the complaint. As soon as the chief heard the whole affair related, he wept aloud, as did many others. After the first transports of his grief were over, he began to expostulate with his people, telling them (as far as we could understand) how well I had treated them, both in this and my former voyage, and how base it was in them to commit such actions. He then took a very minute account of the things Mr. Spearman had been robbed of, promised to do all in his power to recover them, and rising up, desired me to follow him to my boat. When the people saw this, being, as I supposed, apprehensive of his safety, they used every argument to dissuade him from what they, no doubt, thought a rash step. He hastened into the boat, notwithstanding all they could do or say. As soon as they saw their beloved chief wholly in my power, they set up a great outcry. The grief they shewed was inexpressible; every face was bedewed with tears; they prayed, entreated, nay attempted to pull him out of the boat. I even joined my entreaties to theirs; for I could not bear to see them in such distress. All that could be said, or done, availed nothing. He insisted on my coming into the boat, which was no sooner done than he ordered it to be put off. His sister, with a spirit equal to that of her royal brother, was the only person who did not oppose his going. As his intention in coming into our boat was to go with us in search of the robbers, we proceeded accordingly as far as it was convenient by water, then landed, entered the country, and travelled some miles inland, the chief leading the way, inquiring of every one he saw. At length he stepped into a house by the road side, ordered some cocoa-nuts for us, and after we were a little refreshed,

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Monday 6.

refreshed, wanted to proceed still farther. But this I opposed, thinking that we might be carried to the very farthest end of the island, after things, the most of which, before they came into our hands again, might not be worth the bringing home. The chief used many arguments to persuade me to proceed, telling me that I might send my boat round to meet us, or that he would get a canoe to bring us home, if I thought it too far to travel. But I was resolved to return, and he was obliged to comply and return with me, when he saw I would follow him no farther. I only desired he would send somebody for the things; for I found that the thieves had got so much start of us, that we might follow them to the remotest parts of the isle, without so much as seeing them. Besides, as I intended to sail the next morning, this occasioned a great loss to us, by putting a stop to all manner of trade; for the natives were so much alarmed, that none came near us, but those that were about the chief. It, therefore, became the more necessary for me to return, to restore things to their former state. When we got back to our boat, we there found Oree's sister, and several more persons who had travelled by land to the place. We immediately stepped into the boat in order to return on board, without so much as asking the chief to accompany us. He, however, insisted on going also; and followed us into the boat in spite of the opposition and entreaties of those about him; his sister followed his example, and the tears and prayers of her daughter, who was about sixteen or eighteen years of age, had no weight with her on this occasion. The chief sat at table with us, and made a hearty dinner; his sister, according to custom, eat nothing. After dinner, I sufficiently rewarded them for the confidence they had put
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in me; and, soon after, carried them both on shore, where some hundreds of people waited to receive them, many of whom embraced their chief with tears of joy. All was now joy and peace: the people crowded in, from every part, with hogs, fowls, and fruit, so that we presently filled two boats: Oree himself presented me with a large hog and a quantity of fruit. The hanger (the only thing of value Mr. Spearman had lost) with part of his coat, were brought us; and we were told, we should have the others the next day. Some of the officers, who were out on a shooting party, had some things stolen from them, which were returned in like manner.

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Thus ended the troublesome transactions of this day, which I have been the more particular in relating, because it shews what great confidence this brave old chief put in us; it also, in some degree, shews that friendship is sacred with them. Oree and I were professed friends in all the forms customary among them; and he seemed to think that this could not be broken by the act of any other persons. Indeed this seemed to be the great argument he made use of to his people, when they opposed his going into my boat. His words were to this effect.—“Oree (meaning me, for so I was always called) and I are friends; I have done nothing to forfeit his friendship; why then should I not go with him?” We, however, may never find another chief, who will act in the same manner under similar circumstances. It may be asked, What had he to fear? to which I answer, Nothing. For it was not my intention to hurt an hair of his head, or to detain him a moment longer than he desired. But how was he or the people to know this? They were not ignorant, that, if he was once in my power, the

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whole force of the island could not take him from me, and that, let my demands for his ransom have been ever so high, they must have complied with them. Thus far their fears, both for his and their own safety, were founded in reason.

Tuesday 7.

On the 7th, early in the morning, while the ships were unmooring, I went to pay my farewell visit to Oree, accompanied by Captain Furneaux and Mr. Forster. We took with us for a present, such things as were not only valuable, but useful. I also left with him the inscription plate he had before in keeping, and another small copper-plate on which were engraved these words, "Anchored here, his Britannic Majesty's ships Resolution and Adventure, September 1773," together with some medals, all put up in a bag; of which the chief promised to take care, and to produce, to the first ship or ships that should arrive at the island. He then gave me a hog; and, after trading for six or eight more, and loading the boat with fruit, we took leave, when the good old chief embraced me with tears in his eyes. At this interview, nothing was said about the remainder of Mr. Spearman's clothes. I judged they were not brought in; and, for that reason, did not mention them, lest I should give the chief pain about things I did not give him time to recover; for this was early in the morning.

When we returned to the ships, we found them crowded round with canoes full of hogs, fowls, and fruit, as at our first arrival. I had not been long on board, before Oree himself came, to inform me, as we understood, that the robbers were taken, and to desire us to go on shore, either to punish, or to see them punished; but this could not be done, as the Resolution was just under sail, and the Adventure already out of the harbour. The chief staid on board



LANDES-
BIBLIOTHEK
OLDENBURG





Drawn from Nature by W. Hodges.

Engraved by J. Caldwell.
N^o LVII.

O M A I .

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till we were a full half league out at sea; then took a most affectionate leave of me; and went away in a canoe, conducted by one man and himself; all the others having gone long before. I was sorry that it was not convenient for me to go on shore with him, to see in what manner these people would have been punished; for I am satisfied, this was what brought him on board.

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Tuesday 7.

During our short stay at the small but fertile isle of Huaheine, we procured to both ships not less than three hundred hogs, besides fowls and fruits; and, had we staid longer, might have got many more: for none of these articles of refreshment were seemingly diminished, but appeared every where in as great abundance as ever.

Before we quitted this island Captain Furneaux agreed to receive on board his ship a young man named Omai, a native of Ulietea, where he had had some property, of which he had been dispossessed by the people of Bolabola. I at first rather wondered that Captain Furneaux would encumber himself with this man, who, in my opinion, was not a proper sample of the inhabitants of these happy islands, not having any advantage of birth, or acquired rank; nor being eminent in shape, figure, or complexion. For their people of the first rank are much fairer, and usually better behaved, and more intelligent, than the middling class of people, among whom Omai is to be ranked. I have, however, since my arrival in England, been convinced of my error: for excepting his complexion, (which is undoubtedly of a deeper hue than that of the *Earees* or gentry, who, as in other countries, live a more luxurious life, and are less exposed to the heat of the sun) I much doubt whether any other of the natives would have given more general

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tisfaction by his behaviour among us. Omai has most certainly a very good understanding, quick parts, and honest principles; he has a natural good behaviour, which rendered him acceptable to the best company, and a proper degree of pride, which taught him to avoid the society of persons of inferior rank. He has passions of the same kind as other young men, but has judgment enough not to indulge them in an improper excess. I do not imagine that he has any dislike to liquor, and if he had fallen into company where the person who drank the most, met with the most approbation, I have no doubt, but that he would have endeavoured to gain the applause of those with whom he associated; but fortunately for him, he perceived that drinking was very little in use but among inferior people, and as he was very watchful into the manners and conduct of the persons of rank who honoured him with their protection, he was sober and modest, and I never heard that, during the whole time of his stay in England, which was two years, he ever once was disguised with wine, or ever shewed an inclination to go beyond the strictest rules of moderation.

Soon after his arrival in London, the Earl of Sandwich, the first Lord of the Admiralty, introduced him to his Majesty at Kew, when he met with a most gracious reception, and imbibed the strongest impression of duty and gratitude to that great and amiable prince, which I am persuaded he will preserve to the latest moment of his life. During his stay among us he was carested by many of the principal nobility, and did nothing to forfeit the esteem of any one of them; but his principal patrons were the Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander; the former probably thought it a duty of his office to protect and countenance an inhabitant



tant of that hospitable country, where the wants and distresses of those in his department had been alleviated and supplied in the most ample manner; the others, as a testimony of their gratitude for the generous reception they had met with during their residence in his country. It is to be observed, that though Omai lived in the midst of amusements during his residence in England, his return to his native country was always in his thoughts, and though he was not impatient to go, he expressed a satisfaction as the time of his return approached. He embarked with me in the Resolution, when she was fitted out for another voyage, loaded with presents from his several friends, and full of gratitude for the kind reception and treatment he had experienced among us.

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C H A P. XIII.

Arrival at, and Departure of the Ships from, Ulietea; with an Account of what happened there, and of Oedidee, one of the Natives, coming away in the Resolution.

THE chief was no sooner gone, than we made sail for Ulietea (where I intended to stop a few days). Arriving off the harbour of Ohamaneno at the close of the day, we spent the night making short boards. It was dark, but we were sufficiently guided by the fishers lights on the reefs and shores of the isles. The next morning, after making a few trips, we gained the entrance of the harbour; and, as the wind blew directly out, I sent a boat to lie in soundings, that we might know when to anchor. As soon as the signal was made by her, we borrowed close to the

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South point of the channel; and, with our sails set, shooting within the boat, we anchored in seventeen fathoms water. We then carried out anchors and hawsers, to warp in by; and, as soon as the Resolution was out of the way, the Adventure came up in like manner, and warped in, by the Resolution. The warping in, and mooring the ships, took up the whole day.

We were no sooner at anchor at the entrance of the harbour, than the natives crowded round us in their canoes with hogs and fruit. The latter they exchanged for nails and beads; the former we refused as yet, having already as many on board as we could manage. Several we were, however, obliged to take, as many of the principal people brought off little pigs, pepper, or cavao-root, and young plantain trees, and handed them into the ship, or put them into the boats along-side, whether we would or no; for if we refused to take them on board, they would throw them into the boats. In this manner, did these good people welcome us to their country.

I had forgot to mention, that Tupia was much inquired after at Huaheine; but, at this place, every one asked about him, and the occasion of his death; and, like true philosophers, were perfectly satisfied with the answers we gave them. Indeed, as we had nothing but the truth to tell, the story was the same, by whomsoever told.

Thursday 9.

Next morning we paid a formal visit to Oreo, the chief of this part of the isle, carrying with us the necessary presents. We went through no sort of ceremony at landing, but were, at once, conducted to him. He was seated in his own house, which stood near the water-side, where he and his friends received us with great cordiality. He expressed

much.



much satisfaction at seeing me again, and desired that we might exchange names, which I accordingly agreed to. I believe this is the strongest mark of friendship they can shew to a stranger. He inquired after Tupia, and all the gentlemen, by name, who were with me when I first visited the island. After we had made the chief and his friends the necessary presents; we went on board with a hog, and some fruit, received from him in return; and in the afternoon he gave me another hog, still larger, without asking for the least acknowledgement. Exchanges for fruit, &c. were mostly carried on along-side the ships. I attempted to trade for these articles on shore; but did not succeed, as the most of them were brought in canoes from distant parts, and carried directly to the ships.

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After breakfast, on the 10th, Captain Furneaux and I paid the chief a visit; and we were entertained by him with such a comedy, or dramatic *beava*, as is generally acted in these isles. The music consisted of three drums; the actors were seven men, and one woman, the chief's daughter. The only entertaining part in the drama, was a theft committed by a man and his accomplice, in such a masterly manner, as sufficiently displayed the genius of the people in this vice. —The theft is discovered before the thief has time to carry off his prize; then a scuffle ensues with those set to guard it, who, though four to two, are beat off the stage, and the thief and his accomplices bear away their plunder in triumph. I was very attentive to the whole of this part, being in full expectation that it would have ended very differently. For I had before been informed that *Teto* (that is, the Thief) was to be acted, and had understood that the theft was to be punished with death, or a good *tiparrabying* (or beating), a punish-

Friday 10.



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punishment, we are told, they inflict on such as are guilty of this crime. Be this as it may, strangers are certainly excluded from the protection of this law; them they rob, with impunity, on every occasion that offers. After the play was over, we returned on board to dinner; and in the cool of the evening, took a walk on shore, where we learnt from one of the natives, that nine small islands, two of which were uninhabited, lay to the westward, at no great distance from hence.

Saturday 11.

On the 11th, early in the morning, I had a visit from Oreo and his son, a youth about twelve years of age. The latter brought me a hog, and some fruit; for which I made him a present of an axe, and dressed him in a shirt, and other things, which made him not a little proud of himself. Having stayed some hours, they went on shore; as I also did soon after, but to another part. The chief hearing I was on shore, came to the place where he found the boat, into which he put a hog, and a quantity of fruit, without saying a word to any body, and, with some of his friends, came on board, and dined with us. After dinner I had a visit from Oo-oorou, the principal chief of the isle. He was introduced to us by Oreo, and brought with him, as a present, a large hog, for which I made him a handsome return. Oreo employed himself in buying hogs for me (for we now began to take of them), and he made such bargains as I had reason to be satisfied with. At length they all took leave, after making me promise to visit them next morning; which I accordingly did, in company with several of the officers and gentlemen. Oreo ordered an *heava* to be acted for our entertainment, in which two very pretty young women were the actresses. This *heava* was somewhat different from the

Sunday 12.

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one I saw before, and not so entertaining. Oreo, after it was over, accompanied us on board, together with two of his friends.

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The following day was spent much in the same manner; Monday 13.
and early in the morning of the 14th, I sent Mr. Pickersgil, Tuesday 14.
with the Resolution's launch, and Adventure's cutter, to Otaha, to procure an additional supply of bananoes, and plantains, for a sea-store; for we could get little more of these articles at Ulietea than were sufficient for present consumption. Oreo, and some of his friends, paid me a pretty early visit this morning. I acquainted the chief that I would dine with him, and desired he would order two pigs to be dressed after their manner, which he accordingly did; and, about one o'clock, I, and the officers and gentlemen of both ships, went to partake of them. When we came to the chief's house, we found the cloth laid; that is, green leaves were strewed thick on the floor. Round them we seated ourselves; presently one of the pigs came over my head souce upon the leaves, and immediately after the other; both so hot as hardly to be touched. The table was garnished round with hot bread-fruit, and plantains, and a quantity of coconuts brought for drink. Each man being ready, with his knife in his hand, we turned to without ceremony; and it must be owned, in favour of their cookery, that victuals were never cleaner, nor better dressed. For, though the pigs were served up whole, and the one weighed between fifty and sixty pounds, and the other about half as much; yet all the parts were equally well done, and eat much sweeter than if dressed in any of our methods. The chief and his son, and some other of his male friends, eat with us, and pieces were handed to others who sat behind: for we had
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a vast crowd about us; so that it might be truly said we dined in public. The chief never failed to drink his glass of Madeira whenever it came to his turn, not only now, but at all other times when he dined with us, without ever being once affected by it. As soon as we had dined, the boat's crew took the remainder; and by them, and those about them, the whole was consumed. When we rose up, many of the common people rushed in, to pick up the crumbs which had fallen, and for which they searched the leaves very narrowly. This leads me to believe that, though there is plenty of pork at these isles, but little falls to their share. Some of our gentlemen being present when these pigs were killed and dressed, observed the chief to divide the entrails, lard, &c. into ten or twelve equal parts, and serve it out to certain people. Several daily attended the ships, and assisted the butchers, for the sake of the entrails of the hogs we killed. Probably little else falls to the share of the common people. It, however, must be owned, that they are exceedingly careful of every kind of provision, and waste nothing that can be eaten by man; flesh and fish especially.

In the afternoon we were entertained with a play. Plays, indeed, had been acted almost every day since we had been here, either to entertain *us*, or for their own amusement, or perhaps both.

Wednes. 15.

Next morning produced some circumstances which fully prove the timorous disposition of these people. We were surpris'd to find that none of them came off to the ships as usual. Two men belonging to the Adventure having staid on shore all night, contrary to orders, my first conjectures were, that the natives had stripp'd them, and were now afraid to come near us, lest we should take some step to revenge the insult:



insult: but, in order to be better satisfied, Captain Furneaux and I went ashore to Orco's house, which we found quite empty; he and all his family gone, and the whole neighbourhood, in a manner, quite deserted. The two men belonging to the Adventure made their appearance, and informed us that they had been very civilly treated by the natives; but could give no account of the cause of their precipitate flight. All that we could learn, from the very few who durst come near us, was, that several were killed, others wounded, by our guns, pointing out to us where the balls went in and out of the body, &c. This relation gave me a good deal of uneasiness for the safety of our people gone to Otaha, fearing that some disturbance had happened at that island. However, in order to be better informed, I determined, if possible, to see the chief himself. Accordingly we embarked in our boat, having one of the natives with us, and rowed along-shore to the northward, the way we were told he was gone. We soon came in sight of the canoe in which he was; but before we could come up with her he had got on shore. We landed presently after, and found he was gone still farther. An immense crowd, however, waited our landing, who entreated me to follow him. One man offered to carry me on his back; but the whole story appearing rather more mysterious than ever, and being all unarmed, I did not chuse to separate myself from the boat, but embarked again, and rowed after him. We soon came before the place where our guide told us he was, and put in the boat accordingly. It grounded at some distance from the shore, where we were met by a venerable old lady, wife to the chief. She threw herself into my arms, and wept bitterly, insomuch that it was not possible to get one plain word from her. With this old lady in my hand I went ashore, contrary to the advice of

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Wednesd. 15.

my young man from Otaheite, who seemed more afraid than any of us, probably believing every word the people had told us. I found the chief seated under the shade of a house, before which was a large area, and surrounded by a vast number of people. As soon as I came to him, he threw his arms about me, and burst into tears; in which he was accompanied by all the women, and some of the men, so that the lamentation became general. Astonishment alone kept me from joining with them. It was some time before I could get a word from any one; at last, all my enquiries gave me no other information, than that they were alarmed on account of our boats being absent; thinking that the people in them had deserted from us, and that I should take some violent means to recover them. For when we assured them that the boats would return back, they seemed cheerful and satisfied, and, to a man, denied that any one was hurt, either of their own or our people; and so it afterwards proved. Nor did it appear that there was the least foundation for these alarms; nor could we ever find out by what means this general consternation first took its rise. After a stay of about an hour, I returned on board; three of the natives coming along with us, who proclaimed the peace as we rowed along shore, to all they saw.

Thursday 16.

Thus matters were again restored to their former footing; and the next morning they came off to the ships, as usual.— After breakfast Captain Furneaux and I paid the chief a visit. We found him at his own house perfectly easy; inasmuch that he, and some of his friends, came on board, and dined with us. I was now told that my Otaheitean young man Poreo, had taken a resolution to leave me. I have just mentioned *before*, his being with us when I followed Oreo, and his

his advising me not to go on shore. He was so much afraid, at that time, that he remained in the boat till he heard all matters were reconciled. Then he came out; and, presently after, met with a young woman, for whom he had contracted a friendship. Having my powder-horn in keeping, he came and gave it to one of my people who was by me, and then went away with her, and I saw him no more.

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Thursday 16.

In the afternoon our boats returned from Otaha, pretty well laden with plantains; an article we were most in want of. They made the circuit of the island, conducted by one of the Earees, whose name was Boba, and were hospitably entertained by the people; who provided them with victuals and lodging. The first night they were entertained with a play; the second night, their repose was disturbed by the natives stealing their military chest: this put them on making reprisals, by which means they recovered the most of what they had lost.

Having now got on board a large supply of refreshments, I determined to put to sea the next morning, and made the same known to the chief, who promised to see me again before we departed. At four o'clock we began to unmoor; and, as soon as it was light, Oreo, his son, and some of his friends, came on board. Many canoes also came off with fruit and hogs; the latter they even begged of us to take from them, calling out *Tiyo boa atoi*—I am your friend, take my hog, and give me an ax. But our decks were already so full of them, that we could hardly move; having, on board both ships, between three and four hundred. By the increase of our stock, together with what we had salted and consumed, I judge that we got at this island 400, or upwards. Many, indeed, were only roasters; others again weighed one

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Friday 17.

hundred pounds, or upwards; but the general run was from forty to sixty. It is not easy to say how many we might have got, could we have found room for all that were offered us.

The chief, and his friends, did not leave me till we were under sail; and, before he went away, pressed me much to know if I would not return, and when? Questions which were daily put to me by many of these islanders. My Otaheitean youth's leaving me proved of no consequence; as many young men, of this island, voluntarily offered to come away with us. I thought proper to take on board one, who was about 17 or 18 years of age, named Oedidee, a native of Bola-bola, and a near relation of the great Opoony, chief of that island. Soon after we were out of the harbour, and had made sail, we observed a canoe following us, conducted by two men. Whereupon I brought to; and they presently came along-side, having brought me a present of roasted fruit, and roots, from Oreo. I made them a proper return, before I dismissed them, and then set sail to the West, with the Adventure in company.

C H A P.







Designed by W. Hodges

Engraved by W. Wood
N. 113

The Island of OTAHIETE, bearing S. E. distant one League.

Discovered 1771, by W. Cook, in His Majesty's Ship the Endeavour, in the Strait, London.



Landesbibliothek Oldenburg



Painted by W. Hodges.

Engraved by W. Watts.
N^o. LIII.

The



C H A P. XIV.

An Account of a Spanish Ship visiting Otaheite; the present State of the Islands; with some Observations on the Diseases and Customs of the Inhabitants, and some Mistakes concerning the Women corrected.

I SHALL now give some farther account of these islands; for, although I have been pretty minute in relating the daily transactions, some things, which are rather interesting, have been omitted.

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Soon after our arrival at Otaheite, we were informed that a ship, about the size of the Resolution, had been in at Owhaiurua harbour near the S. E. end of the island, where she remained about three weeks; and had been gone about three months before we arrived. We were told that four of the natives were gone away in her, whose names were Debedebea—Paoodou—Tanadooee—and Opahiah. At this time, we conjectured this was a French ship; but, on our arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, we learnt she was a Spaniard, which had been sent out from America. The Otaheiteans complained of a disease communicated to them by the people in this ship, which they said affected the head, throat, and stomach, and at length killed them. They seemed to dread it much, and were continually inquiring if we had it. This ship they distinguished by the name of *Pabai no Pep-pe* (ship of Peppe), and called the disease *Apa no Pep-pe*, just as they call the venereal disease *Apa no Pretane* (English disease).



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disease), though they, to a man, say it was brought to the isle by M. de Bougainville; but I have already observed that they thought M. Bougainville came from *Pretane*, as well as every other ship which has touched at the isle.

Were it not for this assertion of the natives, and none of Captain Wallis's people being affected with the venereal disease, either while they were at Otaheite, or after they left it, I should have concluded that, long before these islanders were visited by Europeans, this, or some disease which is near a kin to it, had existed amongst them. For I have heard them speak of people dying of a disorder which we interpreted to be the pox, before that period. But be this as it will, it is now far less common amongst them, than it was in the year 1769, when I first visited these isles. They say they can cure it; and so it fully appears. For, notwithstanding most of my people made pretty free with the women, very few of them were afterwards affected with the disorder, and those who were, had it in so slight a manner, that it was easily removed. But amongst the natives, whenever it turns to a pox, they tell us it is incurable. Some of our people pretend to have seen some of them who had this last disorder in a high degree; but the Surgeon, who made it his business to inquire, could never satisfy himself in this point. These people are, and were before Europeans visited them, very subject to scrophulous diseases; so that a seaman might easily mistake one disorder for another.

The island of Otaheite which, in the years 1767 and 1768, as it were, swarmed with hogs and fowls, was now so ill supplied with these animals, that hardly any thing could induce the owners to part with them. The few they had, at this time, among them, seemed to be at the disposal of the
kings.



kings. For while we lay at Oaiti-piha Bay, in the kingdom of Tiarrabou, or lesser Peninsula, every hog or fowl we saw, we were told, belonged to Waheatooa; and all we saw in the kingdom of Opoureonu, or the greater Peninsula, belonged to Otoo. During the seventeen days we were at this island, we got but twenty-four hogs; the half of which came from the two kings themselves; and, I believe, the other half were sold us by their permission or order. We were, however, abundantly supplied with all the fruits the island produces; except bread-fruit, which was not in season either at this or the other isles. Cocoa-nuts and plantains were what we got the most of; the latter, together with a few yams and other roots, were to us a succedaneum for bread. At Otaheite we got great plenty of apples, and a fruit like a nectarine, called by them *Abeeya*. This fruit was common to all the isles; but apples we got only at Otaheite, and found them of infinite use to the scorbutic people. Of all the seeds that have been brought to these islands by Europeans, none have succeeded but pumpkins; and these they do not like; which is not to be wondered at.

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The scarcity of hogs at Otaheite may be owing to two causes; first, the number which have been consumed, and carried off by the shipping which have touched here of late years; and secondly, to the frequent wars between the two kingdoms. We know of two since the year 1767; at present a peace subsists between them; though they do not seem to entertain much friendship for each other. I never could learn the cause of the late war, nor who got the better in the conflict. In the battle, which put an end to the dispute, many were killed on both sides. On the part of Opoureonu, fell Toutaha, and several other chiefs, who



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were mentioned to me by name. Toutaha lies interred in the family *Marai* at Oparree; and his mother, and several other women who were of his household, are now taken care of by Otoo the reigning prince—a man, who, at first, did not appear to us to much advantage. I know but little of Waheatooa of Tiarrabou. This prince, who is not above twenty years of age, appeared with all the gravity of a man of fifty. His subjects do not uncover before him, or pay him any outward obeisance as is done to Otoo; nevertheless, they seem to shew him full as much respect, and he appeared in rather more state. He was attended by a few middle-aged, or elderly men, who seemed to be his counsellors. This is what appeared to me to be the then state of Otaheite. The other islands, that is, Huaheine, Ulietea, and Otaha, were in a more flourishing state than they were when I was there before. Since that time, they had enjoyed the blessing of peace; the people seemed to be as happy as any under heaven; and well they may, for they possess not only the necessaries, but many of the luxuries of life in the greatest profusion; and my young man told me that hogs, fowls, and fruits are in equal plenty at Bola-bola, a thing which Tupia would never allow. To clear up this seeming contradiction, I must observe, that the one was prejudiced against, and the other in favour of, this isle.

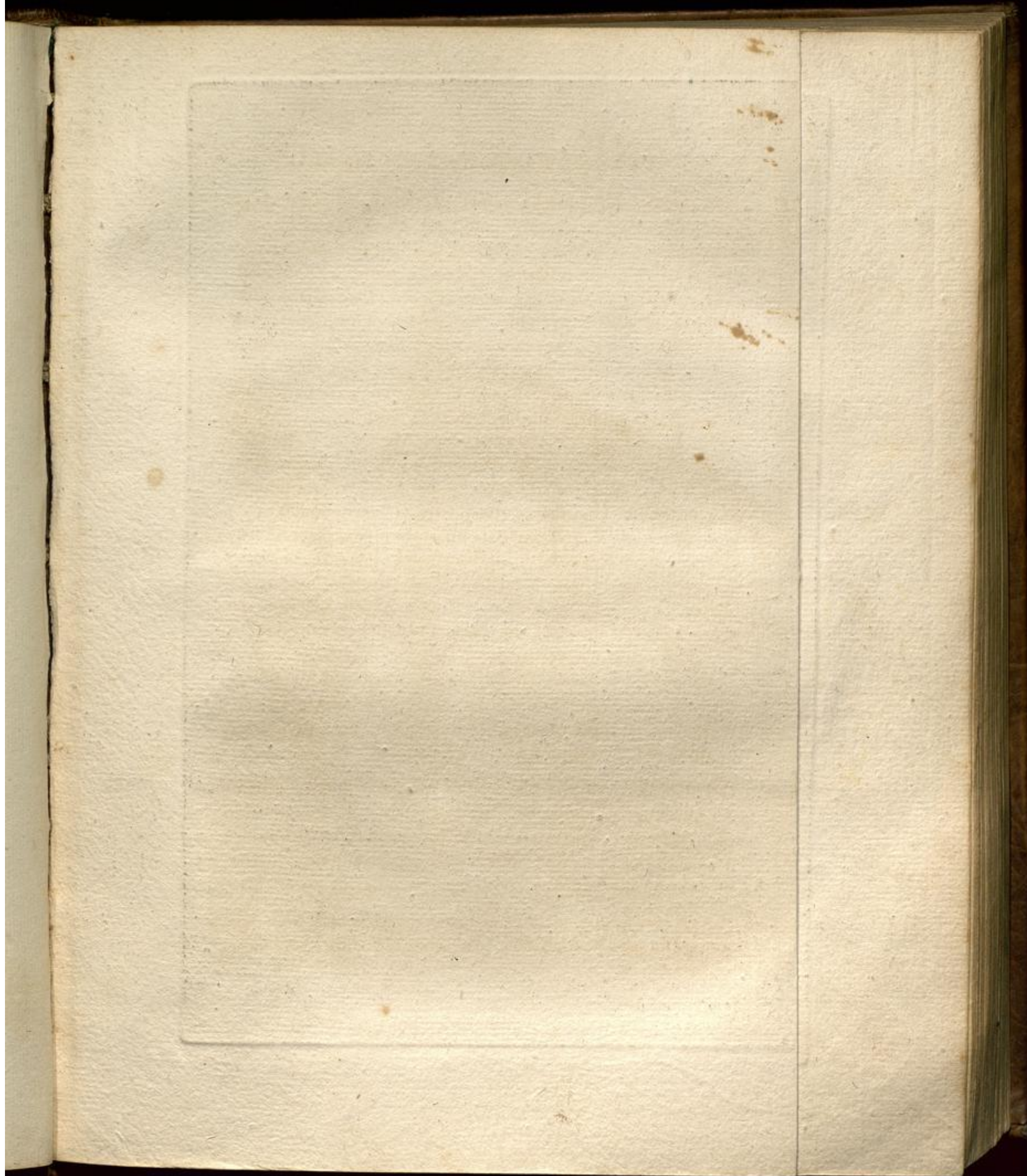
The produce of the islands, the manners and customs of the natives, &c. having been treated at large in the narrative of my former voyage, it will be unnecessary to take notice of these subjects in this, unless where I can add new matter, or clear up any mistakes which may have been committed.

As I had some reason to believe, that amongst their religious customs, human sacrifices were sometimes considered

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Drawn from Nature by W. Hodgson.

A TOUPAPOW WITH A CORPSE ON IT
Attended by the Chief Mourner in his Habit of Ceremony.
Published Feb. 7. 1777. by W. Sturges in New Street Shoe Lane, & Tho. Cadell, in the Strand, London.

Engraved by W. Woodcut
N^o. XLIV.





Drawn from Nature by W. Hodges.

Engrav'd by W. Woollett
N^o. XLIV.

as necessary, I went one day to a *Marai* in Matavai, in company with Captain Furneaux; having with us, as I had upon all other occasions, one of my men who spoke their language tolerably well, and several of the natives, one of whom appeared to be an intelligent, sensible man. In the *Marai* was a *Tupapow*, on which lay a corpse and some viands; so that every thing promised success to my inquiries. I began with asking questions relating to the several objects before me, if the plantains, &c. were for the *Eatua*? If they sacrificed to the *Eatua*, hogs, dogs, fowls, &c. to all of which he answered in the affirmative. I then asked, If they sacrificed men to the *Eatua*? he answered, *Taata eno*; that is, bad men they did, first *Tiparraby*, or beating them till they were dead. I then asked him, If good men were put to death in this manner? his answer was, No, only *Taata eno*. I asked him, If any *Earees* were? he said, they had hogs to give to the *Eatua*, and again repeated *Taata eno*. I next asked him, If *Towtoros*, that is, servants or slaves, who had no hogs, dogs, or fowls, but yet were good men, if they were sacrificed to the *Eatua*? his answer was, No, only bad men. I asked him several more questions, and all his answers seemed to tend to this one point, that men for certain crimes were condemned to be sacrificed to the gods, provided they had not wherewithal to redeem themselves. This, I think, implies, that, on some occasions, human sacrifices are considered as necessary; particularly when they take such men as have, by the laws of the country, forfeited their lives, and have nothing to redeem them; and such will generally be found among the lower class of people.

The man of whom I made these inquiries, as well as some others, took some pains to explain the whole of this custom to us; but we were not masters enough of their language

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to understand them. I have since learnt from Omai, that they offer human sacrifices to the Supreme Being. According to his account, what men shall be so sacrificed, depends on the caprice of the high priest, who, when they are assembled on any solemn occasion, retires alone into the house of God, and stays there some time. When he comes out, he informs them, that he has seen and conversed with their great God (the high priest alone having that privilege), and that he has asked for a human sacrifice, and tells them that he has desired such a person, naming a man present, whom most probably the priest has an antipathy against. He is immediately killed, and so falls a victim to the priest's resentment, who, no doubt, (if necessary) has address enough to persuade the people that he was a bad man. If I except their funeral ceremonies, all the knowledge that has been obtained of their religion, has been from information; and as their language is but imperfectly understood, even by those who pretend to the greatest knowledge of it, very little on this head is yet known with certainty.

The liquor which they make from the plant called *Avaava*, is expressed from the root, and not from the leaves, as mentioned in the narrative of my former voyage. The manner of preparing this liquor is as simple as it is disgusting to an European. It is thus: several people take some of the root and chew it till it is soft and pulpy; then they spit it out into a platter or other vessel, every one into the same; when a sufficient quantity is chewed, more or less water is put to it, according as it is to be strong or weak; the juice, thus diluted, is strained through some fibrous stuff like fine shavings; after which it is fit for drinking, and this is always done immediately. It has a pepperish taste, drinks flat,

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and rather insipid. But though it is intoxicating, I saw only one instance where it had that effect; as they generally drink it with great moderation, and but little at a time. Sometimes they chew this root in their mouths, as Europeans do tobacco, and swallow their spittle; and sometimes I have seen them eat it wholly.

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At Ulitea they cultivate great quantities of this plant. At Otaheite but very little. I believe there are but few islands in this sea, that do not produce more or less of it; and the natives apply it to the same use, as appears by Le Mair's account of Horn island, wherein he speaks of the natives making a liquor from a plant in the same manner as above mentioned.

Great injustice has been done the women of Otaheite, and the Society Isles, by those who have represented them, without exception, as ready to grant the last favour to any man who will come up to their price. But this is by no means the case; the favours of married women, and also the unmarried of the better sort, are as difficult to be obtained here, as in any other country whatever. Neither can the charge be understood indiscriminately of the unmarried of the lower class, for many of these admit of no such familiarities. That there are prostitutes here, as well as in other countries, is very true, perhaps more in proportion, and such were those who came on board the ships to our people, and frequented the post we had on shore. By seeing these mix indiscriminately with those of a different turn, even of the first rank, one is, at first, inclined to think that they are all disposed the same way, and that the only difference is in the price. But the truth is, the woman who becomes a prostitute, does not seem, in their opinion, to have committed a

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crime



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crime of so deep a dye as to exclude her from the esteem and society of the community in general. On the whole, a stranger who visits England might, with equal justice, draw the characters of the women there, from those which he might meet with on board the ships in one of the naval ports, or in the purlieus of Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane. I must, however, allow that they are all completely versed in the art of coquetry, and that very few of them fix any bounds to their conversation. It is, therefore, no wonder that they have obtained the character of libertines.

To what hath been said of the geography of these isles, in the narrative of my former voyage, I shall now only add, that we found the latitude of Oaiti-piha bay, in Otaheite, to be $17^{\circ} 46' 28''$ South, and the longitude $0^{\circ} 21' 25\frac{1}{2}''$ East from Point Venus; or $149^{\circ} 13' 24''$ West from Greenwich. The difference both of latitude and longitude, between Point Venus and Oaiti-piha, is greater than I supposed it to be, when I made the circuit of the island in 1769, by two miles, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles respectively. It is, therefore, highly probable, that the whole island is of a greater extent, than I, at that time, estimated it to be. The astronomers set up their observatory, and made their observations, on Point Venus, the latitude of which they found to be $17^{\circ} 29' 13''$ South. This differs but two seconds from that which Mr. Green and I found; and its longitude, viz. $149^{\circ} 34' 49\frac{1}{2}''$ West, for any thing that is yet known to the contrary, is as exact.

Mr. Kendal's watch was found to be gaining on mean time $8'' 863$ per day, which is only $0'' 142$ less than at Queen Charlotte's Sound, consequently its error in longitude was trifling.

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