

START

BRITISH MUSEUM

DEPARTMENT MANUSCRIPT

CATALOGUE EGERTON 2177a ORDER B86/2344

AUTHOR -

TITLE CAPTAIN J. COOKES JOURNAL

FEB 1776 - JAN. 1779 (E.590-605)

PLACE & DATE OF ORIGIN -

INCHES 1 1 2

1 2 3 4 5 CENTIMETRES

British Museum Photographic Service, London

NOTE

This volume has a very
tight binding and while every
effort has been made to repro-
duce the centres, force would
result in damage

+ We were surprised
mountain covered with snow; they
extraordinary high
snow seemed to have
and to have laid there some time.

593
778
Novem. setting in that direction. This encouraged me to
ply to windward, with a view of getting round the
East end of the island and so have the whole lie side

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off to us; they
soon intire

some on board, and at length prevailed upon
them to go a shore and bring off what we wanted.
Soon after these reached the shore, we had company
enough, and as few came empty, we got a tolerable

sup.

1778
Novem^r setting in that direction. This encouraged me to
ply to windward, with a view of going round the
East end of the island and so have the whole lie side
before us.

Mon. 30 In the after noon of the 30th being off the N.E. end of the
island, several Canoes came off to the ship, the
most of them belonged to a chief named Toriyaboa
who came in one; he made me a present of two
or three small pigs and we got by barter from
the other people a little fruit. After a stay of a
bout two hours, they all left us, except six or eight
who chused to remain; a double sailing canoe came
soon after to attend upon them, which we towed
a stern all night. In the evening we discovered
another island to windward which the natives
call O'why'he ^{the name of the} the one we had been off we now
learnt was called Mow'ee

Tues. 1 The 1st of December at 8 am. O'why'he extended
from S. 22° E. to S. 12° E. and Mow'ee from
N. 41° to N. 83° W. Finding we could fetch O'why'he
I stood for it; our Indian friends not chusing
to accompany us, embarked in their canoe
and left us. +

Wed. 2 The 2nd At 7 P.M. we were close up with the north
side of whom we spent the night standing off
and on.
The 2nd in the morning as we drew near the
shore, some off the natives came off to us; they
were a little shy at first, but we soon inticed
some on board, and at length prevailed upon
them to go a shore and bring off what we wanted.
Soon after they reached the shore, we had company
enough, and as two came empty, we got a tolerable

sup.

+ we were surprised to see the summits of the highest
mountains covered with snow; they did not appear to be of any
extraordinary height and yet in some places the
snow seemed to have a considerable ^{depth} and to have laid there some time.

1778
Decem^r

Nov. 4

supply of small pigs, fruit and roots. He continued trading with them till six in the evening, when we made sail and stood off with a view of plying to windward round this island.

The 4th in the evening we ^{observed} an eclipse of the Moon. Mr. King made use of a night Telescope, a circular aperture being placed at the object end about 1/3 of the size of the common aperture, and I made use of the Telescope of one of Ramdons sextants, which I think answers this purpose as well as any other. The times put down are the means as observed by us both.

6.. 3.. 25	Beginning of the eclipse	Longitude {	204.. 40.. 45"
8.. 27.. 25	End of the eclipse		204.. 29.. 15"
Mean			204.. 35.. 00

The Penumbra was visible at least ten minutes before the beginning and after the end of the eclipse. I measured the un eclipsed part of the Moon with one of Ramdons sextants, several times before, at, and after the middle of the eclipse, but did not get the time of the middle so near as I expected, ~~as~~ this method is capable of. Indeed these observations were made only as an experiment without aiming at much nicety. I also measured mostly one way, whereas I ought to have brought alternately the reflected and direct images to contrary sides, with respect to each other; reading the numbers off the quadrant in one case, to the left of the beginning of the divisions, and in the other case to the right hand of the same; it is evident that half the sum of these two numbers must be the true measure-
ment

1778^m ment independent of the error of the quadrant.
 Decem^r and this is the method I would recommend.
 Jan. 4 I made the middle by this method to be at
 whereas by calculation it was at — —
 But I am well assured it might have been ob-
 served much nearer, and that this method
 may be usefull when neither the beginning
 or end of a Eclipse can be observed, which may often
 happen.

Immediately after the Eclipse was over, we
 observed the distance of each limb of the Moon
 from Pollux and Arctis; the one being to the
 east and the other to the west. An opportunity
 to observe under all these circumstances, sel-
 dom happens, but when it does it ought not
 to be omitted, as in this case the local errors
 these observations are liable to, destroy one the
 other, which in all other cases would require
 the observations of a whole Moon. The following
 are the results of these observations.

Self with { Arctis — 204. 22. 07 } Mean — 204. 21. 5
 { Pollux — 204. 20. 4 }

W^m King^d { Arctis — 204. 27. 45 } Mean — 204. 18. 29
 { Pollux — 204. 9. 12 }

Mean of the two means — — — 204. 19. 47
 Time kept, at 4^h 30, to which time — 204. 04. 45
 all the lunar observations are
 reduced to — — —

The Current which I have mentioned setting to the
 Eastward had now ceased, for we gained but little
 by

778
 I have been very much surprised
 to find that the water is so
 much better than the water of the
 other side of the mountain.

I have been very much surprised
 to find that the water is so
 much better than the water of the
 other side of the mountain.

I have been very much surprised
 to find that the water is so
 much better than the water of the
 other side of the mountain.

778 As I had no other motive for making this ^{beer} ~~beer~~
 member than ~~that I have mentioned~~, I took ^{it} ~~it~~ neither
 to oblige, or persuade them to drink it, for as
 we had plenty of other vegetable there was no dan-
 ger of the scurvy. It was however necessary to
 put a stop for the present of serving spirits, as
 this was one of the scarcest articles of our provisions.
 but beer made of the cane with the addition of few
 hops was used by me and the principal officers
 so long as we could get cane to make it. This
 beer tastes exactly like new malt beer, and if the
 decoction is strong it hath a considerable body.
 The only reason my crew alleged for not drink-
 ing it, was, that it was injurious to their health.

1778
Decem.^r by plying, for on the 6th at noon we were
only leagues to windward of where we stood
in before. The coast extended from S. 40° E to N. 77° W.
Sun. 6 the nearest part one league distant. Latitude 20°
longitude.

Mon. 7 Here we had some traffick with the natives, but
as it proved but trifling I stood in again the
next morning, when a good many visited us, and
we lay trading with them till 2 P.M. then made
sail and stood off; having procured Port, fruit
and roots sufficient for four or five days.

This part of the island did not appear to be so
fertile as farther westward; there are in some
places very high cliffs facing the sea and the
country rises more abruptly into hills.

There are hills in this island of a considerable
height whose summits were continually covered
with snow, so that these people know all the
climates from the Torrid to the Frigid Zones.
The island seems to be well watered as many
streams were seen falling ^{some} into the Vallies and
others into the sea. There is also plenty of wood.

Having procured a quantity of sugar cane, and
had upon trial made but a few days before found
that a strong decoction of it made a very palatable
and wholesome beer, which was esteemed by every
man on board, I ordered some more to be brewed
with a view of saving our spirit against a
colder climate; but when the cask was breached
my mutinous, turbulent crew refused even
so much as to taste it and demanded their grog.

1778 by plying

Jan. 6th On the 6th in the evening, being about leagues farther up the coast and near the shore, had some traffick with the natives, but as it proved but trifling. I stood in again the next morning, when a good many visited us, and we lay to trading with them till 2 P.M. by which time we had procured, pork, fruit and Look sufficient for four or five days. We then made sail and continued to ply to Windward.

Having procured a quantity of Sugar cane, and had upon trial made but a few days before, found that a strong decoction of it, made a very palatable beer, which was esteemed by every one on board, I ordered some more to be brewed, But when the Cask came to be broached not one of my mutinous crew would even so much as taste it. As I had no motive for doing it, but to save our spirit for a colder climate, I gave my self no trouble either to oblige or persuade them to drink it, knowing there was no danger of the surry so long as we had plenty of other vegetables, but that I might not be disappointed in my views, I gave orders that no grog should be served in either ships. My self and the officers continued to make use of this beer whenever Decouls got came to make it, a few hogs, of which we had on board, was a great addition to it: it has the taste of new malt beer, and I believe no one will doubt but it must be very wholesome, Though my turbulent crew allged it was injurious to their

1778
Decem^r

their healths. They had no better reason to support a resolution they took on our first arrival in King Georges Sound, not to drink the spruce beer we made there, but whether from a consideration that this was no new thing or any other reason, they did not attempt to carry their resolution into execution and I never heard of it till now. Every innovation whatever, tho' ever so much to their advantage, is sure to meet with the highest disapprobation from Seamen; Potable Soup and Sour Throat were at first both condemned by them as stuff not fit for human being to eat. Few men have introduced into their ships more novelties in the way of victuals and drinks than I have done; indeed few men have had the same opportunity or been driven to the same necessity. It has however, in a great measure been owing to such little innovations, that I have always kept my people, generally speaking, free from that dreadful distemper the Scurvy.

Jan. 13

I kept at some distance from the Coast, till the 13th. when I stood in again six leagues farther to windward than we had yet been; and after having some trade with the natives who visited us, stood out to sea again. I should have stood in again on the 15th to procure a supply of fruit or roots, but the wind happening to be at S.E. and S.S.E. I thought a good time to stretch to the Eastward in order to get round, or at least a sight of the S.E.

end

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a dreadful surf broke upon the shore which was

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

1778
Decem. 16
Thurs. 17
Wed. 18

end of the island. The wind continued at S.E. most
part of the 16th. The 17th was variable between South
and E. And on the 18th it was continually varying
from one quarter to another, blowing sometimes in
hard squalls, and at other times calm, with thunder
lightning and rain. In the afternoon we had the wind
Westerly for a few hours, but in the evening it shifted
to S.E. and we stood to the Southward close hauled, under
an easy sail as the Discovery, was some distance
stern. At this time the S.E. point of the island bore S.W.
b.S. about 8 leagues distant and I had not a doubt but
we should weather it. But at one o'clock in the morning
it fell calm and left us to the mercy of a North-easterly
swell which drove us fast towards the land, so
that long before day light we saw lights upon the
shore, which was not more than a league distant.
The night was dark with thunder, lightning and
rain. At 3 the calm was succeeded by a breeze
from the S.E. blowing in squalls with rain, we
stood to S.E. thinking it the best tack to clear the
coast, but had it been day-light we should have
made choice of the other. At day-break the coast
was seen extending from ~~S.W. to S.E.~~ ^{S.W. to S.E.} not
more than half a league distant; it was evident
we had been in the most eminent danger: nor were
we yet out of danger, the wind veering more easterly
so that we did but just keep out distance from the
coast. What made our situation more alarming was,
the back rope of the main top sail giving way, which
was the occasion of the sail being rent in two and
the two top gallant sails gave way in the same

manner

1778
Queen

manner, tho' not half worn, by taking a favourable opportunity we soon got others to the yards and then we left the land a stern. The Discovery by being some distance to the north was never near the land, nor did we see her till 8 o'clock.

On this occasion I cannot help observing, that I have always found, that the bolt-ropes to our sails have not been of sufficient strength, or substance, to even half wear out the canvas: this at different times has been the occasion of much expense of canvas and infinite trouble and vexation. Nor are the cordage and canvas, or indeed hardly any other stores, made use of in the Navy, of equal goodness with those in general used in the Merchant Service, of this I had incontestable proof last voyage. When the Resolution was purchased for the *Thing*, her standing rigging, some running rigging, blocks and sails were also purchased along with her; and altho' the most of these things had been in wear fourteen months, yet they were longer than any of those of the same kind put on board new out of the *Thing's* stores. The fore rigging are yet over the mast head, the brass blocks and some others in equal use still in their places and as good as ever. ^{on my return from last voyage} And yet, these very blocks were condemned by the yard officers and thrown amongst other decayed blocks, from which they permitted my Boatswain to select them when the ship was again fitted out. These evils are likely never to be redressed, for besides the difficulty of procuring stores for the Crown of equal goodness with purchased by private people for their own use, it is a general received opinion amongst naval officers of all ranks that no stores are equal to ^{for good use} those of the Crown and that

1778

December In the latter they are right, but it is in the quantity
 Oct. 19 and not in the quality of the stores; this last is
 seldom tried, for things are generally condemned, or
 converted to some other use by such time as they
 are half worn out. It is only on such Voyages as
 these we have an opportunity to make the trial
 where every thing is obliged to ^{be} down to the very
 utmost.

As soon as daylight appeared the natives ashore
 displayed a white flag, understood by us as a signal
 of peace and friendship; some ventured out after us,
 but the wind freshening and we could not wait, they
 were soon left a stern.

In the after noon after making a nother attempt to
 weather the island which failed, I gave it up and ran
 down to the Discovery. Indeed it was of no consequence
 to get round the island since we had seen its extent
 to the S.E. which was the thing I aimed at; and accord-
 ing to the information we had got from the natives
 this is the Windward island. However as we were so
 near the S.E. end of this island that the least shift of
 wind in our favour must have carried us round,
 I did not wholly give up the idea of weathering it
 and therefore continued to ply.

Sun. 20 The 20th at noon this S.E. point bore South 3 leagues
 distant the snow hills W.S.W. and the nearest shore
 distant four miles. In the after noon some of the
 natives came off in their canoes, bringing with
 them a few pigs and plantains; the latter was
 very acceptable as we had had neither fruit nor
 look for some days. But what they brought now
 were

599

1778

December
Mon. 21

were trifling and not sufficient for one day; so that I stood in again the next morning to within about three or four miles of the shore, where we were met by a number of canoes laden with provisions. We brought to trade with the people in them till 2 PM when having got a pretty good supply we made sail and stretched off to the northward.

These people trade with the least suspicion of any Indians I ever met with, it is very common for them to send up into the ship every thing they bring off to dispose of; afterwards come in themselves and make their bargains on the quarter deck. This is more than the people of Otaheite will do even at this day, which shows that these people are more faithful in their dealings one with another than they are; for if little faith was observed among themselves they would not be so ready to trust strangers. It is also remarkable that they have never once attempted to cheat us in ~~their~~ exchanges, or once to commit a theft. They understand trading as well as most people and seem to have discovered what we are plying upon the coast for; for tho they bring off things in great plenty, particularly pigs, yet they keep up their price and rather than dispose of them for less than they demand will take them ashore again.

Tues. 22 The 22nd at 8 am tacked to the southward with the wind at S by E. a fresh breeze. At noon the lat. was $20^{\circ} 28' 30''$ and the snow peak bore S by E. The preceding day we had a good view of ~~the coast~~ on

778
Sunⁿ

on which there seemed to be more snow than before and to extend lower down the hill.

Wed. 23rd

I stood to the S.E. till mid night, then tacked to the North till 4 am when we returned to the S.E. tack; and as the wind was at N.E. & E. we had hopes of weathering the island. ~~But at 6 o'clock~~ and should have succeeded had not the wind died away, and left us to the mercy of a great swell which drove us fast towards the land which was not two leagues distant. At length we got our head off and some light puffs of wind which came with the showers of rain, put us out of danger. While we lay as it were becalmed, several of the islanders came off with Hogs, fowls, fruit and tools to exchange. We got out of one canoe a goose, which was about the size of a Muscovy duck, its plumage was dark grey and the bill and legs black.

At 4 P.M. after purchasing every thing the natives brought off, which was full as much as we could dispense with, made sail and stretched to the North with the wind at S.W. & E. At midnight tacked and stood to the S.E. From a supposition that the Discovery would see us took the signal was omitted to be made, but it after appeared she did not and continued standing to the North, for at day-light in the morning she was not to be seen. At this time the weather was hazy so that we could not see far, and being past the N.E. point of the Island, I was tempted to stand on, till by the wind veering to N.E. we could not weather the land upon ~~any~~ other tack, consequently could not stand to the North to join or look for the Discovery.

At Noon we were by observation in the latitude of 19° 55' N. Longitude 20° 1' E. the S.E. point of the island bore S. 62 1/2° E. Six leagues distant, the other extreme S. 60° and

Thurs. 24

1778

December

and the nearest shore two leagues. At 6 in the evening the South extreme of the island bore $SSW 3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the nearest shore 7 or 8 miles distance, so that we had now got to windward of the island and had accomplished what we had been so long aiming at. The Discovery was however not yet to be seen, but as the Wind, as we had it was favourable for her to follow us, I concluded it would not be long before she joined us. I therefore kept cruising off this S.E. point of the island which lies in the Latitude of 19° ' Longt. 120° ' E. till I was satisfied Captain Clarke could not join me here. I guessed, it had not been able to weather the North-east part of the island and had gone to leeward in order to meet me that way. As I generally kept from five to ten leagues from the land, no Canoes, except one came off to us till the 28th. When we were visited by a dozen or fourteen, the people who conducted them, brought as usual the produce of the island. I was sorry they had taken the trouble to come so far, as we could not trade with them, our old stock not being yet consumed, and we had found that the hogs would not live, nor ^{the} took keep many days. I however intended not to leave this part of the island before I got a supply, as it would not be easy to return to it again, in case it should be found necessary. The 30th we began to be in want and I would have stood in near the shore, but was prevented by a calm. At Midnight the calm was succeeded by a breeze from South and SSW . with which at day break I stood in for the land. At 10 clock we were met by

Wed. 30

the

1778
December 31
The islanders with fruit and roots, tho in no great quantity and amongst them all no more than three small pigs; our not buying those they brought before, we supposed to be the reason of their bringing so few now. We now brought to to trade; but as it soon after came on to rain very hard we had but a scanty market; and besides we were rather too far from the shore, as I could not depend upon the wind remaining where it was a moment I durst not go nearer, the swell being high and setting obliquely upon the shore against which it broke in a dreadful surf. In the evening the weather cleared up, the night was ~~fair~~ clear and we spent the night making short boards.

1779
January 1
Before day-break the atmosphere was again loaded with heavy clouds, and the new year was ushered in with very hard rain, which continued at intervals till past 10 o'clock; the wind was southerly a light breeze with some calms. When the rain ceased, the sky cleared and the breeze freshened. Being at this time about five miles from the land, several canoes came off with fruit and roots and at last with hogs, tho not many. We lay to, trading with them till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when having got fruit &c. for four or five days and pigs for two, we made sail, with a view of proceeding to the S.W. or leeward side of the island to look for the Discovery. But as the wind was at South it was necessary to stretch first to the Eastward till midnight when the wind came more favourable and we went upon the other tack. For several days past both wind and weather was exceedingly unfitted and there

1778
December 31
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1778

January

Feb. 2

Jan. 3

Nov. 4

Jan. 5

fell a great deal of rain.

The ^{Three} following days were spent ^{in running down} at the S.E. side of island, for the night was spent in plying and a part of each day laying to trading with the natives who some times came to us five leagues off to sea. But whether from a fear of losing their goods in the sea, or the uncertainty of a market, they never brought much with them, and the chief article we got ~~was~~ ^{was} salt, which was extremely good.

The 5th in the morning we passed the South point of the island which lies in the latitude of $16^{\circ} 00'$ and from which we found the coast to trend N. 60 W. On this point stands a pretty large Village, the inhabitants of which thronged off to the ships with hogs and women. It was not possible to keep the latter out of the ships and no women I ever met with were more ready to bestow their favours; indeed it appeared to me that they came with no other views. As we had now got a quantity of salt, I purchased no hogs but what were fit for salting, refusing all that were under six, in general they bring no other at first, but when they found we took none but large ones, several went a shore and returned with some, however we could seldom get one above 50 or 60 lb weight. As to fruit and roots we did not want and it was well we did not for it was very little of either they brought with them, indeed the country did not seem capable of producing many of either having been destroyed by a Volcano, though as yet we had seen nothing like one upon the island, but devastation it had made was visible to the naked eye. This part of the coast is sheltered from the reigning winds, but we could find not bottom to anchor upon, a line of 160 fathoms did not reach it.

1779
Jan^y

it at the distance of half a mile from the shore. Towards the evening all the islanders ^{leaving} ~~left~~ us, we ran ~~can~~ a few miles down the coast and then spent the night standing off and on.

Wed. 6

The next morning the people wished ^{us} again bringing with them the same articles as before. Being near the shore I sent Mr. Bligh the master in a boat to sound the coast with orders to land and look for fresh water. On his return he reported that at two cables lengths from the shore he had no soundings with a 160 fathom line; that when he landed he found no fresh water, but rain water lying in holes in the rocks and that brackish with the spray of the sea, and that the surface of the country was wholly composed of large slabs and ashes, here and there partly covered with plants. Between 10 and 11 o'clock we saw the Discovery coming round the South point of the island and at 1 P.M. she joined us when Captain Clarke came on board and informed me that he cruised four or five days where we were separated and then plyed round the East part of the island, but meeting with unfavourable winds was carried some distance from the coast. He had one of the islanders on board all the time; it was his own choice, nor did not leave them the first opportunity that offered.

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NOV 1778 - JAN 1779 (folios 1r-4v)

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1 2 3 4 5 CENTIMETRES

BRITISH MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE, LONDON

1778
November

Sat. 28
Thurs. 73
Thurs. 78

Wind from E. by N. to E. S. E. a gentle gale and dry clear weather. Amongst the natives who came on board the Resolution, was a middle aged man quite blind, three others who had the Venereal disease and several more were pointed out who had this disorder. At 4 P.M. having disposed of all they had, they left us and we made sail and stretched out to sea; intending to keep our tiller head expended the refreshments we had got. At midnight tacked and stood in till 8 A.M. then stood off again, at this time the longitude by the Time keeper was 203° 24' and the middle of the island bore S. 8. At noon the island extended from S. 40° 2' to S. 64° 34' and land to the westward supposed to be an island S. 6. 8. the nearest shore 4 leagues distant. Lat. 66° 21. 09 N. Tacked and stood in.

Sun. 29

Thurs. 74
Thurs. 78

Wind and Weather as in the preceding day. At 1/2 past 3 tacked about 2 or 3 miles from the shore, which extended from S. 62° 8' to S. 87° 34'. At midnight stood in again till 1/2 past 9 when being about 2 miles from the shore tacked and stood off. The coast at this time extended from S. 59° 8' to S. 88° 34'. Finding we got to windward without carrying a prep of sail, I determined to ply round the East end of the island in order to have the whole South side before us, with this view set all sails.

Mon. 30

Thurs. 74
Thurs. 78

Wind from E. to S. E. a gentle breeze and fine weather. At 4 P.M. tacked and stood in for the land the East extrem of which bore S. 62 Long. 203° 37. 15 E. At 8 tacked, stood off till 4 A.M. then in. At noon the island extended from S. 22° 34' to S. 81° 34' the nearest part 4 or 5 leagues off.

December
Tues. 1st

Thurs. 74
Thurs. 78

Wind at S. E. a light breeze with some showers of rain in the latter part. At 1/2 past 3 P.M. as we were standing to the Southward, saw several Canoes paddling off to the ship, tacked and brought to, for them. The most of them seemed to belong to a chief named Touyarooa who came with them; he made me a present of two or three pigs and we got by exchanges for the the other people a few bread fruit and plantains. After a stay of about two hours they all left us, except six or eight who remained aboard all night, we then made sail and stretched to the Northward. A little before eight, a sailing canoe came up with us and made fast to the end of a rope we gave them. At midnight tacked to the Southward. At 8 A.M. an Island, called Owie and seen in the evening bore from S. 32° 2' to S. 2° 34' and the other island, which we now learn was called extended from N. 51° 34' to S. 87° 34'. the nearest part 4 leagues distant. Lat. 20° 39' 24" N. Long. 203° 39' 24" E. From the Indians we had on board there were several more islands to windward, and as I found we could fetch Owie I stood for it; our friends not choosing to accompany us embarked in the Canoe and left us. At noon the body of Owie bore S. 62 distant 10 leagues and extended from S. 72° 34' to N. 72° 34' 6 or 6 leagues distant. Lat. 66° 20° 23' 36" N.

Wed. 2

Thurs. 73
Thurs. 78

Continued to stretch to the South till 1/2 past 7 P.M. when being about 4 or 5 miles from the North side of Owie, tacked and made a trip off till 2 A.M. when we stood in again. At day break in the morning, we were surprised to see the summit of the highest mountain covered with a pretty thick coat of snow, and yet this mountain did not appear of an extraordinary height, unless it was much farther distant than we supposed it to be. At 8 the island extended from S. 64° 8' to S. 70° 34' the nearest part 3 or 4 miles distant. Long. 203° 50' 8' at this time the Island of extended from N. 38 to 71° 34'. As we drew near the shore some of the natives came off in their Canoes, they were a little shy at first, but we soon invited some aboard and at length prevailed upon them to go ashore and bring us off hogs, fruit &c. Soon after they reached the shore we had company enough and as few came empty we got a tolerable supply of hogs, or rather pigs for they run small, bread fruit, Potatoes Sugar Cane and a few plantains &c. This made it necessary to stand on and off near the shore, at one time rather too near, as we had very little wind, but a fresh breeze at 8 P.M. put us out of danger, this lasted about two hours, then the trade wind at 9 A.M. prevailed and blew fresh. At noon the island extended from S. 67° 8' to S. 83° 34' the nearest shore two or 3 miles distant. Latitude observed 20° 17' N. Longitude 203° 49' 8'.

Thurs. 3

Thurs. 75
Thurs. 79

Wind from E. by N. to E. S. E. a fresh gale with much lightning in the night and some small in the latter part. At 4 P.M. longitude 203° 49' 40' E. the island extended from S. 70° 8' to S. 76° 34'. the nearest shore 2 miles distant. Continued lying off and on trading with the natives till 6 when we made sail and stretched to the Northward till midnight then stood in. At 7. 50 A.M. longitude 203° 58' 40' E. the island extending from S. 48° 8' to S. 47° 34'. At noon the Island extended from N. 46° to 77° 34' and the island Owie from S. 55° 8' to S. 59° 24' distant 3 leagues. Lat. 66° 20° 22' N. Longitude 203° 38' 8'.

Frid. 4

Thurs. 73
Thurs. 78

Wind at E. by N. and East a fresh gale with a few light showers of rain. Plying to windward. At 6 P.M. at half a league from the shore, the island extended from S. 68° 34' to S. 87° 34'. Lat. 20° 15' N. Long. 202° 38' At noon the island extended from S. 33° 8' to 33° 34' Lat. 66° 20° 40' N. Long. 202° 38'.

1778
December

Sat. 5

Thurs. 7
Mid. 7 1/2
Noon 7 1/2

Wind from E.N.E. to E.S. a gentle breeze with fine weather. At 4 1/2 PM the island extended from S. 41° E to S. 52° 44' nearest shore five leagues distant. Long. 204° 43' E. In the evening observed at eclipse of the Moon, the beginning happened at 6 1/2 apparent time; a cloud passing over the Moon made the observation a little doubtful. The end was also interrupted by clouds but was observed with greater certainty and happened at 8 1/2 27. 25. The Penumbra did not go off till 10 minutes after. I measured the un eclipsed part of the Moon with a sextant several times before, at and after the middle of the Eclipse, which gave me the time of the mid Eclipse pretty exact and also the quantity eclipsed. After the Eclipse was over I measured with the same instrument the Moons diameter. I ought also to have done it before, but forgot it. Thus I got the Moons diameter independent of the Ephemeris and at the same time the error of the sextant, but this would not have been wanting, if in measuring the inlightened part of the Moon, I had brought alternately the reflected and direct images to contrary sides, with respect to each other; reading the numbers off the quadrant, in one case, to the left of the beginning of the divisions, and in the other case to the right hand of the same. It is evident that half the sum of these two numbers must be the true measurement independent of the error of the quadrant, and this is the method I would recommend. As soon as the eclipse was over, Mr. King and I observed the distance of each limb of the Moon from Pollux and Arctis, the one being to the east and the other to the west; an opportunity to observe under all these favourable circumstances very seldom happens, but when it does it ought not to be omitted, as in this case the errors these observations are liable to destroy one the other at once, which in every other case would require a whole Moon. The results of these observations as also all those that have or will be made about these islands will be mentioned in due order hereafter.

Plying to Windward. At Noon the island extended from S. 42° E to 68° W. the snow hills S.E. and the nearest shore 4 or 5 leagues distant. Lat. 66° 20' 22" Long. 204° 23' E.

Sun. 6

Thurs. 7
Mid. 7 3/4
Noon 7 1/2

Wind at E.S. and E.N.E. a gentle breeze with a few light showers at the latter part. At 1/2 past 6 PM tacked about a league from the shore, the coast extending from S. 69° E to N. 83° W. stood off till midnight, then stood in, and at Noon we were a league from the shore which extended from S. 50° E to N. 87° W. having gained about a league since the evening: the latitude was 20° 11' N. and the long. corrected.

Mon. 7

Thurs. 7
Mid. 7 3/4
Noon 7 9

Wind from E.S. to S.E. a fresh breeze with rain in the night. At 1/2 past Noon being close in shore for here it was steep and rocky. As soon as we perceived the natives putting off brought to and lay trading with them till near 6 o'clock when we made sail and stood off, having got a few pigs, some fruit and roots. At midnight stood in again, at 7 1/2 PM Long. 204° 14' E. the island extended from S. 59° E to West and a Vally or Cove at the East part of the high Coast called bore S. 18. 2 leagues distant. At 9 being a quarter of a mile from the shore tacked and brought to, trade with the natives many of whom came off to the ship with the produce of the island. At Noon latitude observed 20° 13' N. Long. 204° 11' E. the island extended from S. 79° E to N. 66° W. bore South one mile distant. Some pretended to have understood from the people that were on board the preceding day, that was a very good harbour, running some way into the island whereas it is only a deep narrow Vally, terminating at the sea in a sandy beach on which the sea broke in high surf.

Tues. 8

Thurs. 7
Mid. 7 3/4
Noon 7 9

Wind at E.S. to E.N.E. a fresh gale with squalls and showers in the latter part. At 2 PM having got a pretty good supply of Pigs bread fruit and Potatoes, made sail and stood off shore. This part of the island seemed to be well watered, as a great many cascades fell from the hills into the Vallys and into the sea. At Noon the snow hills bore S.E. Lat. observed 20° 49' 44" N.

Wed. 9

Thurs. 7
Mid. 7 3/4
Noon 7 7

Wind at E.S. a fresh gale with squalls and showers of rain. Plying to Windward, but gained very little, the sea running high.

Thurs. 10

Thurs. 7
Mid. 7 4
Noon 7 9

Wind from E.S. to E.S. a fresh breeze with showers in the night. At 7 1/2 AM Long. 204° 20' E. the island extending from S. 58° 1/2 E to S. 84° 1/2 W. and at Noon from S. 63° to S. 84° 1/2 W. 6 leagues distant, Lat. observed 20° 30'. Long. 204° 22' E. - Having procured a quantity of Sugar cane and had found on trial that a decoction of it fermented made a very wholesome palatable liquor which was esteemed by every one on board, in consequence of which I ordered some more to be brewed, but when the cash came to be brought on, the natives crew refused even so much as to taste it and demanded their grog, which however I did not think proper to comply with. For as there was no danger of the sugar, I had no other objection for making this beer but to save our spirits for colder weather, drinking water now ascertained the same end. but my self and the officers drank of this beer, which at the time we could get came to market.

- 1775 December
 Dec. 11 Wind from S.W. & to S.E. a fresh gale and squally with rain especially in the night. Stand off and on four or six hours upon each tack. At noon, the island was partly hid by clouds but what we saw of it bore from S.W. & to West 3 or 4 leagues distant.
- Dec. 12 Wind from E.B.W. to S.W. a moderate breeze with now and then a shower of rain. Plying to windward. P.M. punished Griffith with 12 lashes, waiving provisions, wilfully. At noon latitude observed 20° 28' N. Long. 174° 20' W. 34' Hazy over the island so that no part was seen distinct. It has never been once free of clouds since we first saw it.
- Dec. 13 Wind from S.E. to S.W. a fresh gale with squalls and rain in the middle watch. Being some distance from the coast when the wind veered to S.W. & we were able to make a good stretch to the southward and by 8 am, when the long. by the Th. was 174° 4' & and the lat. 20° 1', were up with what we had supposed to be the S.E. end of the island, but we found it extend to the S.W. beyond our sight. We stood 5 miles farther in this direction and then the coast extend from S.W. to S.E. in this last deviation farther than we could see, the nearest coast was about four miles distant. Seeing several canoes coming off, took and brought to trade with the people in them, for refreshment.
- Dec. 14 Wind mostly at East and S.E. a fresh gale with showers. At 2 P.M. having purchased most of what the people brought off, consisting chiefly of pigs, made sail and stood off shore and plying to windward, without gaining hardly any thing. At 8 am latitude 20° 16' N. Long. 174° 20' W. 30' E. the snowy peak bore S.W. 3/4 W and the island extended from S.W. 3/4 E to W 3/4 S. the nearest shore 3 or 4 leagues distant.
- Dec. 15 Wind from East to S.W. sometimes a fresh breeze and other times moderate. Plying to windward. At 7.27 Long. 174° 20' 30' Lat. 20° 22' N. snow peak S.W. 3/4 W. In this situation tacked and stood to the S.E. with the wind S.W. & the Captain Clarke came under our stern and informed me he had neither fruit nor roots on board for his people, I therefore ordered him to stand in and endeavour to get some. We were in the same situation, but I did not choose to stand in as the wind was favourable to the Eastward, which might be the means of our weathering the island. At noon latitude observed 20° 32' N. Long. 174° 20' 31' E. the snow peak S.W. 3/4 W and the extremities of the island in sight from South to S.W. 3/4 W. Sail makers daily employed repairing sails.
- Dec. 16 Wind at S.E. a light breeze and clear weather. Continued to stretch to the S.W. the Discovery following some distance a stern. At 7.38 Long. 174° 20' 51' E. At noon latitude observed 20° 42' N. Long. 174° 20' 51' E. Got the cables, chest & c. up from between decks in order to clean the decks.
- Dec. 17 Wind between the East and South, light airs and some times calm. At 7.41 am Long. 174° 20' 41' E. and at noon 20° 39' E. Latitude observed 20° 16' 30' N. the snow peak S.W. 3/4 W.
- Dec. 18 From noon till 2 am, the wind was between the S.E. and East, a gentle breeze and fair but cloudy weather; it then veered to S.W. and North, blew in squalls with hard rain, thunder and lightning. At 6 it shifted to S.E. blew a small breeze and at 8 it fell calm, which at 10 was succeeded by a breeze from the West, attended with fair but cloudy gloomy weather. At noon the S.E. extreme of the island bore S.W. 8 leagues distant by estimation Lat. 20° 19' 56' N.
- Dec. 19 From noon till 6 pm the wind was from S.W. to S.E. a light breeze with some showers of small rain. At 6 it fell calm, the S.E. point of the island bearing S.W. 6. 4 or 3 leagues distant. A little before 8 a breeze sprang up at East, with which we stretched to the southward till 1 am when it fell calm with lightning and rain. At 3 the calm was succeeded by a breeze from S.E. but it was very unsteady - some times blew in squalls and other times calm. Judging our selves not far from the land, stood to S.E. in order to get an offing. At day break the coast was not two miles distant against which the sea broke in a prodigious surf; it extended from S.W. to S.E. It was for some time doubtful whether we could clear it or no, as the wind was both unsteady and unsettled and the sea ran high. In this situation the leach rope of the main top sail broke and was the occasion of the sail being split from the one leach rope to the other, and the two topgall sails gave way in the very same manner. We watched a favourable opportunity to get other sails to the yard and as the wind freshened and became steady we soon got out of danger. At 8.18 am Long. 174° 20' 41' E. Lat. 19° 38' N. the S.E. east point of the island S.W. 6 miles distant. At noon Lat. 19° 47' N. Standing to the southward to try to weather the island. Discovery two leagues to leeward. Before day break the natives showed a light a shore and as soon as it was light displayed a white flag, some attempted to come off to us, but a squall coming on they retired ashore again.

- 1778
December
Sun. 20th
Th. { Mid. 70
 Noon 83
- Wind from E.N.E. to E.S.E. for the most part a fresh gale with showers of rain. Plying to windward, but the sea run so high that all our boards were disadvantageous. At Noon the S.E. point of the island S.S.E. 3 leagues distant, the snow peak S.W. and the nearest shore 4 miles distant. Latitude observed $19^{\circ} 45' N$. Long. $p^{\circ} T. 204^{\circ} 30' E$.
- Mon. 21
Th. { Mid. 71¹/₂
 Noon 80
- Wind from East to E.S.E. first part little wind remainder a moderate gale with some squalls and showers of rain. At 1 P.M. some of the natives visited us, of whom we procured a few pigs and plantains; the latter was acceptable as we had been without fruit or roots for some days. At 11 am we were again in with the Coast and had some traffick with the natives, several of whom came off to the ships.
- Tuesday 22
Th. { Mid. 72
 Noon 73
 Surface 74
- Wind from S.E.E. to E.S.E. a moderate breeze with squalls and showers. Lay to trading with the natives till 4 P.M. when having got provisions for five or six days, made sail and stretched off to the Northward till 8 am. then tacked to the Southward. At Noon lat. observed $20^{\circ} 28' - 30'$; the snow peak S.S.W. 1/2 S.
- Wed. 23
Th. { Mid. 73
 Noon 80
- Wind at N.E. E. S. E. and N.E. first and middle part a gentle breeze, latter light airs next to a calm. Continued to stretch to the S.E. till midnight, then made trips to the North till 4 am when we stood again to the S.E. with some hopes of weathering the island. But falling little wind and the sea being high we fell bodily to leeward in towards the island which was not more than two leagues distant. At length we got the ships heads to the Northward and some puffs of wind that accompanied the showers of rain gave us a greater reefing. While we were laying as it were becalmed, several of the islanders brought off hogs, fowls, fruit and roots to exchange, and a goose about the size of a Muscovy duck; its plumage was dark grey and the bill and legs were black. At Noon the Coast extended from S.E. to West. 2 leagues distant.
- Thur. 24
Th. { Mid. 71
 Noon 72
 Surf 73
- Wind from E.N.E. to N.E. which in the night blew in squalls with rain. At 4 P.M. having purchased all the refreshments the natives brought off, which was as much as we could well dispence with, made sail and stood to the North. At midnight tacked to the S.E.; The signal for tacking was neglected to be made, and as the Discovery was some distance a stern it was supposed she did not see us tack and therefore continued standing to the Northward for at day-light she was not to be seen. Concluding she would now tack and stand after us, I continued standing to the S.E. so long till it was the only tack we could clear the land upon; for the east we had left a stern way, by the wind veering a point more to the Northward, become a lee shore. At Noon the S.E. point of the island bore S.S.E. six leagues distant, the other extreme W.N.W. and the nearest Coast two leagues distant. Latitude observed $19^{\circ} 55' N$. Long. $p^{\circ} T. 204^{\circ} 36' E$.
- Frid. 25
Th. { Mid. 71
 Noon 76
- Wind at N.E. E. S. E. and N.E. first and middle part of moderate breeze with now and then showers; latter part light airs next to a calm. At 3^h 21^m Long. $p^{\circ} T. 204^{\circ} 46' E$ the S.E. point of the island S.E. 3 leagues distant. At 6 the southernmost part of the island in sight bore S.W. 1/4 S. the nearest shore 7 or 8 miles distant; so that we had now accomplished what we had been so long aiming at, viz. to weather the island; but the Discovery was not to be seen. I continued to stretch to the S.E. under an easy sail till 2 am when we tacked and stood to N.W. with the expectation of joining the Discovery in the morning, but was disappointed. At 8 it fell calm, we took the opportunity to shift some of our sails that wanted repairing. At Noon the S.E. part of the island extended from S.W. 1/4 S. to S.W. and the S.E. point bore S.W. 3 leagues distant. Lat. observed $19^{\circ} 33' N$. Long. $p^{\circ} T. 204^{\circ} 52' E$. A very high sea from N.W. E. I have no where within the Tropicks met with so high a sea as we have had since we have been about these islands; it has never been once down, tho it frequently shifts three or four points, or more.
- Sat. 26
Th. { Mid. 71
 Noon 71
 Surf 71
- Wind at N.E. E. S. E. and N.E. a gentle breeze and for the most part fair weather. Plying off the S.E. end of the island, from 4 to 10 leagues distant. At 3^h 40^m Lat. $19^{\circ} 26' N$. Long. $p^{\circ} T. 204^{\circ} 37'$ the Southern part of the island S.W. 1/2 S. and the S.E. point W.N.W. 5 leagues distant. At 8^h 30^m the Snowy peak bore N. 70^h 54'. High land S.W. of it $53^{\circ} 57' 0'$. the Southern extreme of the island S. 69^h 01' and the S.E. point N. 74^h 01'. Lat. $19^{\circ} 22' N$. Long. $p^{\circ} T. 204^{\circ} 53' E$. At Noon the island extended from N. 84^h 04' to S.W. 1/4 S. and the S.E. point bore W. 68^h 1/2 N. about 5 leagues distant.

1778
December
Sunday 27

Ther. {Mid. 71
Noon 72

Wind Variable between N.E. and E.S.E. with some squalls and showers of rain. At 4 P.M. being 3 or 4 leagues from the land, a Canoe conducted by three men, came off to us with three pigs and a few Bread fruit, which we purchased tho we did not want them, having already more on board than we could consume while good; for neither fruit nor roots will keep good many days and the pigs pine away and die.

The old main sail, being much worn, it was taken to patch and mend the other old sails, to endeavour to make them serve while about these islands. Also the Mizzen and Mizzen Topmast sails, being both worn to rags were converted to the same purpose. At 7 A.M. Long. $19^{\circ} 20' 47''$ E. the East point of the island W. $68^{\circ} 45'$. At Noon it bore $84^{\circ} 54'$ and the Southernmost part in sight $84^{\circ} 54'$. Lat. $66^{\circ} 19' 22''$ Long. $19^{\circ} 20' 47''$ E. As we had no sight of the Discovery it was concluded she was gone to the leeward of the island.

Mon. 28

Ther. {Mid. 72
Noon 75

Wind from N.E. to E.S.E. a gentle breeze and fair weather. At 1 P.M. several of the islanders paid us a visit in about a dozen or fourteen canoes; they brought with them pigs fruit and roots. I was sorry they came as we could not trade with them, our old stock not being exhausted. In the morning the S.S. high land being clear of clouds we saw its summit was wholly covered with snow. This hill is not near the height of the other. P.M. observed distances and variation. At noon Lat. observed $19^{\circ} 7' 20''$ Long. $19^{\circ} 20' 55''$ E. the East point of the island $84^{\circ} 54'$ and the Southern part $84^{\circ} 54'$.

Tues. 29

Ther. {Mid. 71
Noon 73

Wind from North to E.S.E. first part a gentle gale and fair weather. In the part little wind with rain, and the latter part squally with hard rain. P.M. observed distances. Though we were six or six leagues from the land, several canoes came off to us with refreshments, a part of which we purchased and sent the rest away. At Noon Latitude in $18^{\circ} 59'$ Longitude Tacked and stood to the Northward, no land in sight.

Wed. 30
Ther. {Mid. 72
Noon 71

P.M. The Wind from N.E. to E.S.E. All from N.E. to E.S.E. a gentle breeze and thick hazy weather with rain. Plying off and on. At noon the E. point of the island bore $84^{\circ} 54'$ about 5 leagues distant.

Thurs. 31

Ther. {Mid. 72
Noon 72

From one P.M. to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10, we had a Calm, so that we clewed up all our sails and let her drive before the swell which ran high and set to the Westward. The weather was gloomy, but fair. At sun set the Snowy peak bore $84^{\circ} 54'$ and the E. point of the island $84^{\circ} 54'$ about 5 leagues distant. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 a breeze sprung up at S.S.E. set the sails and made a trip to the Eastward till 2 A.M. when we stood to the Westward, with a view of going in shore to get refreshments, which we were now in want of. At 6 o'clock the Wind veered to S.W. At this time the E. point of the island bore $84^{\circ} 54'$; the extremes from $84^{\circ} 54'$ to $84^{\circ} 54'$ nearest shore 4 or 5 leagues distant. At 10, as we were standing in shore, several canoes met us with fruit &c. Tacked and brought to to trade with them. At this time the Snowy Mountain bore $84^{\circ} 54'$ and was open to the Northward of the S.E. point of the island. Soon after it came on to rain very hard, so that but a few of the natives came off, and these few brought no hogs, on account as we suppose of our not purchasing them they brought a few days before.

1779
January
Frid. 1

Ther. {Mid. 70
Noon 75

At half past 3 P.M. made sail and stood to S.W. with a gentle breeze and rain. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 it ceased to rain, and the sky cleared up, and the night, which was spent in plying, was clear and pleasant till towards day break when the sky was again loaded with heavy clouds and soon after had a great fall of rain with thunder and lightning. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the weather cleared up, and we had a sight of the Snowy Peak bearing $84^{\circ} 54'$ E. At the same time the S.E. point of the island bore $84^{\circ} 54'$ 3 leagues distant. This glimpse of fair weather was soon succeeded by heavy rain which continued till 10 o'clock, after that time we had fair weather. As we were not more than 4 or 5 miles from the shore, the people came off with refreshments, particularly bread fruit. At Latitude observed $19^{\circ} 24'$ the E. point of the island $84^{\circ} 54'$ 3 or 4 leagues distant.

Sat. 2

Ther. {Mid. 71
Noon 76

Wind from S.E. to S.S.E. a gentle breeze and fair weather. At 3 P.M. having purchased all the provisions the natives brought off, made sail and stood to the Eastward, till midnight when we went on the other tack. I now intended to get to the lee side of the island as soon as possible to look for the Discovery; indeed it was not prudent to remain on this side any longer as we hardly got fresh Pork sufficient for present consumption. At Noon Lat. observed $19^{\circ} 22' 30''$ Long. $19^{\circ} 20' 56''$ E. the E. point of the island $84^{\circ} 54'$ 4 leagues distant; and we were not less than 4 miles from any part of the Coast, yet even at this distance some canoes came off to us.

1778
January
Sun. 3^d
The Mid. 73
Thom 74

P.M. Wind at S.S.E. and S.E. a gentle breeze and fair weather. Several of the islanders continued with us till near night, trading with pigs, fruit, roots and salt. At 7 being calm, closed up all the sails and let the ship drive before the swell till 4 A.M. when a breeze sprang up at North, which afterwards veered to N.E. and E.N.E. Weather clear and pleasant.

At 7^h 26 Long. p^m Th. 202. 26-30 the island extended from S.S.W. to N.W. 2^d and the southernmost snow hill S.W. the nearest shore 1¹/₂ league distant. At 9 we ranged the coast to the westward we perceived several canoes coming off from the shore and at 1¹/₂ past 10 brought to to trade with them. At Noon Latitude observed 19° 11' N. Long. p^m Th. 202. 26 the island extending from N.W. 2^d to S.S.W. 2^d and the nearest part 5 miles distant.

Mon. 4
The Mid. 73
Thom 88
in the Sun

Wind Easterly a gentle breeze and fine weather. At 4 P.M. Long. p^m Th. 204. 19^h 2 the island extending from S.S.W. to N.E. 2^d nearest shore two or three miles distant. Several of the islanders were along side trading with us till dark when they all left us and we stood out to sea and brought to for the night. At 4 A.M. made sail and stood in for the land and then ranged along the coast at 3 or 4 miles off. At 8 the Longitude by the Time keeper was 204. 6 Lat. 19. 30 the most advanced land to the West bore S.S.W. the summit of the southernmost high land at this time covered with snow, bore N.W. 2^d and the nearest coast 5 miles distant. At 10 the islanders began to come off with the produce of the island and we brought to to trade with them. At Noon the island extended from S.S.W. 2^d to N.W. 2^d the nearest shore 3 or 4 miles distant. Lat. 06. 18. 59. 24 Long. 202. 1 2. The high land above mentioned, altho it was covered with snow, is however of no great height and lies only 7 miles from the sea coast. The land falls with a gentle decent down to the shore which is rather low and very rocky against which the sea every where breaks in a dangerous surf. We have not yet struck soundings upon any part of the coast of this island. This S.E. side of the island hath that fertility which enriches the prospect of the other.

Tues. 5
The Mid. 72
Thom 76

Wind between the East and N.E. a fresh breeze with some showers of rain in the night. At 2 P.M. most of the islanders leaving us, made sail and ranged along the coast to the westward at 4. 20 Longitude p^m Th. 203. 56 Lat. 18. 58. The South point of the island S.S.W. 2^d miles distant. At this time several canoes met us, the people in them were fishers and had got some albacore just caught which they exchanged for pieces of iron. Purchased James Dormot with 12 lashes for defrauding the Natives. Spent the night making short boards and at day break hauled in for the land. At 8 several canoes filled with the natives, came off to the ship; their articles of trade were hogs and women, it was not possible to keep the latter out of the ship. At this time the longitude by the T^m was 203. 46 Lat. 18. 59. The South point of the island S. 62. 8 miles distant, the other extreme N. 65. 1 distant 7 miles and the nearest shore half a league distant. This part of the island is called *It is pretty well sheltered from the reigning winds, but we could find no bottom to anchor upon; a line of 160 fathoms did not reach it at half a mile from the shore. Besides if there had been anchorage, there was nothing to induce us to stop here, for nothing could have a more barren appearance than this desolate, the whole from the sea coast to the summit of the hill seemed to be nothing but rocks or slag looking exactly like a country that has been thrown up, or destroyed by a volcano. There were however several villages upon the coast, probably the residence of fishers as we saw not a house in the country: most of the hogs we got were brought from a large village situated on the South point of the island.*

Wed. 6
The Mid. 72
Thom 76

Wind Easterly a fresh gale and fair weather till towards noon when we had some showers of rain. At 3 P.M. bore away and ranged the coast till sunset, at which time we were the length of the S.W. point of the island being the same as set for the western extreme at noon and about 3/4 of a mile from the shore. In this situation we found no bottom with a line of one hundred and sixty fathoms. The night was spent lying; at day break stood in again for the land and found we had gained about 4 miles to windward in the night. As we drew near the shore several of the islanders came off to us, but as they brought little or nothing of what we wanted, I did not wait, but bore up along the coast past the S.W. point and then brought to, to trade with the natives several of whom began to come off from all parts. This S.W. point lies in the direction of N. 68. 1 from the South 7 miles distant, from it the coast trends N. 28. 1 for 7 miles, then a distant point appeared at N. 15. 1 but the direction of the coast was more northerly. As soon as we had brought to I sent Mr. Bligh the Master in a boat to sound the coast for anchorage with orders to land and look for fresh water, he returned at noon and reported that at two cables length from the shore a line of 160 fathoms was not sufficient to reach the bottom, ~~and~~ that where he landed there was no fresh water but what lay in holes in the rocks and that the country was such as above described. At 11 o'clock saw the Discovery to windward bearing down to us. At Noon the island extended from 170. 8 to N. 15. 1 the S.W. point N. 53. 8 at the nearest shore one league distant. Lat. 18. 59 Long. p^m Th. 203. 40. 2

- 1779
January
Thursday 7
Ther Mid. 71
Ther Noon 80
At 1 PM the Discovery joined us, Captain Clarke came onboard and informed me that he cruized five days where we parted, afterwards plyed round the East point of the island. He had one of the islanders aboard all the time, he came and remained on board by choice; nor did he take the first opportunity to go ashore; but remained till he met with a friend with whom he dined. At 6 made sail and spent the night standing off and on; in the morning stood in again, at 9 being a league from the shore, brought to to trade with the natives many of whom came off to the ship. During the night the wind blew very fresh at S.W.E. in the morning it abated, and during the day we had light airs from all directions, especially near the land. At noon Lat. observed $19^{\circ} 1' 15''$ Long. $174^{\circ} 20' 3''$ the island extending from $S. 74^{\circ} 2'$ to $N. 13^{\circ} 5'$ the nearest part 2 leagues distant.
- Friday 8
Ther Mid. 71
Ther Noon 79
Wind from E.S. to S.W. a fresh breeze and fine weather. At 6 AM made sail and spent the night plying. At day break, found that the current had carried us considerably to windward, so that we were now off the S.W. point of the island and where we brought to to trade with the natives. At noon Latitude observed $19^{\circ} 1' 15''$ Long. $174^{\circ} 20' 3''$ the S.W. point of the island $N. 30^{\circ} E. 2$ miles distant.
- Sat. 9
Ther Mid. 72
Ther Noon 77
Wind Easterly a fresh breeze, the fore and middle part clear weather, latter cloudy with rain. As soon as the natives retired ashore we made sail and spent our time standing off and on. It happened that four men and ten women were left on board, as I did not like the company of the latter, I stood in shore towards noon with no other view than to get clear of them.
- Sunday 10
Ther Mid. 68
Ther Noon 73
At 2 PM drawing near the shore a few canoes came off and in them we sent away our guests. At 6 the wind veered to the Westward and not long after the weather cleared up. We had light airs from S.W. and S.E. and Calms till 11 AM when the wind freshened at S.W. and brought with it rain. At 7^h 38' Long. $174^{\circ} 28'$ the South point of the island $N. 10^{\circ} E. 4$ leagues distant and the South Snow Hill $N. 12^{\circ} E.$ A strong current setting to S.E.
- Monday 11
Ther Mid. 68
Ther Noon 74
P.M. Wind at S.W. S.E. and N.E. Cloudy rainy weather. A.M. Wind westerly a fresh breeze and clear weather. At 4 AM when the wind fixed at S.W. I stood in for the land in order to get some refreshments. As we drew near the shore the natives began to come off, we lay to, or stood on and off trading with them all the day and got but very little at last, many canoes came off with not a single thing to barter, so that it appeared that this part of the island must be very poor and that we had already got all they could spare. At the South point of the island bore S.W. 3 or 4 leagues distant; Lat. observed $18^{\circ} 55' 30''$.
- Tuesday 12
Ther Mid. 71
Ther Noon 79
Another Air 77
Ther Noon 75
Plying on and off with the wind at S.W. a fresh gale. A mile from the shore and to the N.E. of the South point of the island, tried soundings and found ground at 55 fathoms, the bottom a fine sand. At 5 PM stood to S.W. wind at S.W. which before midnight veered to S.E. and soon after we had a calm. At noon the South point of the island bore North 20 miles distant. Lat. $18^{\circ} 35' 45''$ Long. $174^{\circ} 20'$. Inclination of the dipping needle $88^{\circ} 30'$.
- Wed. 13
Ther Mid. 72
Ther Noon 78
First part light airs at S.E. next to a calm, in the night a small breeze at S.W. & S.E. which at 8 AM veered to S.E. Steering to the N.W. in for the land. At 9 a few canoes came along side with a few hogs, but neither fruit nor roots, articles we most wanted. At noon the South point of the island bore $N. 86^{\circ} E.$ the S.W. point $N. 13^{\circ} E.$ the South Snow Hill $N. 19^{\circ} E.$ and the North extreme $N. 13^{\circ} W.$; nearest shore 2 leagues distant. Latitude observed $18^{\circ} 56' 34''$ Long. $174^{\circ} 20' 3''$.
- Thurs. 14
Ther Mid. 72
Ther Noon 75
P.M. With a small breeze at S.W. we got the length of the S.W. point of the island, where the wind veered to the Westward and Northward, so that before the morning we lost all that we had gained. In the morning being off the S.W. point of the island, some canoes came off, but they brought nothing we were in want of. We had now neither fruit, or roots and were under a necessity of making use of some of our sea provisions, although some canoes from the Northward brought us a small supply of both hogs and roots. At noon the South point of the island bore $S. 3/4 E.$ and the S.W. point $N. 5^{\circ} E.$ one league distant. Latitude observed 19° .
- Friday 15
Ther Mid. 72
Ther Noon 77
Variable light airs next to a calm till 5 P.M. when a small breeze sprang up at S.W. and with it steered along shore to the Northward. At noon the S.W. point of the island $S. 65^{\circ} W.$ 3 leagues distant, the N.W. point $N. 68^{\circ} E.$ one league distant, the S.W. point of the island to the North $N. 68^{\circ} E.$ and the high land of New Weir $N. 16^{\circ} W.$ Latitude observed $19^{\circ} 7' 30''$. As it was a fine pleasant day we had plenty of company and abundance of every thing. We had the company of several all night and then canoes towing a stern.

1779
January
Sat. 16

First and middle part had variable winds with some showers of rain the latter part the wind was easterly and attended with fair weather. Plying to the northward. At day break, seeing the appearance of a bay, sent Mr. Bligh with a boat from each ship to examine it, being at this time 3 leagues off. Canoes now began to come off from all parts, so that before 10 o'clock, there were not less than a thousand about the two ships, the most of them filled with people, hogs and other productions of the Island. Not a man had with him a weapon of any sort, Trade and curiosity alone brought them off. Among such numbers as were at times on board, it is no wonder that some betrayed a thievish disposition, one man took out of the ship a boat. Luther he was discovered but too late to recover it. I thought this a good opportunity to shew them the use of fire arms, two or three muskets and as many four pound shot were fired over the canoe which carried off the Luther. As it was not intended that any of the shot should take effect, the Indians seemed rather more surprised than frightened.

Sun. 17

Fine pleasant weather and variable faint breezes of wind. In the evening Mr. Bligh returned and reported that he had found a bay in which was good anchorage and fresh water tolerably easy to come at. Into this bay I resolved to go to refit the ship and take in water. As the night approached the Indians retired to the shore, a good however desired to sleep on board, curiosity was not their only motive, at least not with some of them, for the next morning several things were missing, which determined me not to entertain so many another night. At 11 AM anchored in the bay which is called by the natives *Karakooda* in 13 fathom water over a sandy bottom, and a quarter of a mile from the S.E. shore. In this situation the South point of the bay bore S 74° E and the North point S 4° S. Moored with the stream anchor and cable to the northward. Unbent the sails and struck yards and topmasts. The ship very much crowded with Indians and surrounded by a multitude of canoes. I have no where in the sea seen such a number of people assembled at one place, besides those in the canoes all the shore of the bay was covered with people and hundreds were swimming about the ship like shoals of fish. We should have found it difficult to have kept then in order had not a chief or servant of Terriboos, ^{named Paree} now and then his authority by turning or rather driving them all out of the ship. Among our numerous visitors was a man named Jouahak who I soon found belonged to the Church, he introduced himself with much ceremony, in the course of which he presented me with a small pig, two coconuts and a piece of red cloth which he wrapped round me in this manner all or most of the chiefs or people of Noth introduced them selves, but this man went farther, he brought with him a large hog and a quantity of fruits and roots all of which he included in the present. In the afternoon I went ashore to view the place, accompanied by Jouahak, Paree, Mr. King and others; as soon as we landed Jouahak took me by the hand and conducted me to a large Morai, the other gentlemen with Paree and four or five more of the natives followed.

Jan. 17. 1779

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