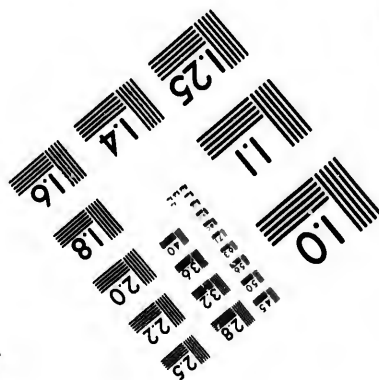
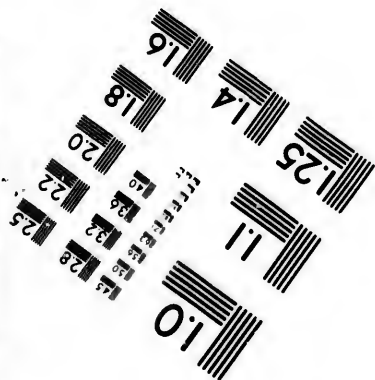
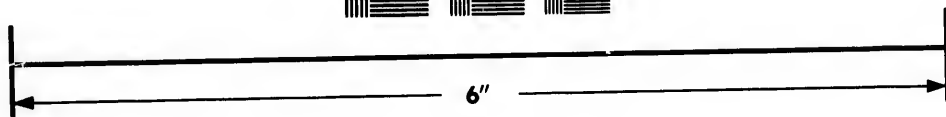
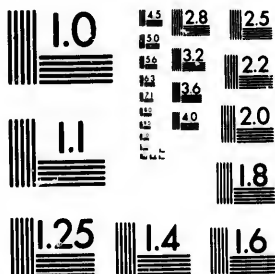


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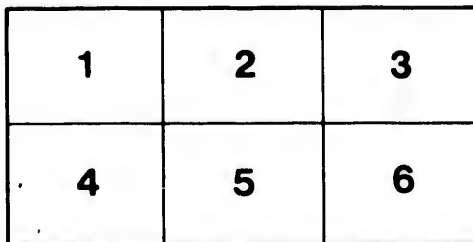
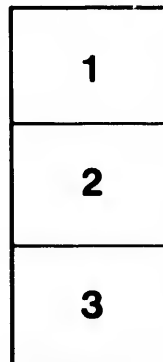
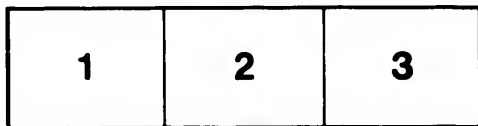
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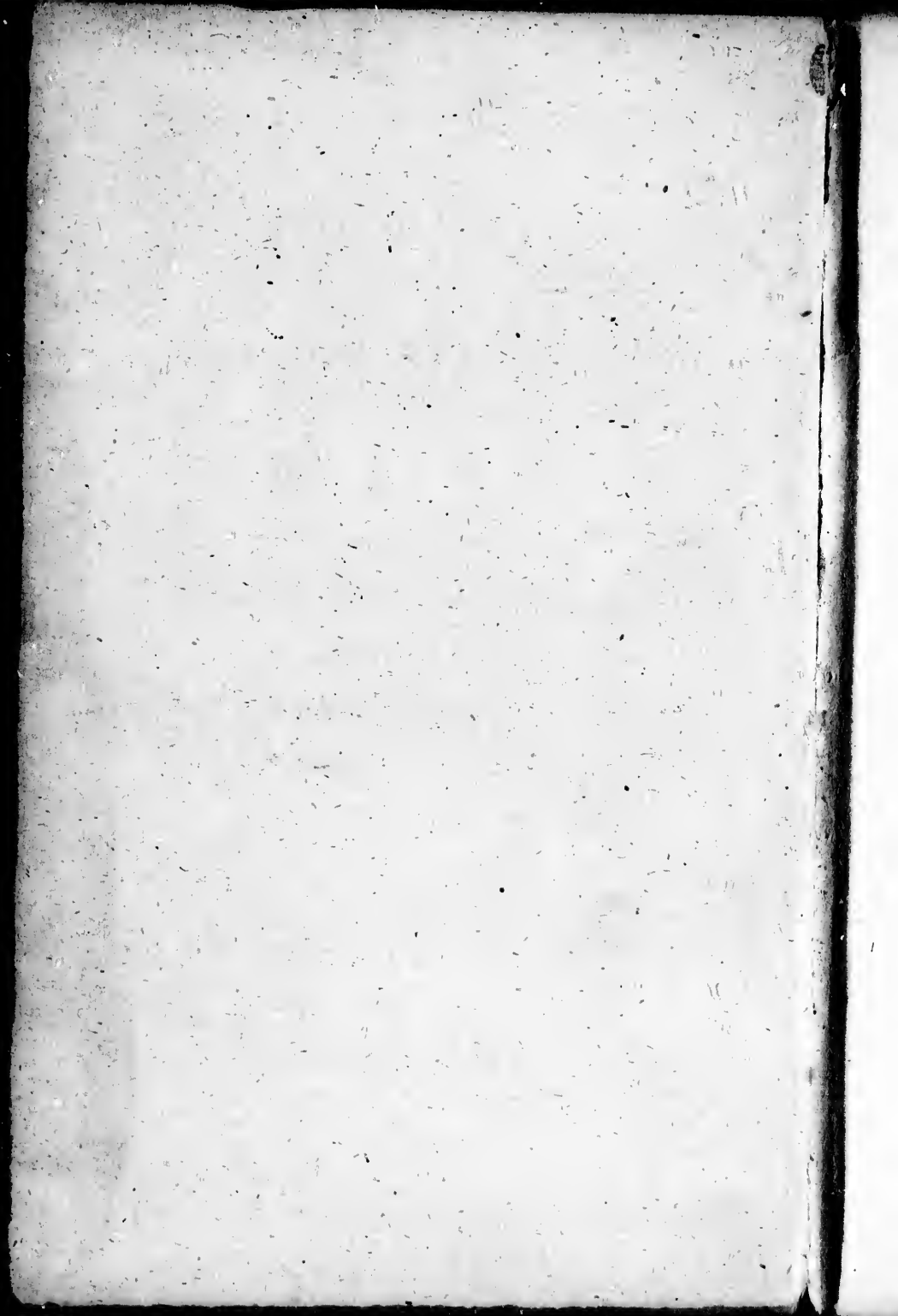
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AN AUTHENTIC
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OF A
VOYAGE
PERFORMED BY
Captain. COOK and Captain CLERKE,
IN HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS
RESOLUTION AND DISCOVERY,
During the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780.

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RESOLUTION AND DISCOVERY,
During the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780;

IN SEARCH OF A
NORTH-WEST PASSAGE
Between the Continents of ASIA and AMERICA.

INCLUDING
A faithful Account of all their DISCOVERIES, and the
unfortunate Death of Captain COOK.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
A CHART and a Variety of CUTS.

By W. ELLIS,
ASSISTANT SURGEON TO BOTH VESSELS.
THE SECOND EDITION.

VOL. I.

LONDON,
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C O N T E N T S.

C H A P. I.

THE ships put in commission—fall down to Long Reach—proceed to Plymouth—the Resolution sails for the Cape of Good Hope—the Discovery follows some time after her arrival there—both ships leave the Cape, and proceed to the southward—discover Marions Isles—and the island of Desolation—proceedings there, and departure—some account of the island. I

C H A P. II.

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A 2 the

C O N T E N T S.

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A CHART,
 Shewing the Tracks and Discoveries
 in the PACIFIC OCEAN,
 MADE BY
 Capt. Cook, and Capt. Clerke,
 in His Majesty's Ships
 RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY;
 in the Years
 1771, 1778, 1779, 1780.

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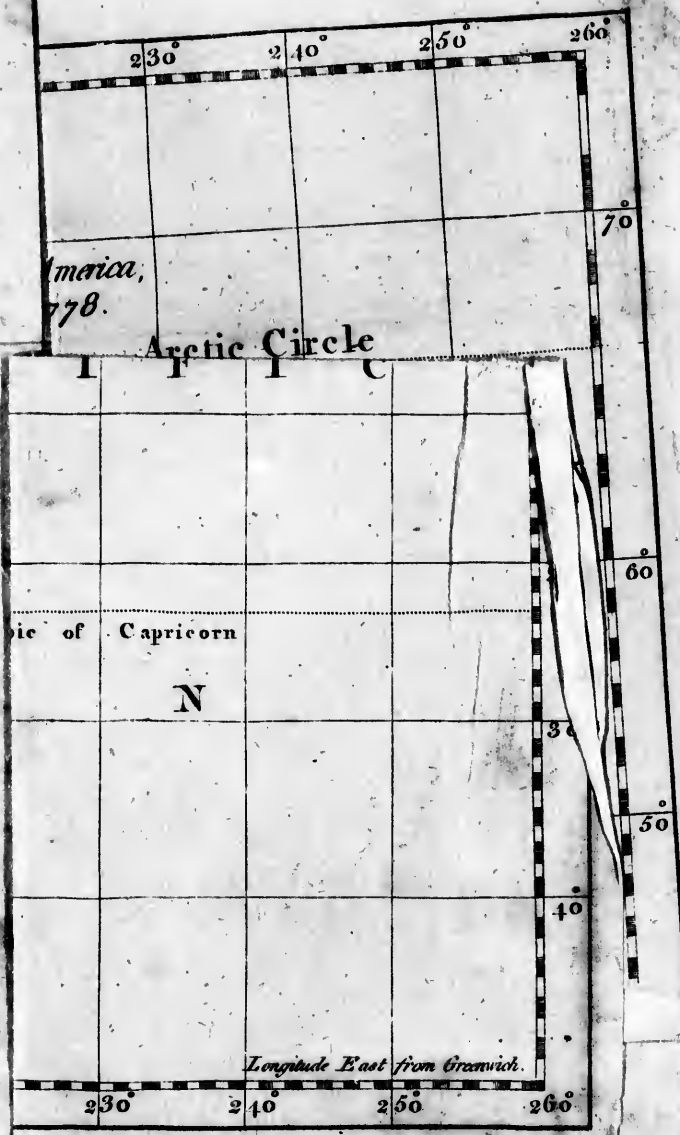
Course to Obedt 1777

East Dumona Land

Ducky Bay

South Cape





America,
1778.

Arctic Circle

Tropic of Capricorn

N

Longitude East from Greenwich.

M. Smith sculp. Bow Lane

C H A P. I.

The ships put in commission—fall down to Long Reach—proceed to Plymouth—the Resolution sails for the Cape of Good Hope—the Discovery follows some time after her arrival there—both ships leave the Cape, and proceed to the southward—discover Marion's isles—and the island of Desolation—proceedings there, and departure—some account of the island.

ON February 14th, 1776, the Resolution and Discovery were put in commission, and the pendants hoisted. After undergoing a thorough repair, &c. in the dry dock, they were moored along side the hulk, and continued in that situation, taking in the necessary stores, till the 12th of May, when the Discovery fell down to Gallions. Some days after the Resolution followed, and anchored in Long Reach,



and the Discovery having received her gunner's stores on board, proceeded to the same place, and after a short stay, both vessels fell down to the Nore, where the Resolution remained. The Discovery had orders to make the best of her way to Plymouth, but contrary winds having obliged her to put into Portland, it was near a week before she arrived there.

About a fortnight after, the Resolution anchored in the Sound. From this time to July 12th, every body was assiduously employed in completing her stock, when, in the afternoon of the same day, she weighed, and made sail for the Cape of Good Hope. The Discovery was equally prepared for sea; but Captain Clerke's affairs detained him in town a considerable time after, and he did not arrive in Plymouth till the first of August.

In the afternoon she got up her anchor, and made sail likewise for the Cape. On the 7th in the morning, they saw Cape Finisterre, bearing S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant

stant five or six leagues, and in the afternoon of the 13th saw Porto Sancto, and the next day Madeira. On the 26th and 27th, passed the islands Sal, St. Nicholas, and Bonavista, and early the next morning stood in for Porto Praya bay, as Captain Clerke was not without hopes of finding the Resolution there.

They now soon lost the N. E. trade wind, it shifting to the S. W. but upon approaching the equinoctial, it gradually veered round to the S. E. September 24th, in the evening, the corporal of marines fell overboard and was drowned. October 31st, about two in the afternoon, they saw the appearance of land, which from its bearings, &c. they strongly suspected was the Table Hill, or some of the high land near it; but the next day a heavy gale of wind arose from the S. E. and continued to blow with great violence, till the 8th of November, when it became more moderate, and shifted to the S. W. The next morning, to their great joy,

they saw the Table Hill bearing E. by S. and at 11 at night, having very light airs, anchored, but immediately after a heavy squall from the southward came on, and drove the Discovery, in spite of her anchor, towards Penguin Island, which circumstance obliged her to weigh it again and make sail. At one in the morning, having stood over to the S. E. side of the bay, she came to, and at six weighed; and with the assistance of her boats got safe in about nine, when she saluted the fort with thirteen guns, which was returned with an equal number, and the Resolution, overjoyed at seeing her long expected consort, saluted with nine guns.

The daily occurrences at the Cape were so little interesting and entertaining (being nothing more than refitting the ships, repairing the rigging, receiving on board stores and provisions) as not to require a relation of them; it therefore will be only necessary to say, that by the 30th of November, both vessels were ready for sea.

The

The next day (December 1st) at five in the afternoon, we weighed and made sail; and having saluted the fort, stood out of Table Bay. When clear of the land, we steered a S. S. E. and S. E. course, it being Captain Cook's intention to ascertain the reality of some land to the southward, which was said to be discovered by Monsieur Kerguelen, and which he had in vain sought for in his last voyage. The French charts were unluckily incorrect, for the Resolution, in her tract, passed over the very spot where it was said to exist.

As we approached the southern parts, we by degrees found great alteration in the weather, which now became very cold, with thick fogs, rain, and strong gales of wind, and coughs and colds were general in both ships. On the 16th we descried land, which, upon a nearer view, proved to be two small islands, affording at a distance a rocky, barren, and dreary prospect, and almost surrounded with fogs; the

more lofty parts were covered with snow. Upon a nearer view, we saw a few trees upon the low ground, but they were thinly scattered.

These, which were called Prince Edward's Isles, with three or four others farther to the eastward, were first discovered by Monsieur Marion in 1774 and 1775. The eastern ones lies in latitude 46 deg. 35 min. south, and longitude 37 deg. 51 min. east; the western one 46 deg. 54 min. south latitude, and 37 deg. 39 min. east longitude.

We passed between them, and continued our course, and on the 24th at four in the morning again saw land, which proved to be that we were in quest of. Our observed latitude at noon was 48 deg. 24 min. south, and longitude 68 deg. 30 min. east. At three in the afternoon, we discovered more land to the southward, which was a continuation of the former. We now directed our course immediately for it, and at eight in the evening anchored

chored in a small bay, about half a mile from shore. The rocks were almost covered with penguins, and numbers of shags flew round us. Captain Cook immediately ordered out one of the boats, to see if they could discover a convenient watering-place, and to make likewise some observations upon the produce of the place. She returned about an hour after, and the officer who went in her informed the captain, that there was a secure harbour, and that water might be procured from a fine stream with very little trouble. He farther told him, that there were numbers of seals, sea-bears, and penguins, and brought off several of the latter, as a proof of his assertion. This account induced the captain to stay a day or two; and early the next morning (the 25th) the anchors were weighed. The wind being directly against us, we were reduced to the necessity of standing some way out to sea, that we might have a greater scope to work to windward.

The Resolution succeeded very well;

but the Discovery being a good way out, it became for a time almost calm, which prevented her from getting in till near three in the afternoon, when she dropped her anchor in twelve fathom water, the bottom muddy. When moored, the southernmost point of the harbour bore S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; the N. E. point E. by S. and the head of the harbour N. W. by W. our distance from shore about a quarter of a mile. The entrance, and indeed the harbour itself being very narrow, we were obliged to tack every minute.

As this place afforded a retreat for seals and sea-bears, the captain determined to embrace the opportunity of supplying the ships with blubber, which we might afterwards convert to oil at our leisure. This plan we found of the greatest use to us in the course of our voyage, as our stock would otherwise have been quite exhausted.

The next day (the 26th) parties were sent out for this purpose, and in the space of five or six hours had filled all the
hogheads

hogheads we could spare. Some of our men brought several of the hearts of these animals on board, and a few declared them to be nearly as good eating as that of a bullock; but, in fact, we had not as yet experienced hungry bellies enough to induce us to relish them. On the 27th, we celebrated Christmas day, when the sailors had double allowance of grog. The next day (28th) we filled our water casks, and brought off a load or two of long coarse grass, which grew upon some low marshy ground at the head of the harbour, for our stock. Soon after all those animals which had eaten of it began to discover evident symptoms of pain and uneasiness, and some of their bodies became tense and swelled; in short, several of them died. Captain Cook, alarmed at this, ordered every particle to be thrown away, concluding that something poisonous had been brought on board with it; but upon investigating the matter more closely,

it

it was found that our people had cut it upon a spot where a great number of penguins had been sitting, and that a considerable quantity of their dung had been included in it. This was immediately pronounced to be the cause of their death, and several similar instances were related of cattle in England dying in consequence of eating grass on which ducks and geese had dunged. On the morning of the 29th we got under way, and proceeded along the eastern coast of this island, which is moderately low and even, and affords to appearance several very good harbours. Upon the approach of evening, the commodore made the Discovery's signal to take the lead, and look out for a proper place to anchor in for the night, and such a one being found, we anchored in sixteen fathom, muddy bottom, about a quarter of a mile from shore.

In this day's run, we were not without our apprehensions; being obliged to pass
through

through many extensive fields (if I may be allowed the expression) of sea weed, (*fucus gigartinus*, Lin.) and as they generally indicate a rocky neighbourhood, we were fearful of meeting with some of those dangerous obstructions.

The ships were no sooner secured than Captain Cook ordered out the pinnace, and went on shore on the eastern side; while the Discovery's small cutter, with the master, was sent to a small island to the westward, to take the bearings and distances of the different remarkable points of land. The seals and sea-bears were more numerous than at the last place, and some of them much larger. The next morning (the 30th) we weighed, and made sail, and after coasting some time, in order to ascertain the extent of the land, we stood to the eastward, shaping our course for Van Diemen's Land.

This island was first discovered by Monsieur Kerguelen. Christmas-harbour
(which

(which was that part of it where we first landed, and which was so called in remembrance of Christmas day) lies nearly in latitude 48 deg. 41 min. south, and in longitude 68 deg. 52 min. east. It is easily to be known by a remarkable pierced rock on its eastern side, which is like the gateway of some old castle. The harbour is very secure, and is surrounded by high land. If we may judge of the general produce of this place, from what we saw of it at Christmas Harbour, it is certainly as rocky, barren, and desolate an island as can well be conceived, which induced Captain Cook to call it the Island of Desolation. It does not afford a single shrub, and is covered, in some few spots only, with moss and four or five species of plants, among which is one something resembling a cabbage in its appearance. Its inhabitants are seals, sea-bears, penguins (*alca cirrhata aptenodytes antarctica*), gulls, Port Egmont hens (*larus cataractes*), quaker birds (*procel-*

A View of the Island of Desolation.

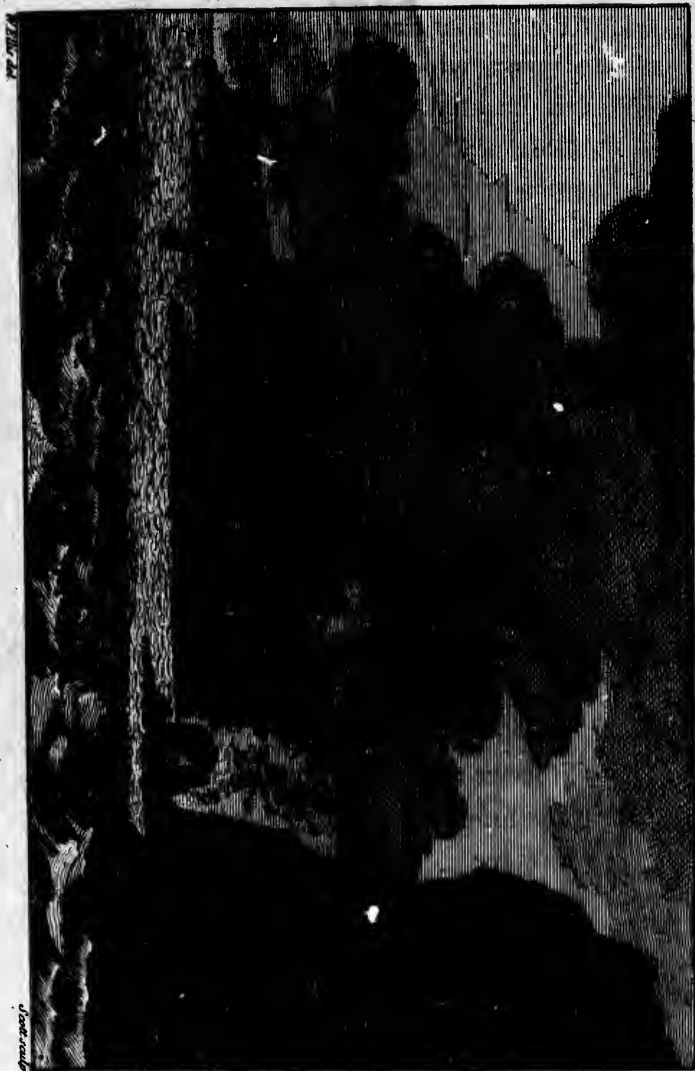
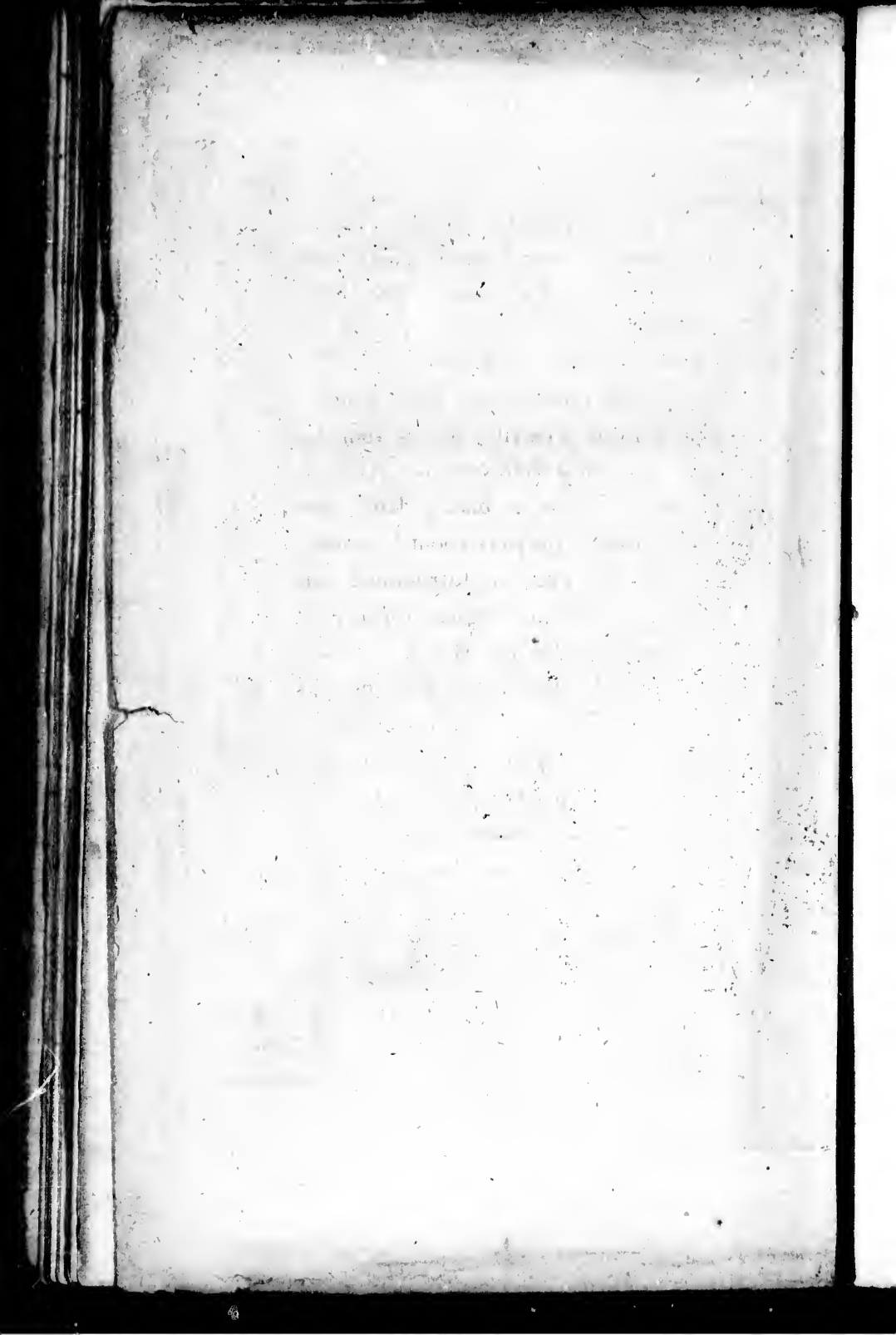


PLATE 24

W. H. W. 1851



(*procellaria aquila*), petrels (*procellaria capensis*, *vittata*), terns, shags, ducks, and a white bird about the size of a grouse, which we called a snow bird. Its beak is strong and black, with a hollow protuberance at the base, something like that of a petrel; it has four toes; its feet are of a flesh colour. At the base of the wing is a black, hard, round knob, which projects about a quarter of an inch; its eyes are surrounded with a kind of membrane which appears as if corrugated, and is also of a flesh colour.

We found this a well flavoured bird, which circumstance, with the great plenty of ducks and shags, induced our sportsmen to be out pretty often, but at last they became shy, and almost quitted the spot. The eastern part of this island affords the same barren aspect as Christmas Harbour, and in short the whole is an assemblage of huge rocky matter, only calculated for the residence of such half-formed animals

animals as seals and sea-bears. The thermometer was from 34 to 36, and once 50 degrees.

C H A P. II.

The ships proceed to Van-Diemen's land—arrival in Adventure Bay—meet with no good water—catch plenty of fish—parties sent to cut wood—some of the natives make their appearance—description of them—are frightened by the discharge of a musquet, and run into the woods—pay us another visit—a farther description of them, and of Adventure Bay.

OUR course from the Island of Desolation, was nearly E. by N. and E. N. E. The weather after a few days run, became more moderate and warm, the thermometer rising to 50, and 55: The wind proved tolerably steady, tho' now and then a squall used us rather roughly, in one of which the Resolution carried

carried away her fore-top-mast and main-top-gallant-mast. We continued standing on, in daily expectation of seeing the land, and on January 23d, 1777, were by our observations within a few leagues of it; but the weather being hazy, we saw nothing till the next day, Friday 24th, in the morning, when we descried part of New Holland, bearing N. by W. distant about nine leagues. We traced the coast, passing Storm Bay and the Fluted Cape, till the 27th, and at two in the afternoon the Discovery anchored in Adventure Bay in 13 fathom of water, sandy bottom. The Resolution at this time was in the offing, and did not arrive till past four. The bearings on board the Discovery when moored, were as follows: Penguin Island N. 74 E. distant a mile and half; Cape Frederick Henry N. 25 E. and the watering place N. 77 W. distant from the nearest shore about a mile.

Soon after, the Commodore went on
shore

shore to fix upon a proper place for erecting the Astronomers Tents, and likewise to look for a convenient spot for wooding and watering. In the two former he succeeded very well, but in the latter, by no means to his mind, every run of water (at least every one that would have suited our purpose) proving brackish. Our people on board were also employed in catching fish, with which this Bay abounds, particularly very large rays, which afforded them excellent sport, and a variety of other fish. The next morning (28th) parties were sent out to wood and water, and as fish were so plentiful, another gang of hands were dispatched to haul the sean. Several of the gentlemen likewise made excursions into the woods in search of game. We observed from the ships many smokes in different parts, and some at no great distance, but saw none of the natives till the evening, when about 20 of them came to the wooding place, and several others

others to our watering party. They were entirely naked, and some had a kind of bludgeon in their hands, about three feet long, which, upon their approaching our wooders, they threw down, and made signs for them to lay aside their hatchets, &c. which was complied with. They then came near, and examined our saws, and other different tools; but what surprised them most, was our cloathing, which they at first thought was part of our body. They were below the middle size, of a dark brown colour, and not ill made.—The party with our waterers, paid a deal of attention to what they were employed about, and examined the casks with some nicety; but the boat, which lay at some little distance from the shore, attracted their notice more particularly, and some of them got hold of the rope and were hauling it on shore. The officer who attended, made signs for them to desist; but they disregarding him, he fired a musquet over their heads, which

sudden and unexpected noise so alarmed them, that every soul, as well those who were with the wooders as waterers, clapped their hands upon their heads, and ran off with the greatest expedition. Our fishermen were very lucky, and brought off a variety of fish, amongst which were some of the largest rays we ever saw, and a very uncommon looking fish, which we called an elephant-fish (*chimaera callorhynchus*, Lin.) The shooting party were not so fortunate: birds of all kinds were very shy, particularly the maggs and ducks.

Early the next morning (29th) our parties were employed on shore, as before; but the water proving very bad, upon trial, the Commodore thought it most prudent to relinquish his scheme of staying there any longer, and accordingly gave orders for every thing to be brought on board. Whilst our people were employed in getting off the Astronomers tents, and various other matters, the

the natives again paid us a visit. We now had a better opportunity of making our remarks than before.

Their colour, as has been before observed, was dark brown: their hair (which was short and woolly) and beard were formed into small distinct lumps, with a mixture of reddish brown earth, and some kind of liquid, which appeared to be of an oily nature: this mode of dressing their hair gave them an uncommon appearance. The man who seemed to be the principal among them, had his face entirely painted with this composition. Their teeth were in general bad, their noses flat, lips thick, foreheads low, but their eyes were dark brown and lively. Their arms and breasts were marked with lines running in various directions, but totally different from any we had ever seen before, the flesh being elevated or raised up as it were in little ridges. Round the necks of some of them was a kind of cord, about the thickness of our whip cord, very strong, and twisted in

the same manner as our's, consisting of three smaller cords. They were rather averse to parting with these. Their women were very plain; their heads shaved quite close, except a very narrow circle of hair, which quite surrounded it. Some of them had the skin of some animal thrown over the shoulders, and fastened before, which seemed to be merely for the convenience of carrying their children, two or three of which they had with them. Those who had no children, were without this, or any other covering. They readily accepted of every thing that was offered them, but set no particular value upon any thing. Their language was entirely new to us, and they seemed to speak very fast. When any thing pleased them, they always expressed their satisfaction by a shout. Having got all our things to the boats, we took leave of our new friends, and departed for the ships.

We weighed our anchors the next
9 morning

morning (30th) and stood out of the Bay. At noon Penguin Isle bore S. E. distant a mile and half, and Cape Frederick Henry N. by W.

Adventure Bay (so called last Voyage by Captain Furneaux of the Adventure) lies in lat. 43 deg. 14 min. S. and long. 147 deg. 28 min. E.

The land surrounding it is moderately high, and covered with variety of trees to the very top. They are in general tall and straight; some afford an agreeable spice, and others abound with gums. The under-wood is so thick as almost to render travelling impracticable in the valleys; between the hills are fine lagoons, where are found shags and ducks, but very shy and not plentiful: this circumstance induced us to believe that the natives frequently molest them. In all our excursions, we saw not one tree that had the least appearance of supplying the inhabitants with food, so that in all probability they are reduced to the necessity of principally living upon what shell-fish

they can collect from the rocks. We saw the remains of two or three old huts, or rather sheds, in and round which were scattered muscle and cockle shells in abundance, but not the least appearance of any thing else. Nor did we see any thing like a boat or canoe; so that in fact they seem to be nearly upon a par with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego.

The only quadruped we saw distinctly was a species of opossum, which agrees in many respects with Mr. Pennant's description of the Surinam opossum, and from the particular conformation of its hind feet, viz. the first and second toes closely united, it probably may be the same species.

The birds are various, though not numerous, and some of them very beautiful, particularly a species of parroquet, and a small bird of the *motacilla* genus with a bright blue head, which we, on that account, called *motacilla cyanea*.

Among a variety of fish, we observed, the *atherina hepsetus*, and a new species

of *ostracion*, only one of which was caught. The soil is in general good; we planted potatoes, kidney-beans, peach and apricot stones, which possibly may succeed very well.

C H A P. III.

Departure from Van Diemen's land—arrival at New Zealand—some of the natives venture alongside—appear suspicious and distrustful—the tents erected on shore—brew spruce-beer—filibines of the New Zealanders—Tiu-arrooa's attachment to Captain Cook and Omai—Kihoorah, the chief who killed the unfortunate Mr. Rowe, visits the ships; is disliked by his countrymen—the Discovery drags her anchor in a squall—preparations for leaving New Zealand—Tiu-arrooa and another boy beg to accompany Omai—the mother of the former inconsolable—our departure.

FROM Adventure Bay we pursued an E. N. E. course. February 4th, Tuesday, early in the morning, one of the Discovery's marines fell over board, and was drowned. On Monday the 10th, in the afternoon, we saw the Coast
of

of New Zealand, the extremes bearing from E. to S. by E. and on Wednesday the 12th, both ships anchored in Ship Cō.s, Charlotte Sound. When moored, the N. point of the Cove bore N. 42 E. the S. E. point S. 35 E. and the N. part of Motuara Island N. 61 E.

The ships were scarcely secured before we observed several canoes of the natives crossing from the Hippa to the opposite shore, along which they paddled, and stopped at some distance to reconnoitre us: but at length they came nearer, and exposed something white in their hands, which they waved backwards and forwards. This we supposed to be in token of peace, and of course answered it immediately; they then came along side the ships, though not without evident signs of suspicion and distrust. We purchased a fish or two and a few other trifles, and they soon after departed. The head of one of these canoes was curiously ornamented with carved open work.

The

The next day (Thursday 13th) the tents were sent on shore, with the cooper, and all the empty casks, the astronomers tents and parties to wood and water. Coppers were also fixed up on shore, to boil the blubber we had collected at the Island of Desolation, while the remaining hands on board repaired the rigging, and performed the necessary duty of the ships. As we had now met with but little refreshment since our departure from the Cape, Capt. Cook, ever attentive to the health of his ships companies proposed brewing a kind of beer, from a tree which bore some resemblance to the spruce fir, the good effects of which he had experienced in his former voyage. Other coppers were therefore fixed for that purpose. On Tuesday the 18th, the beer was served out, and found to be so pleasant and salutary, and so generally approved of by all parties, that the Commodore determined to carry as much of it to sea as he could. The
oil

oil party on shore were constantly attended by many of the natives, who received the scum and pieces of blubber that remained after boiling with the greatest thankfulness; and indeed you could not oblige a New Zealander more than to give him the oil out of the ships lamps, which he would swallow with all the greediness imaginable. Of those who were the most constantly on board, a young lad called Tiu-arrooa was the principal; he was possessed of good-nature, and had a great share of sense and discernment. He was greatly attached to Captain Cook and Omai, and was constantly with one or the other. His father was late chief of the district in which our ships lay, and was killed, with several others, about six weeks before our arrival, by a strong party of another district, who attacked them in the night. Tiu-arrooa and a few others escaped with the greatest difficulty.

A few days before our departure, Kihoorah (the chief who headed the party that

that cut off the unfortunate Mr. Rowe) paid us a visit. At first he was very shy, and would not venture on board, fearful no doubt that we should revenge the death of our people upon him; but when he found we took no notice of it, he laid aside that diffidence, and readily came to the ships.—He was much disliked by his own people, who frequently desired us to shoot him, at the same time expressing their disapprobation of him in pretty severe terms.

On the 20th (Thursday), we had very heavy squalls of wind, in consequence of which the Discovery drove, and was obliged to let go her sheet-anchor, and both vessels struck yards and top-masts.

The natives all this time supplied us plentifully with fish, among which was the elephant-fish, but one in particular, which they called a mogee, was not inferior to a salmon. We also frequently procured very excellent lobsters.

Captain

Captain Cook having given orders for striking the tents, &c. and preparing for sea, on the 23d every thing was put on board. Tiu-arrooa and another lad having expressed a desire to continue with Omai, were permitted by the captain to accompany him. The mother of the former came on board, and with tears entreated him to remain behind, telling him, among many other powerful arguments, that we should kill and eat him; but he was too resolute and firm to pay any attention to her persuasions, and the poor woman went on shore quite inconsolable.

The next morning (Monday 24th), at nine, we weighed and made sail, but having very light winds, we were obliged at noon to anchor again in nine fathom, muddy bottom, Point Jackson bearing north, Cape Koamaroo E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. and the Hippah, S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

At eight the next day (Tuesday 25th), we again got up our anchor, and made sail, standing through Cook's Straits.

At

(30)

At noon, Cape Terra-wittee bore S. E. by S. Cape Koamaroo W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and some rocks called the Brothers, from W. by S. to N. W. by W. our observed latitude being 41 deg. 6 min. south.

So much has already been said of the natives, with their manners, customs, houses, furniture, canoes, &c. &c. that as we can make no improvement, a repetition would be both tedious and useless.

W
C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Pass through Cook's Straits—discover an island—affords a pleasing prospect—are seen by the natives—two of them come off in a canoe—the boats sent to look for a landing-place—but return without success—some account of the natives—leave the island—discover two more—the natives very readily come on board—description of them—the arrival of a chief—he enters into a league of friendship with us—our boats sent on shore, attended by a number of canoes—the king of the island sends Captain Clerke a pig and some cocoa-nuts—the return of the boats—are not able to land—the ships stand off and on for the night.

WE continued in Cook's Straits the best part of Wednesday (February 26th.) At noon, Cape Terra-witte bore N. W. by W. and Cape Palliser E. by N. distant about four leagues.—
From

From this time to the 17th of March (Monday), we continued nearly a N. E. coast. At noon our observed latitude was 33 deg. and 23 min. S. In the afternoon we passed the trunk of a tree, which appeared much weather-beaten, and was furrounded with barnacles. Early in the morning of the 29th (Saturday), being in lat. 22 deg. 11 min. south, and longitude 201 deg. 50 min. east, we passed several pieces of wood and rock-wood: several man of war birds were observed; and a bird, something a cuckow, flew round the ships. These being indications of the proximity of land, we kept a good look-out, but upon examining our charts, we found none laid down nearer than the Society Isles.

At nine the next morning (Sunday, 30th), we discovered land bearing about N. E. The Discovery being a-head, made the signal, which was answered by the Resolution. The winds soon after proving light, and being some distance from
the

the land, night came on before we could distinguish objects clearly; so got our tacks on board, and stood off and on till morning (Monday 31st), when we made all sail for the land. At four we were running along the south side, at about the distance of four miles, which as the sun was just rising, afforded a most pleasing prospect. The interior parts rose in moderately high hills, upon the tops of which were trees of various kinds. The sides next the sea were very woody, and we could plainly distinguish coco nut and plantain trees in abundance.—Upon our nearer approach to the shore, we saw many of the natives running along the beach, and, by the help of our glasses, found that some had large clubs upon their shoulders, and that others were armed with long spears. As we proceeded, the Indians followed us, shouting and hollowing, their number increasing very fast. Soon after two of them put off in a canoe (the only one we saw), and

came within fifty or sixty yards of the ships, but would not venture nearer, though we made all the friendly signs we could think of, and shewed them beads, hatchets, looking-glasses, and many other articles of Indian trade. Their complexion appeared to be of the dark olive cast, their hair was fastened on the top of their heads something in the New Zealand fashion: one of them had a large pearl oyster-shell suspended from his neck, and something round his middle; the other was naked.—The canoe was neatly made, and furnished with an out rigger; the stern was high for so small a boat, and terminated in a kind of fork.

Captain Cook finding the little probability there was of opening an intercourse with the natives in this manner, ordered the pinnace and small cutter to be got out, which, with the large cutter of the Discovery, and proper officers on board each, with trade of various kinds, were

sent in shore, to see if there was a possibility of landing, and to endeavour to purchase something from the inhabitants. During their absence, we sounded several times, but got no ground at forty fathom. About three hours after, they returned, and the information we received was, that the island (at least this part of it) was surrounded with a reef of coral rock, upon which a heavy surf was continually breaking; so that it was totally impracticable to land without destroying the boats, and endangering the lives of those who were in them. About a quarter of a mile from the reef, they found ground at twenty-one fathom.

During their cruise, they had an opportunity of making a few remarks upon the natives, many of whom swam to them from the shore. They were stout and well made, but all armed; so that it was more than probable they would have opposed us, if we had succeeded so far as to have landed upon the reef. Some of

them were armed with pata-patows, like those of the New Zealanders; and their language resembled, in many respects, that of Otahitee. They quite disregarded hatchets and nails, but were much pleased with looking-glasses: like all other Indians they were given to thieving, and one of them very artfully stole a bunch of beads out of one of the boats, with which he swam off. Our people could not procure a single coco nut, nor would they part with any thing they had. The shore appeared very delightful, the trees being lofty and shady, and the air was absolutely perfumed with the scents of various flowers.

We were much chagrined at our bad success for several reasons, but more particularly on account of our live stock, which were almost in a starving condition. Finding that nothing more could be done, at noon we made sail, standing to the northward, the extremes of the isle bearing N. E. by E. and S. by E.

The next day (Tuesday, April 1st), at noon, land was again discovered, bearing N. by E. The Discovery, being near three miles a-head of the Resolution, made the signal. At four in the afternoon, it bore from N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. to N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant about seven leagues; we stood off and on for the night, and at day-break (Wednesday 2d) it bore N. E. about four leagues. It appeared to be an island nearly of the same extent as the former. At five the Resolution hoisted the Discovery's signal to make sail a-head to the N. E. and at seven we saw another small isle bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. At noon tacked, the small isle bearing E. and the body of the large one S. E. by E. our latitude being 19 deg. 47 min. south, and longitude 202 deg. 12 min. east. All the afternoon we were making the best of our way for the large island, but being obliged to work to windward, night came on before we could reach it, so of course stood off and on till morning. During

the night we saw several fires on shore; and the next day, at five in the morning, the Discovery made all sail for the island, in consequence of a signal from the Resolution.

As the ships were standing in, many of the natives put off, some in single, others in double canoes; the single have seldom room enough to contain more than one person, the double ones will hold eight or ten. They soon paddled along side, and with very little persuasion came on board, their size was above the middle standard, and they were stout well-made people, with fine open countenances; their colour of the olive cast, with a mixture of brown. Their hair was black; in some long, in others short, and wore in a variety of forms, just as convenience or fancy directed. None had more than a narrow piece of cloth round their middle, which was painted or dyed of different patterns, with red, black, and yellow. Several were marked or tatowed
most

most curiously from the middle downwards, particularly upon their legs. They were very friendly and good-natured, and ran about the ship with as little ceremony, and appeared as perfectly at ease, as if they had been long used to them. In this interval Captain Cook ordered out the pinnace and large cutter, and sent them on board the Discovery, with Mr. Gore the first lieutenant, and Omai, to learn if there was a possibility of anchoring, and if any refreshments could be procured from the natives, for, as she was much nearer the shore than the Resolution, of course all the canoes came to her. Soon after their arrival, a double canoe, paddled by eight people, with a tall stout man standing up in her, came along-side; he, without any ceremony, came on board with a branch of a coco nut tree in his hand, and several roots of the a'wa (*piper met. ysticum Fosteri*) a species of pepper, with which they intoxicate themselves.

Omai accosted him in the Otaheitee language, which appeared to vary but little from his own. It seems the intention of this visit, was to establish peace on both sides, after the ratification of which, we were to be supplied with hogs, bread-fruit, plantains, and in short every thing the island produced. After the ceremony (not one word of which we understood) was over, and every article agreed to by the chief on his part, and by Omai on our's, the Resolution's boats (in one of which the Aree went), attended by the Discovery's large cutter, and a number of canoes, proceeded to the shore. At noon our observed latitude was 19 deg. 59 min. S. In the afternoon, the King of the island sent Captain Clerke a present of some coco nuts, and a young pig, who liberally rewarded the bearers with some nails, a large piece of scarlet cloth, and some hatchets.

In the evening the boats returned, with the disagreeable news of not being able to find

find a place where the ships could ride in safety, nor even a landing-place for a boat; this part of the island being surrounded by a reef, upon which a continual surf was breaking!

This information damped our spirits a good deal, for we were all elate with hope, and had already anticipated the pleasure and satisfaction we should experience, in the many good things the island produced; especially as the natives were full as desirous of our landing as we could possibly be ourselves.

We were determined however not to give up the point in this manner, but to make another trial; and since it was impossible to effect a landing in our boats, those who were to go upon this expedition were to land in the canoes of the natives, who from long experience are very dextrous at this kind of work.

Having thus settled our plan, we stood off and on for the night.

C H A P. V.

The boats again sent on shore—they return without any supply—the behaviour of the King—promises them provisions; but deceives them—Omai finds five of his countrymen—leave Watieu and proceed to the small Island—procure a stock of grass for the cattle and some coco nuts—arrive at Harvey's Island—description of the natives—are great thieves—the boats sent to open a trade with them—but return without success—Captain Cook determines to proceed to the Friendly Isles, by way of Palmerston's Isle—and bears away accordingly.

THE next morning (April 3d), at nine the Resolution's pinnace and cutter, in the former of which were Mr. Gore the first lieutenant, the surgeon, and Omai, attended by the Discovery's large cutter, were sent on shore. The natives

natives came to the ships, bringing coco nuts, plantains, and the intoxicating pepper root, but no hogs, which would have been the most welcome sight; we gave them in return knives, red cloth, and nails. At seven in the evening the boats returned, but without either hogs, bread-fruit, plantains, or any thing else.

The account we received was, that they had with great difficulty got on shore in the Indian canoes; as soon as they were landed, the natives led them in great form to the King, who behaved rather reserved upon the occasion: upon informing him that we were in great want of provisions, he said that we should have hogs and other things, but as they were at a distance up the country, it would be some time before his people could get them. They waited a considerable time, but none appearing, they again requested that some might be brought, or at least some bread-fruit, plantains or coco nuts. They were desired to stop a little longer, which

which they did till it became rather late, and they deemed it prudent to get on board as soon as they could. The inhabitants would at first scarce permit them to go, but seeing them resolutely bent on departing, they at last acquiesced, having taken from them almost every thing they could find, and glad were our gentlemen to escape so cheap, as they were apprehensive of being detained on shore much against their inclinations. One circumstance was very remarkable; which was, Omai's finding five of his countrymen upon this island. The account they gave was, that in passing from one island to another they were drove out to sea, and after beating up and down for several days and nights, and suffering almost the extremes of hunger, thirst, and fatigue, they at last fell in with this island; the inhabitants of which not only very humanely afforded them protection, but likewise gave them wives; and, in short, that they were now looked upon

upon as natives of the place. This affair, according to Omai, happened near ten years ago.

Both the men and women were clothed much in the Otaheitee manner; they were armed with spears and clubs, the latter being curiously carved. The Indian name of this island is Watieu, that of the smaller one Modu-ete. During the night we stood off and on, and the next morning (April 4th), shaped our course for the small isle, purposing to try if we should be more fortunate in our attempts at that place than at the former.

At ten, the boats from both ships were dispatched on shore, not for the purpose of procuring provisions, for the island was uninhabited, but to cut grass &c. for our live stock, the providing for which was the principal object. After they had well loaded the boats, they were to bring coco nuts, bread-fruit, plaintains, &c. if the place produced them; in which case such a number of
nails,

nails, hatchets, &c. were to be left, as were thought a sufficient recompence for them. Our observed latitude to-day was 19 deg. 47 min. S.

At half past six in the evening, the boats returned with a plentiful stock of grass and many coco nuts, which were the only fruit they could find. The latter were divided amongst the ships companies, and the former afforded a most welcome repast to our cattle, which were reduced almost to the last extremity. Our people saw the remains of two or three old huts, which had possibly been erected there by those who came from Watieu for the purpose of fishing.

This island is also surrounded with a reef, which rendered landing rather difficult. It is very small, being not more than a mile and half in length, and is situated about ten miles from Watieu.

At eight in the evening we hoisted in the boats, and bore away for Harvey's Island, which Captain Cook discovered during

during his last voyage. The next day (April 5th) the ships companies were put to two-thirds allowance of every species of provision except grog. Soon after day-light the next morning (April 6th), we saw Harvey's Island, bearing W. S. W. At ten, we had very light airs, and the Discovery got too near the Resolution, and was obliged to get out her large cutter to tow her clear. Soon after we saw several Indians putting off in their canoes; at first they kept aloof, as if to reconnoitre, but at last ventured along-side. Their appearance was altogether wretched, and very different from the inhabitants of the tropical isles in general. Their hair was black and shaggy, they were very dirty, and had only a very small strip of cloth round their middle.

They wanted every thing they saw, and one of them was handing the oars out of the Discovery's cutter, which was along-side. These we were not willing to
part

part with, and of course opposed him, which enraged the fellow so much, that he caught up his paddle and struck one of our people over the head with it. Some of them finding a piece of beef towing over board to freshen, very dexterously divided the rope, made off with the beef, and afterwards sold it on board the Resolution for some nails. In the afternoon, the boats were sent in shore, well manned and armed, to try if a trade could be opened with the natives. They returned in about two hours, with only a few coconuts, the inhabitants being more disposed to commit hostilities than to traffick. This island, we found during our run along shore, was two separate ones, which circumstance, with its being inhabited, were unknown before.

Captain Cook now finding it impracticable to reach Otaheitee in any reasonable time, as the wind continued so far to the eastward, and it being absolutely necessary to procure food for the cattle,
gave

gave up all thoughts of it for the present; especially as the season was too far advanced to stop any time at the Society Isles, and then proceed to the northward. He therefore determined to make the best of his way to the Friendly Isles, and ordered the Discovery, which was the best sailing ship, to keep two miles a-head, pursuing a W. S. W. course: and as Palmerston's Island was in our way, he proposed stopping there a day or two, and taking in a fresh supply of grass and coconuts; a sufficient quantity of which, especially of the former, he hoped to procure to last to the Friendly Isles. At five in the afternoon we bore away, and at six the body of Hervey's Island bore E. by N. distant about three leagues.

C H A P. VI.

Hot sultry weather with thunder and lightning—arrive at Palmerston's Island—find no anchorage for the ships—the boats sent on shore—account of this Island—inhabited by numerous flocks of birds—the reef affords excellent fish—particularly large eels—description of them—many sharks—find part of a canoe and a piece of plank upon the beach—pass Savage Island—and descry the Friendly Isles—anchor off Anamooka.

FROM the seventh to the twelfth, we had very light airs and calms: the weather was hot and sultry, the thermometer standing at 83, and 84. We had also much thunder and lightning, attended with frequent squalls and heavy showers of rain. The latter proved very acceptable to us, as we collected several hogheads, and though it was strongly impregnated

impregnated with the flavour of the tar; which it had contracted from the rigging, still in our present situation it was much too valuable to be lost.

On Sunday, April 13th, at six in the morning we saw Palmerston's Island bearing W. At noon our observed latitude was $18^{\circ} 6' S.$ and longitude $197^{\circ} 23' E.$ when it bore W. by N. distant about five leagues. In the course of the day, we had light variable winds, and during the night stood off and on. In the morning (April 14th), at four, the land bore W. between three and four leagues distant. At eight, boats from both ships were sent to sound, but returned in the afternoon, having found no proper anchorage, but had discovered a kind of inlet or break in the reef, where the boats might land with safety.

Our first care the next day (April 15th) was to cut grass for the stock, which were in a most piteous condition, nor did we think of engaging in any other business

till we had got a sufficient quantity to maintain them till our arrival at the Friendly Isles. After this the people were employed in gathering coco nuts, which were distributed to the ship's company. The grass and nuts being brought on board, we, on Friday evening (April 17th), bore away, steering a westerly course.

Palmerston's Island lies in latitude $18^{\circ} 4'$ S. and $196^{\circ} 40'$ E. longitude; it was discovered and thus called by Captain Cook in his last voyage. It consists of an extensive reef, which is nearly seven leagues in circumference: upon different parts of this reef, rises a small patch of land, of which there are in all nine. The largest is not more than a mile and half in circumference; some of them not 150 yards. Within the reef is a lagoon, which, as far as we saw, had no connection with the sea: it appeared to be in some places between two and three fathom deep.

The

The produce of this place consists principally of coco nuts, and very fine scurvy grafs. The only inhabitants we saw were rats, lizards, man of war and tropic birds, boobies, noddies and a few curlews. The tropic and man of war birds were so numerous, that the trees were absolutely loaded with them, and at the same time so tame as to suffer themselves to be taken off the boughs; a convincing proof that they are never molested by any human beings.

The reef affords shelter for variety of excellent fish, particularly a large eel, which we found most excellent eating. This fish is very ugly in its appearance, which is sufficient to create horror and disgust, and had it not been for Omai, who told us it was very fine, it is more than probable that we should have remained ignorant of its goodness. The idea which it would first strike one with, is that of a large snake; its length is between four and five feet, and spotted or

variegated with brown and black ; in circumference it is about ten or twelve inches ; the head is small and rather flat, with small fiery eyes ; the part immediately behind the head is as it were swelled or puffed up to a considerable size ; the mouth is wide and well armed with small but very sharp teeth. There are likewise an incredible number of sharks continually lurking about the reef, which though small are very ravenous. None of our boats could pass or repass to the ships, without twelve or fourteen of these gentry after them, so that if any of our people had been unfortunate enough to fall overboard, they must inevitably have been devoured.

Upon the beach, we found the remains of a canoe, and a piece of plank, which appeared to have composed part of an European vessel. Some distance from these was another piece of wood, rudely carved, which, from the figures upon it, Omai said had once belonged to a burying place of some islands in these seas.

We

We passed Savage Island (so denominated last voyage on account of the ferocity of its inhabitants) on the 23d instant at midnight, when it bore from W. by S. to N. W. by N. Our weather was in general cloudy and squally, with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain. On Monday evening (April 28th), being according to our reckoning not far from the eastermost of the Friendly Isles, we passed the night in standing to the northward and southward. The next day (29th), at nine in the morning, we descried the eastern range of those islands from the mast-head. At noon they bore from N. W. by N. to W. by N. our distance from the nearest being about four miles.

At four, we had no less than fifteen islands in sight, the largest of which, called by the natives Anamooka, by us Rotterdam, bore N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. At six the Resolution made the signal for casting anchor, and half an hour after both ships

came to; Three Hill Island (a small isle with three elevations upon it) bearing N. W. by N. The night was very squally, with thunder and lightning.

April 30th, in the morning, at six, we weighed, and made sail, shaping our course for Anamooka, as well as variable winds would permit. At nine, many of the natives put off in their canoes, and came along side without any hesitation or appearance of fear, and totally unarmed. This confidence which they reposed in us, was, we thought, a proof, and a convincing one too, of a peaceable and friendly disposition, and the name by which these islands are distinguished, viz. Friendly, is well applied. We purchased of them (for all their canoes were freighted with some good thing or other) coco nuts, fowls, bread-fruit, and yams, for which we paid beads, nails, knives, and small pieces of red cloth. At noon the weather became so thick and hazy with hard rain, that we were not able to distinguish

tinguish the land, and all the afternoon and night we were employed in standing off and on, not being able to find an anchoring place.

The next day (May 1st), at noon, Anamooka bore E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. about four miles distant. At six in the afternoon we anchored in forty-seven fathom, sandy bottom, the north point of Anamooka bearing E. N. E. distant five miles. At daylight (Friday 2d) we got up our anchor, and made sail. Numbers of the natives came off to us, and we soon purchased a sufficient quantity of hogs, yams, plantains, fowls, &c. &c. for the ship's company, and bid adieu to every species of ship's provision except grog. At noon the extremes of Anamooka bore S. E. by S. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant from the nearest shore three miles. At four in the afternoon, both vessels anchored, and soon after were moored a cable each way, the best bower of the Discovery being in seventeen fathom, the small bower in twenty-seven fathom,

fathom, her distance from the reef about three cables length.

C H A P. VII.

Captain Cook's order relative to trade—the tents erected, and markets held on shore—the Discovery parts her small bower cable—the arrival of Feenow—the Discovery parts her best bower cable—Captain Cook accompanies Feenow to Happi with the ships—receives great civilities there—is entertained with boxing and wrestling matches and dances—departs from Happi—the passage to Anamooka very dangerous—arrival of Powlahow—who proves to be the king—strictures on Feenow's conduct—Powlahow visits the ships—Feenow arrives and pays him homage.

AS soon as the ships were secured, Captain Cook issued an order to prohibit all trade, except for necessaries, which was read to the ships companies.

The

The substance of it was, that there should be a person appointed from both ships to hold a market with the natives on shore, for such provisions as the island produced.

That two other persons should likewise be appointed to trade on board; and that none other should presume to purchase or buy, without leave of the captain, or, in his absence, that of the commanding officer.

That no curiosities should be bought till the ships had procured a sufficient stock of refreshment; after which a general trade would be opened, and every one at liberty to purchase what he thought proper.

The next day (May 3d) the astronomers tents, instruments, &c. were got on shore, together with the coopers, the empty casks, &c. and the marines. The chief of the island furnished us with a large hut for our reception on shore, in the front of which the market was held;
a line

a line was drawn between the natives and us, at some distance from the hut, to prevent their crowding too near, and none of them were permitted to come within it. We were abundantly supplied with hogs, fowls, yams, plantains, bread-fruit, and coco nuts, and in short fared sumptuously every day.

On the fourth, a party of men were sent to cut wood, as the island apparently afforded plenty of that article; amongst other trees they unluckily cut down several of the manchineel, the juice of which getting into their eyes, rendered them blind for several days. In the afternoon, the Discovery's small bower cable parted, having been divided by the rocks; the stream-anchor was directly carried out to steady the ship to the westward, but the ebb tide run so strongly to the eastward, that they were obliged to postpone it till slack water, which was near twelve at night. Most of the boats and people were employed the next morning in sweeping

sweeping for the anchor, which was too valuable an article to be lost; they did not succeed however till the afternoon, when they purchased it by the buoy rope. The cable was cut about twenty-eight fathoms from the anchor.

In the course of this day we were visited by a chief, whose name the natives told us was Feenow; this man came from the island of Tonga-taboo or Amsterdam; he had a numerous retinue, who paid him great respect. One of them, who appeared to be a principal man, made a long oration, in the course of which he gave us to understand, that Feenow was Agee lahee, or king of Anamooka, and all the surrounding isles, of which he enumerated near a hundred. There were likewise seven or eight fine handsome girls with him, which we were told were his wives.

Having, before the arrival of this chief, lost several things from the ships, which we could impute to no one but the Indians,

dians, the Captain complained to him of the thefts, and begged that he would exert his authority, and get them restored: Feenow promised to do it, and in the course of the day they were returned. The bottom where the Discovery lay being very rocky and uneven, Captain Clerke determined to shift it farther to the westward. The next day (May 7th) he gave orders to weigh the stream-anchor, and heave short upon the best bower; but the united force of the whole ship's company was not able to purchase it, the cable having got foul of a rock; they waited till slack water, when the ship would tend to the ebb tide, and probably clear it, but at eleven the cable parted. The recovery of this anchor caused an infinite deal of trouble, as it had got in a hole between the rocks, and could only be seen when the water was perfectly smooth; but at last, after a number of unsuccessful trials, they were lucky enough to weigh it.

Feenow

Feenow had for some days past been very desirous that Captain Cook would accompany him to some islands, which he said were about two days sail from Anamooka; these islands he called Happi, which in the language of these people signifies *a cluster*. As this bid fair for a new discovery, the Captain very readily accepted his invitation.

On Wednesday morning (May 14th) we weighed, and made sail, and after a troublesome and dangerous passage, occasioned by the number of rocks and shoals through which we were partly obliged to pass, arrived at Happi on the 17th. We here experienced a repetition of those civilities from Feenow, which we found at Anamooka: every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity and decorum, and in short, nothing was wanting to render our stay as agreeable as possible.

He entertained us with boxing and wrestling matches, and variety of dances both by men and women; which exceeded every

every thing of the kind that was ever seen before. An idea cannot be conveyed by words, for their attitudes were so various and different from any other dances, and at the same time so regular and exact, that the whole company, which consisted of thirty or forty people, seemed to be actuated by one soul.

Feenow having given a specimen of what his countrymen could do, desired Captain Cook to entertain him with something in our way. The next day (May 30th) the marines from both ships were sent on shore to perform their exercise, which however did not appear to strike him with any very great surprize. Probably, he was conscious of his superiority over us in that particular; at least if he was not, most of us were. However, lest he should think us a parcel of poor creatures altogether, a number of fireworks were let off in the evening, which seemed to turn the balance in our favour.

On

On the 29th, we weighed our anchors, and made sail. Sunday (June 1st) in the evening, it being very squally, wet, and dark, the Resolution made the signal of danger, having got too near the breakers, upon a reef of coral rock, which almost surrounded us, but fortunately she soon cleared them. On the 2d, at one in the afternoon, the weather became so squally, that Captain Cook thought it prudent to cast anchor, for we were enclosed on every side with rocks and shoals, and the violence of the wind prevented us from seeing in what direction to proceed: we accordingly dropped our best bowers in forty-three fathom water, with a sandy bottom, and took in our top-gallant-yards.

This disagreeable weather continued till the 4th, during which time we underwent a good deal of anxiety, for our situation was truly alarming as we must unavoidably have gone to the rocks if our cables had parted. Having got up our anchors, we again made sail, and on

the 6th, at three in the afternoon, anchored off Anamooka, about three quarters of a mile from shore.

One of Captain Cook's reasons for stopping here a second time, was to look at some melons and cucumbers, the seeds of which he had planted soon after our arrival in May; but to his great regret they were in a very poor state, having been nearly destroyed by vermin.

The day after our second arrival here, we were informed that another great man from Tonga-Taboo, or Amsterdam, was arrived, whose name was Fatafee-Powlahow. This gentleman soon after came on board; he was above the middle size, exceeding fat, and appeared to be about forty. His attendants were numerous, and there was not one of them but told us that this man was the real king of Tonga-Taboo, Anamooka, Happi, and in short all the islands which we before supposed Feenow king of. This strange account surpris'd us a good deal, as every
body

body had taken it for granted that Feenow was sovereign, every mark of respect and submission being paid him; and how to account for the usurpation (if such it was) of this man, was a circumstance we could not readily succeed in.

Feenow had gone the day before our departure from Happi, to a neighbouring island called Va-vow, from which he was to return at the end of three days, with a large stock of red feathers and various other things. The time elapsed, but no Feenow appeared. This circumstance, though it did not strike us then, appeared against him now with double force, and gave us great reason to suppose, that our old friend had really assumed a title to which he had no right, and that in fact he was absent for no other reason, but to avoid an interview with Powlahow, in the course of which all his consequence must fall to the ground.

Powlahow, during his stay on board, paid great attention to the different parts of the

ship, and, amongst other questions, asked us what we came to these islands for? He said, we appeared to be in want of nothing, and that we all looked well and in health. A question of this kind came so unsuspected, that at first the Captain was at a loss what reply to make; but recollecting himself, he told him he came there by the order of his King, who was a great and mighty prince, and was desirous of entering into a league of friendship with him; that there was a large stock of hatchets, knives, beads, red cloth, &c. on board, which he would barter with him for hogs, and such articles as the island produced. This answer satisfied him very well, and, at the desire of the Captain, he went down with him into the great cabin, where he received a present suitable to his rank, and then went on board his canoe very much pleased.

The next morning Feenow arrived, and in the presence of some of our gentlemen, who by chance were with Powlahow,

*Ship at Anamorta & Happa. 2nd May 1777.
June. 1777.*

(69)

how, acknowledged him as his superior, and paid him the homage of a subject, but with a countenance so expressive of shame, that every one who saw him felt for and pitied him. Feenow's conduct was however natural enough; for most people are anxious to appear greater than they really are, especially if they are likely to gain any thing by it, which most probably was the case with him; and in this respect it answered his purpose very well, for he received many presents on that account, which otherwise would not have been given him. We found, however, that though he was not king, he was one of the principal men, and generalissimo of the king's forces, and upon all occasions led them out to battle.

C H A P. VIII.

The ships leave Anamooka—the passage to Amsterdam dangerous on account of the rocks—arrival there—are informed that Malla-wagga is King—the Captains visit him, but are disappointed—Malla-wagga pays homage to Powlahow—the Captains accompany Powlahow to Moa, to be present at a ceremony called Anache—account of that ceremony—arrival at Middleburgh—departure for Otabeitee.

IN the afternoon we got up our anchors and made sail, attended by Powlahow and Feenow, in their canoes, which went at a great rate, and a number of smaller ones. The royal canoe was distinguished from the rest by a small bundle of grass, of a red colour, fastened to the end of a pole, and fixed in the stern of the canoe in the same manner as our ensign staffs.

We

We found this passage a most troublesome and dangerous one; we could clearly perceive the bottom (which was one continued bed of coral), throughout the time, and here and there a rock towering its head above the rest. The Discovery did fall foul of one, and had we not the advantage of smooth water and a steady breeze, in all probability we might have run upon more of them.

On the ninth, at eleven in the morning, the Resolution let go her anchor, as did the Discovery soon after, but still surrounded in a manner by rocks. Amsterdam, or Tonga-Taboo, then bore S. 75 W. but at a good distance. The boats were soon after sent away to look for a more secure place for the ships, and having found one, we removed to it, and at five anchored for the night in about eight fathom, sandy bottom. The next morning (June 10th) we weighed and stood for Amsterdam, and in the afternoon both ships let go their anchors in a fine secure harbour,

our depth of water being ten fathom, with a black sandy bottom; our distance from the shore about half a mile.

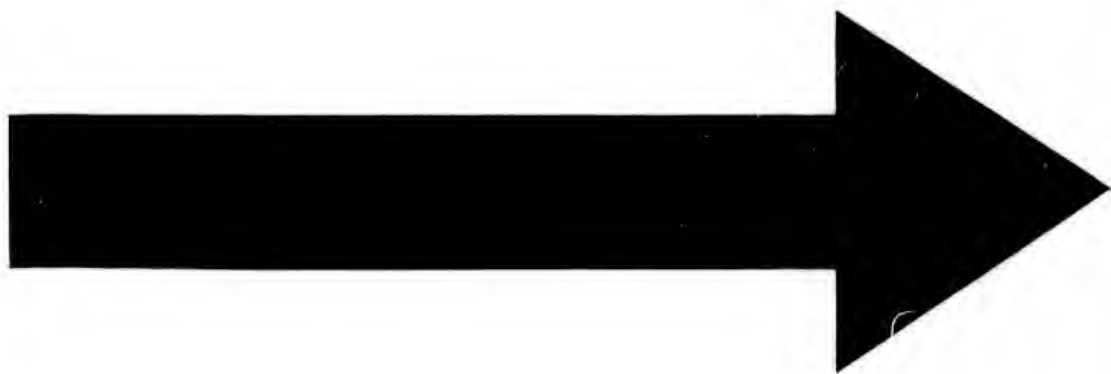
The next day (June 11th) the tents and observatories were got on shore, and the gunner of each ship appointed to trade with the natives. The market was held in a pleasant spot of ground, surrounded with trees, and in the front of one of Powlahow's houses, adjoining to which the ships tents were pitched. Every article of trade was in the greatest plenty except bread-fruit, the season for which was then over; but the want of this was amply supplied by yams and tarrow. The cattle likewise were sent on shore, as they had been at Anamooka.

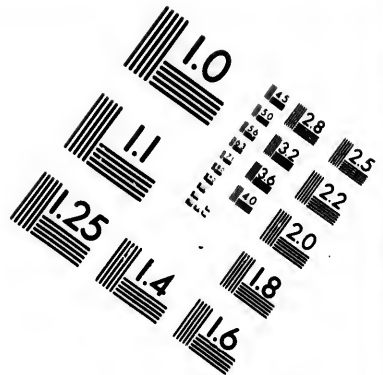
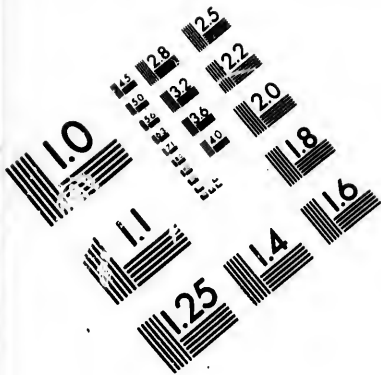
Another King!

In the course of the day we were informed that a very old man, whose name was Malla-wagga, was the real King of all these islands, but being overwhelmed by the infirmities of age, he was unable to hold the reins of government, which were therefore turned over to

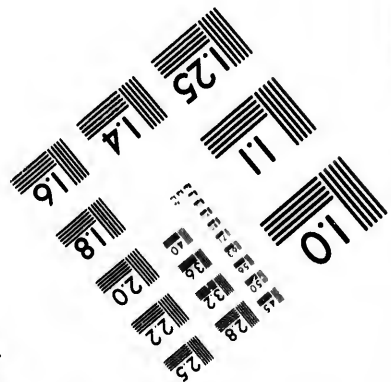
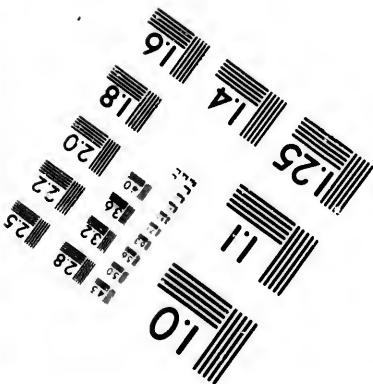
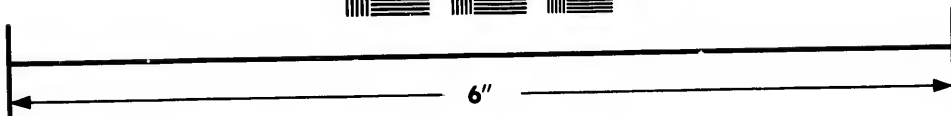
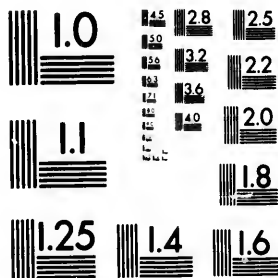


J. Hancock sculp.





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Powlahow. This circumstance appeared very strange to us, no less than three people having been pointed out to us as king; but as this was the case, the Captains thought it necessary to pay their respects to him, and informed Powlahow of their intentions, who readily agreed to accompany them. In the morning Captains Cook and Clerke, attended by Omai, Powlahow, and some of the officers, set off by water (having a man with them to act as pilot), for his residence, which was at a part of the island called Moea, and about six miles distant.

Upon their arrival, they were received by a large concourse of people, who expressed the greatest satisfaction at seeing them. After walking a few paces, Powlahow went into a plantation, attended by an old woman, and put on a very fine garment and a kind of large mat, after which they all went to a pleasant green, surrounded by tall majestic trees: on one side was a spacious house, where the
 Captains

Captains seated themselves. Powlahow sitting under the hedge of a plantation.

After waiting some time, in constant expectation of being introduced to his majesty, and not seeing any probability of its being done, Powlahow was asked the reason of the delay: he told them that Malla-wagga was gone down to the ships. The gentlemen were not perfectly pleased with this intelligence, after having been at the trouble of going so far, in an exceeding hot day; however, finding his majesty was not visible, they made the best of it, and returned to the boats.

Moa is a most pleasant spot, and much superior to that part of the island where our tents were erected, which probably is the reason why the king and nobility reside there.

The houses are all very good, and in general large, some of them being between fifty or sixty feet in length, sixteen or eighteen feet wide, and lofty enough to admit of an upper floor. The wood

wood work is good, and lashed or tied together with line of different colours, so disposed as to form diamonds and various other figures. They are all well thatched, and will not admit a drop of rain; the bottoms or floor are covered with mats.

Upon the return of the Captains to the ships, they found that no Malla-wagga had been there; a piece of information which perplexed them a good deal, being totally unable to account for Powlahow's behaviour. The next morning Keenow came on board, and told us he was going for the old man; they both returned the following day. As soon as his majesty came on board, he saw Powlahow, who chanced to be there, and to the surprize of us all, paid him homage, by bowing and touching his feet.

This extraordinary circumstance puzzled us all, not a person in either ship being able to unravel the mystery. What could induce Powlahow himself to carry
the

the Captains to see the old man as king, when he must be conscious that he really was not, is certainly very strange.

Malla-wagga is the father of Feenow and Tubou (the latter a man of great power and consequence in the island), and Powlahow's father, whose name was Fatafee Powlahow, is dead, and it is by no means clear that Malla-wagga could ever have been king. He has been generalissimo, a post which his son Feenow now possesses, as has been mentioned before. These mistakes however must arise from our imperfect knowledge of their language, which is the only clue to guide us to the truth. We also received another piece of intelligence; which was that Powlahow's aunt, by the father's side, was nominally queen of all the Islands, to whom he himself paid homage, as well as to a son and daughter of her's by a man of Fidgi (an island about five days sail from Amsterdam); and that during her life they also were superior to him in point of rank, but
upon

upon her death all their consequence ceases. Both son and daughter are disordered in their senses; the name of the former is Latoo-labooloo. Malla-wagga is a very old man, apparently not less than seventy, and is at times quite childish: he was much better pleased with a few beads than with hatchets or nails.

Having expressed a desire of seeing our method of fighting, an account of which he had probably heard from his son Feenow, Captain Cook ordered all the marines on shore for that purpose. In return for this piece of complaisance, we were entertained with some capital heivahs or entertainments, in which all the principal people assisted, especially Tubow, who was one of the first rate performers.

July 8th, the Captains and some other gentlemen were invited by Powlahow to be present at a ceremony, which he called Anache, the meaning of which we could not clearly comprehend, but it seems to
be,

be, the people swearing allegiance to his son, and possibly is always observed when the child arrives at a certain age. Before this ceremony he was never suffered to eat with his father, but afterwards will always sit at table with him.

The company arrived at Moa (the place mentioned before) about eight in the morning, and found Powlahow with about fifty of his nobles about him, drinking a'wa. Going a little farther, they observed a great number of people assembled, and sitting on each side the road of a spacious green surrounded with lofty trees; they immediately called out Taboo, and desired the Captains, &c. to sit down and pull off their hats.

In one place sat six or seven ages or chiefs singing, and by them were lying several sticks, with a small yam tied to each. After continuing their song for some time, two of them took one of the above sticks with a yam, and carried it between them upon their shoulders, followed

lowed by five or six others with clubs and spears: this was repeated by a like number of people several times. The yams were deposited under a large spreading tree on a green, facing a burial-place; after which all the agees, except three or four, went away.

They being gone also, a man came carrying a pigeon on a stick, but it was not left under the tree with the yams. Here a pause ensued, and the gentlemen asking if the ceremony was over, were told no, but that Taboo would come presently, during which time they could not be upon the spot; but might retire behind the fence of a plantation not far off, through which they might look and see the whole. Omai being of their own complexion, and dressing himself in their manner was readily admitted, and Captain Cook being desirous of seeing the whole, was with much difficulty, suffered to be present, though not till he had stripped himself from his waist upwards.

At

At four in the afternoon the other gentlemen were conducted to the fence of the plantation, and on looking through, saw a number of people assembled together under the same tree the yams were left in the morning. Soon after came the prince (a fine boy about twelve years old) attended by three agees, and followed by fifteen couple of women, each couple carrying a long slip of white cloth. The prince then seated himself on the green with his attendants, as did the women, who delivered the cloth, and then rose up and seated themselves at a distance. Immediately after this, several men came with each his coco nut branch and large stick, and in the space of three minutes made a commodious little house, to which the prince withdrew with the agees who attended him. After that came Powlahow attended by two men, and sat down at a small distance from the house. A short pause ensued, when upon something being said by a man who appeared to be
master

master of the ceremonies, several of the people who were seated ran off, and after a short stay returned. Then two men came, with each a green bough in his hand, made their obeisance to the prince, and for a few minutes sat before him. That done, the ages with the yams came in by pairs, laid them down at his feet, and seated themselves round him; when the man, mentioned before as master of the ceremonies, made a speech, and was answered by different people, seemingly in the affirmative. The harangue continued about a quarter of an hour, after which all the people dispersed, and thus ended the ceremony for the day.

The next day it was repeated with some little variation; for they presented him with fish of different kinds and awa; and besides the women's bringing cloth, some of the men laid mats before him, which with the cloth were wrapped round him, so that by the time the whole was over, he had more things upon him than he

could move under. The whole concluded with entertainments of boxing, wrestling, dancing, &c.

This ceremony seems to be an allegorical or figurative acknowledgment of the obedience of the people to their prince. The yams which were brought probably implied, that they would always supply him with whatever was necessary for the support of life, as good subjects ought to do. The cloth brought by the women (which is their peculiar manufacture) might have nearly the same meaning, and so of the fish and awa. The substance of the speech might be to inform the people, that the prince was arrived at such an age, and to know if they would acknowledge him as king after the death of his father, to which it is likely they gave an answer in the affirmative.

July 10th, Captain Cook presented Powlahow with a bull and cow, a sow and boar, and two ducks. To Feenow, he gave a horse and mare, and to Malla-
wagga

wagga a ram and two ewes ; but the old gentleman paid so little attention to them, that the captain ordered them to be brought on board again.

On the morning of the 11th, both the ships weighed, and made sail, and were employed till six at night in turning to the eastward, between two reefs not more than a quarter of a mile asunder.

At seven we anchored, but having fresh gales and squally weather, the Discovery drove off the bank, and was obliged to weigh her anchor, and make fail: she continued working to windward till one the next morning, and then anchored again. During the night we had fresh gales; at nine in the morning, (July 12th) we got in the boats; and at eleven weighed our anchors. We continued turning to the eastward till the 13th, when we came to, off the west side of Middleburgh, and soon after we moored ship; when the N. W. part of Middleburgh bore N. 26 E; a small island N. 13 W. the

east part of Amsterdam N. 30 W. and the S. part N. 78 W. our distance from shore three quarters of a mile.

Soon after we had secured the ships, a double canoe arrived from Amsterdam, probably with instructions to the people at what rate to sell their various articles, and to inform them of the prices we had given. The following day the gunners were sent on shore as usual, to trade, and found abundance of every thing, particularly shaddocks, with which this island abounds. The natives treated us with civility, but not in the same degree as at the other islands. We staid here till the 17th instant, when the ships being ready for sea, and every thing got on board, we weighed our anchors, and made sail, shaping our course for Otaheitee, having some live hogs on board, a number of yams, and some casks of corned pork.

C H A P. IX.

*Account of the Friendly Islands—produce—
animals—description of the natives—drefs
—houses—food—cookery—amusements—
manufactures—canoes—burial places—
funeral ceremonies—form of government—
weapons.*

MANY particulars have already been related of these islands in the course of the last voyage; but as our stay among them this time was of a much longer duration, of course we had a greater scope for observations. But much remains for future navigators; the most perfect account we can produce is at best but a confused piece of work, and what little we can relate is in general confined to a few common articles, such as the dress, food, and manufactures of the natives; every thing beyond being little more than conjecture. It is from the form of govern-

ment, laws, manners, customs, and religion of a people, that we are to derive amusement and instruction: and as the only road to obtain this, is by a knowledge of the language of the country, every account that can be given must of course fall far short of the truth, till that knowledge is acquired.

Anamooka, or Rotterdam, lies in lat. 20 deg. 14 min. S. it is almost surrounded by a reef of coral rock, and affords no good harbour. The soil is rich and fertile, except when you approach the shore, where it becomes sandy: it is of a very moderate elevation, and is well clothed with trees of various kinds, but affords but little good water, on which account the natives are obliged to go inland for what they use in cooking.

Our watering-place was nearly a quarter of a mile from the beach, and was in fact nothing more than a standing pool, in which the natives bathed themselves; the water was both thick and muddy, and
not

not very palatable, but we found no bad effects from the use of it.

The Happi islands lay in about a S. W. direction from Anamooka; Lefoogo, which is the name of that, off which the ships anchored, is in latitude 19 deg. 46 min. S. and longitude 185 deg. 10 min. E. They are all (at least all we saw) low, flat islands of small dimensions, and afford but little water: most of them are well covered with trees, which prove the soil to be good.

Tonga-taboo, or Amsterdam, is in lat. 21 deg. 8 min. S. and 185 deg. 8 min. E. longitude. It is the largest that we saw of the Friendly Isles, and is low and flat, without the least elevation. Water here also is a scarce article, so much so that we were obliged to dig a well upon a small island about three miles from the ships; but after all it proved brackish and unpalatable.

Middleburg, or Eaoowe, is to the northward of Amsterdam, in lat. 21 deg.

21 min. S. This island is by far the most pleasant of the whole, and is interspersed with lawns, hills, and dales, as beautiful as can be conceived. The soil upon the hills is nearly of the colour of red oker, that in the vallies black and rich. It affords fine water, but not convenient for the use of ships, being too far inland.

The islands of Va-vow and Fidgi we never saw; but by the account of the natives they are both high land, and plentifully supplied with water.

The foundation of all these islands, is a solid bed of coral rock, the points, of which project even upon the tops of the hills in some places. The inland parts are but thinly inhabited, the natives preferring those which are nearest the sea for the convenience of launching their canoes. This however must not be taken in a general sense, for some of the chiefs have their houses a considerable distance from the shore.

The houses do not form towns or villages,

lages, but are built about five hundred yards or more from each other, and generally in the midst of a plantation, the whole of which is frequently fenced in with a hedge of bamboo, or reeds with a door-way ; and sometimes a man's whole estate is inclosed in this manner.

These islands are populous, but we cannot pretend to ascertain the number of inhabitants. Their produce is bread-fruit, plantains, bananas, coco nuts, yams, tarrow, a kind of sweet potatoe of a yellow colour, a fruit resembling an apple, which we never saw ripe, sugar cane, a nut (*inocarpus edulis*, Forst. Nov. Spec. Plant.) which eats much like a chestnut, particularly when roasted, and very fine shaddocks. The latter were very plentiful at Middleburgh ; at Anamooka they were scarce, but at Amsterdam there were none. They have also many trees in common with the Society Isles ; such as the toa-tree (*casuarina equisetifolia*. Forst.) the Chinese paper mulberry-tree, the candle-

candle-tree (*aleurites triloba*, Forst.) the *Barringtonia speciosa*, the *atbrodaëtilis spinosa*, and several others.

Their tame animals are hogs, dogs, and poultry; they have likewise rats, and a very large species of bat (*vespertilio vampyrus*, Linnæi.) Lizards are very numerous, particularly about the houses, and a large green lizard something like a guano, but smaller. The natives never destroy either of these, but suffer them to run about unmolested; and when any of our people through wantonness killed any of them (which frequently was the case) they always expressed their disapprobation, by telling us it was very bad. Their birds are ducks, herons both white and grey, kingfishers, rails, doves and pigeons, parroquets, cuckows, and a very small species of martin. The sea affords variety of fish, but they did not appear to be a very great article of food, at least during our stay. Both the green and hawk's-bill turtle are found here, and
must

must be rather plentiful, if we may judge from the quantity of tortoise-shell which they exposed to sale. There are variety of shell fish, and some of the most beautiful little crabs that can be conceived.

The people of both sexes are tall, well made, and exactly proportioned. We did not see one instance of deformity amongst them. The men are in general above the middle size, but now and then you meet with one below that standard; the women are tall in proportion, and rather masculine. Their complexion is dark olive, but in those who are exposed to the effects of the weather it is much darker, while those whose superior station in life entitles them to a greater degree of indulgence, are considerably lighter. The natives of Fidgi of both sexes are greatly darker than any of the other islanders, their complexion nearly approaching to black.

Their

Their features are generally good; their eyes bright and lively, their nose somewhat flat, their mouth and lips well proportioned, the former not being too wide, nor the latter too thick, and their teeth as white as ivory.

Their hair is originally black, but both men and women have a method of dressing it with lime and other materials, which render it of various colours, brown, yellow, white, &c. We once saw an old man whose hair was of the deepest carrotty colour.

Long hair is a mark of distinction, and none are permitted to wear it but the principal people. The agee girls and women let it hang in ringlets down to their waists, and the men likewise wear it in the same form. This is the only place where we saw shaving in fashion, for the men, particularly the agees, are very anxious to free themselves from their beards. This is performed with two shells
whose

whose outward surface is rather rough, and by rubbing the edges together, at the same time inclosing the beard between the shells, they cut it tolerably close. This operation however is rather painful and tedious, and observing how expeditious and clean we performed it, they were desirous of trying it also; and it so far exceeded their expectations that scarce a day passed without plenty of customers.

They have a custom of anointing their heads, necks and bosoms, with an oil which they call *monoi*; it is squeezed from the kernel of the cocoa-nut, and afterwards perfumed very highly with various sweet-scented flowers and herbs.

Both men and women are marked or tattowed; the former from the short ribs to the knee, and sometimes lower, the latter upon the inside of the hand. Some of these marks seem to be to distinguish the different tribes to which they belong, the other possibly are for ornament. The
instru-

instruments used upon this occasion are nearly the same as at Otaheitee.

Their cloathing consists of mats of different degrees of fineness, and cloth made of the Chinese paper mulberry-tree. Both men and women dress much alike. The better sort always wear a great deal more than their inferiors: their dress consists of one large piece of cloth wrapped several times round their middle, and tied with a sash or girdle of the same kind; the upper part is plaited or folded, so that it may be pulled up to the shoulders if necessary, the bottom part reaches below the calf. Over this they put a fine mat similar to what the natives of Otaheitee call *pooerou*. They wear no covering upon their feet or legs. Round their necks they frequently put a kind of ruff or necklace of flowers, or leaves of various kinds which are generally chosen for their fragrance or colour: these ornaments they call *cau-colla*. Rings of tortoise-

110



W. D. de Wit del.

A View of a Hut, and Plantation at Amsterdam, on Tonga-tahoo.

tortoise-shell are very generally worn both by men and women.

The houses of these people are of various sizes and dimensions, according to the wealth and degree of the possessor. The roof, which is elevated upon six or eight posts, is well thatched, either with the branches of the coco nut tree, or with those of the palm-tree. Some are open all round, but the major part are inclosed on one side. The richer kind of people build their houses in the midst of their plantations, which are sometimes of considerable extent, and surrounded with a fence of bamboo. To these you enter by a door tied to a post with a cord made of the braided fibres of the coco nut; this opens and shuts as if hung upon hinges. The floor is always covered with mats, upon which they sit in the day, and sleep in the night. Their furniture is not considerable; it consists of a large wooden dish, in which they mix their awa; baskets of different sorts and
 sizes,

sizes, in which they put their combs, fish-hooks, and tools; two or three stools, which they use as pillows, a bundle or two of cloth, and frequently a tame pigeon upon a stick.

As these islands produce the same articles of food as the Society Isles, of course there can be no great variation in their manner of living. Bread-fruit, yams, plantains, and taro, generally constitute their meals; for though they have hogs and fowls, they are only eaten upon particular occasions. Their method of cooking them is the same as at Otaheitee. Sometimes they dress a few fish; these they boil in the green leaves of the plantain-tree, which serve as a bag to hold both fish and water. Having tied them up, they wrap them again in three or four other leaves, and place them upon a number of stones made hot for that purpose, till they are done sufficiently. They then take out the fish, and pour the soup into little cups made of the green plantain leaf

leaf, of which every one in company has one, and as they eat the fish they drink a little of the soup, till both are expended. They are not very nice in cleaning the fish, but eat bones, guts, and scales all together.

Their drink is water or coco nut milk in general: but the better sort of people always take a draught of awa before they eat; we never saw them use it at any other time, and, even then, they are far more moderate than the people of Otaheitee, and make it in a much cleaner manner.

There is a law or custom here, which forbids, at particular times, a person of inferior rank to eat in the presence of his superiors, and even Powlahow is not exempt from it; for upon the unexpected appearance of those two before mentioned people, whilst he has been eating, he has immediately desisted, and put the victuals on one side, apparently a good deal confused.

They rise as soon as it is light, and the first thing they do, is to wash themselves in the sea, and afterwards in fresh water, which they collect in small wells or pits dug for that purpose. After this they sit down to their breakfast, which, as has been before observed, generally consists of bread-fruit, yams, or plantains: this ended, every one amuses himself as he thinks proper. If there is any business going forward, that of course becomes the object; if not, they sit and discourse of indifferent things.

As the heat of the day comes on, they for the most part sleep. Their first meal being so early, they generally eat again about eleven, and in the afternoon about four. At eight in the evening, or as soon as it becomes dark, they sup, and soon after retire to rest.

Their amusements are dancing, wrestling, singing, and boxing, at all which they are very expert. The dances of the women are generally if not always in the evening,

evening, and by torch-light. Upon this occasion they are always well-dressed: their heads are decorated with wreaths, composed of a plant something like ivy; round their waist they wear an elegant piece of cloth, and over it a broad fringe of plantain leaves. The whole of this dress is very becoming, and sets off their persons, which are naturally good, to the greatest advantage. Their movements are very regular, and they keep excellent time to their music, which consists of pieces of bamboo of various lengths, cut off at one of the joints. These the men, who perform the instrumental part, hold in their hands, and strike one end against the ground; this emits a hollow sound, deep in proportion to its length. One man likewise holds in one hand a piece of bamboo about three feet long, and with the other strikes it with a small piece of stick, keeping time with the other men; this music is far from being disagreeable. The musicians sit together,

forming a small circle, and the women dance round them, and their attitudes and motions are beyond description.

The men very rarely intermix in the women's dances, though we once saw Polahow in the midst of them, and, notwithstanding his corpulency, he kept as good time as the best of them. The dances of the men differ very little from those of the women; but in their grand heivahs they sometimes perform together. The musicians in this case are more numerous, and most of them sing, but not all in the same key, for they have different parts, as we have of treble, base, tenor, &c.; and the harmony which arises when the music and singing are joined is very pleasing. Besides the bamboo they have a kind of drum, formed out of the hollowed trunk of a tree, upon which they strike with wooden drumsticks: this, strange as it may appear, adds much to the agreeableness of the whole.

Their

Their grand heivahs seem to be divided into different acts: they first begin with a dance of the men, which continues near a quarter of an hour; and when finished, another large party of performers come in, and divide themselves into two companies, not forming a circle as in the dances, but a line, with the music in front, something like this:

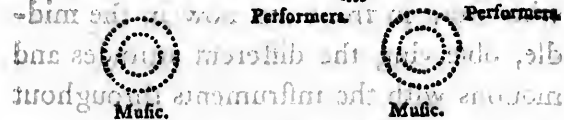
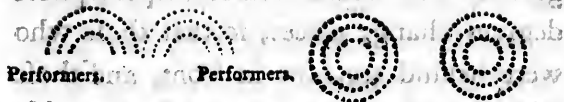
Performers. Performers.

Music.

Every performer has a small wooden instrument in his hand, about three feet long, shaped something like a baker's peel. As soon as the music strikes up, they also begin and perform an incredible number of motions with this instrument,

all moving as if only one man, with great quickness and in exact time to the music. After this has continued about seven or eight minutes, they all, by very gradual and indeed almost imperceptible degrees, change places, so that those who were behind are now in front, and those who were in front are now in the middle, observing the different attitudes and motions with the instruments throughout the time. This continues till they have all regained their proper places, when the two companies recede from each other still farther, and soon after two men make their appearance, dressed in a very antic manner, with each a kind of club in his hand. The various motions, actions and attitudes, which these two harlequins put themselves into, together with the regularity and exactness they observe, are such as cannot be described, and even if they could, perhaps would not be credited. During their performance, the two companies remain inactive,

active, but as soon as the harlequins are retired, they begin again, but vary in their performances, describing circles and semi-circles in this manner,



and exchange their places as before; in short, the whole of their performance is such as does the greatest credit, not only to those who bear a part in it, but to the people in general. Their wrestling matches are much like those of Otaheitee, as is their mode of challenging, viz. by striking with the hollow of their right hand upon the bended joint of their left elbow, which produces a loud hollow sound, something resembling that of a child's pop-gun, it will therefore be unnecessary to say more about it.

When a man gives a challenge to box, he throws out his arms, first his right and then his left, several times, as if striking at somebody, at the same time dancing as it were round the circle (for a circle is most commonly formed by the spectators), if any one accepts it, he gets up and does the same, after which they fall to, and generally give and receive very severe blows, till one or other owns himself vanquished; but if one chances to knock down the other, the contest is immediately at an end.

The victor, either in wrestling or boxing, receives a kind of plaudit from the company. The women frequently engage in these boxing matches, and sometimes deal heavy blows. But this kind of diversion amongst the female sex did not altogether coincide with our ideas of delicacy, and we expressed our disapprobation of it, which had so good an effect, that we never saw it a second time.

Another

Another kind of diversion they have is something similar to our cudgel playing, only in lieu of sticks they use clubs made of the bottom part of the branch of the coco nut tree, which is hard and very tough. With these they will engage each other for a considerable time: they shew great dexterity in warding off and parrying the blows of their antagonists, but they sometimes get terribly banged about the head, and in the course of the fight must suffer severely; but such is their great good-nature, that we never saw an instance of a blow being given in anger.

These sports, as well as the before mentioned dance, are seldom exhibited but upon particular days, for the entertainment of the king and his nobility, many of whom frequently engage in them, and sometimes Powlahow lays his dignity aside for a time, and dances with his women.

Their singing has been occasionally mentioned before, but their common songs

are very different from those sung at their heivahs. In these there are no separate parts, but the whole is sung in one tune; they have a greater variety of notes than the people of Otaheitee, and those who sing (generally two or three girls, and sometimes a man and a girl) snap their fingers throughout the whole of the song, which seems to be by way of keeping time.

Their musical instruments are drums, flutes, pieces of bamboo, as before observed, and a kind of pipe similar to the *syrinx*, or *flûta agrestis* of the ancients. The flutes are made of a joint of bamboo, about eighteen inches long, and closed at both ends. They have four holes, one at each end, and on each side, so that either end may be used: to three of these holes they apply the middle finger of the left hand, and the thumb and middle finger of the right; the other they apply to the right or left nostril, as at Otaheitee. The tunes which they play upon

upon them, though not various (at least our ears were not nice enough to distinguish any very material difference) are both pleasing and musical.

The pipes are composed of seven or eight joints of reed of unequal lengths, and secured together by the fibres of the coco nut. Though this instrument was very common amongst them, we seldom saw them use it.

Chastity among these islanders is not much regarded as a virtue; for, except most of the Agee girls, who were proof against every temptation that was offered them, there were very few that had the least objection to a private interview.

The manufactures are cloth, mats, and baskets. The former is made of the Chinese paper mulberry-tree, and undergoes the same process as at Otaheitee, only the instrument made use of in beating it out is not grooved but plain. They print it in various patterns, with a kind of stamp made of reed or cane; the colours they
make

make use of are brown and black, but both very indifferent. They have also a light yellow dye, but we never had an opportunity of learning its composition. Their mats are of two or three different kinds; one is made of a species of *pandanus*, the same as that of Otaheitee; another of a species of *hibiscus*, and a third either of the leaves of the coco nut or palm-tree. Those made of the *hibiscus* are the strongest and by far the finest; they are chiefly worn by the better sort of people, and are fringed all round. The people of the Society Isles call these Pooerou, the name at these islands is Naffenaffe.

OF their baskets they have various kinds, which differ greatly in their shape, use, and size. Some of them are made of the same materials as their mats, but the best and strongest are formed of the twisted or rather braided fibres of the coco nut, which they dye black and brown in different shades. Some of these they deco-
rate

rate with a kind of white bead, and rows of red feathers, which make them look elegant enough.

Of the coco nut fibres they also make ropes and lines of different degrees of thickness. That of which they make their fishing nets is as fine as small pack-thread, but this is the production of the bark of another tree. Some of these nets are of the same form as our casting nets, and used in the same manner; in lieu of lead they fasten stones round the bottom; the needles with which they make them are also like our's.

Their fish-hooks are much like those of Otaheitee; their shank is composed of mother of pearl, and the hook part is frequently tortoise-shell.

Their tools are hatchets of various sizes, made of a hard dark-coloured stone; files, made of fish-skin; and a drill, made exactly upon the same plan as those used by our blacksmiths.

The

The canoes of these islands are, without exception, the best we ever saw: the double ones are made large enough to carry fifty or sixty people, and sail at a great rate. Upon them they generally fix or erect a hut or shed which is for the reception of the master and his wives and family. They are all made of the bread fruit-tree, which is an exceeding light wood: the workmanship is very neat, and they appear on the outside as if composed of one solid piece: but upon closer inspection, you find that they consist of a great number, which fit exactly one with the other, and by means of a ledge on the inside are secured together with coco nut linc. The single ones are furnished with an outrigger. The large canoes are taken great care of, and generally put into a house built on purpose.

The burial places of these people are called Affia-tooka, and every family of distinction

NEW DEL.

A canoe of the Friendly Islands

W. Miller sculp.

A Canoe of the Friendly Islands.



distinction has one belonging to it. These
 repositories of the dead are generally
 erected in some retired spot, and surrounded
 with trees of a particular kind, such as
 the cypress and arbutus. The ground
 is elevated in the form of a mound, about
 three or four feet high, upon the top of
 which are built three or four cells,
 each with a small door-way; in these
 they deposit the bodies, and leave them.
 The mound is sometimes enclosed with a
 wooden fence, and sometimes with stones.
 These places are in general about one
 hundred and fifty or two hundred feet
 in circumference, but some are much
 larger and very neatly ordered.
 Of the ceremonies attending a funeral
 we can say but very little, as only one
 that we know of occurred during our
 stay, and of this only one of our people
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 of seeing the whole, but they were desirous
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 Upon this occasion, he said several
 things, both men and women.

distinction has one belonging to it. These repositories of the dead are generally erected in some retired spot, and surrounded with trees of a particular kind, such as the *casuarina* and *atbrodaEtylis*. The ground is elevated in the form of a mount, about three or four feet high, upon the top of which are built three or four close huts with a small door-way: in these they deposit the bodies, and leave them. The mount is sometimes enclosed with a wooden fence, and sometimes with stones. These places are in general about one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet in circumference, but some are much larger and very neatly finished.

Of the ceremonies attending a funeral we can say but very little, as only one, that we know of, occurred during our stay, and of this only one of our people got an accidental view. He was desirous of seeing the whole, but they were quite averse to an indulgence of that kind. Upon this occasion, he said several of them, both men and women, wore a wreath,

wreath, made of a twining kind of plant, round their necks and waists; and by their lamentations and gestures he judged them to be relations of the deceased.

All the information we could get of the natives relative to these affairs is, that upon the death of a person, all the relations assemble together, and make a dismal howling, beating themselves upon their chests with their fists till the blood runs. This is looked upon as a great mark of affection, and the more they torture themselves in this manner the greater esteem they are supposed to have entertained for the deceased. They also cut off the first joint of their little-finger; the right-hand finger is dedicated to the father, the left to the mother. Cutting off the hair is also another of their mourning ceremonies.

These people believe the existence of the soul in a separate state, and that after death they go to a very pleasant place, much superior to that which they enjoy during

during life; for they say it abounds with every good thing they can possibly wish for: but these blisful abodes are, according to them, entirely for the residence of the agees, those of inferior rank not being suffered to have any share in them.

The form of government, with respect to its foundation, is much the same as at the Society Isles; but it is carried on with much greater order and regularity, and a superior degree of respect is shewed to the king. No one dares to address him without first paying him homage, which is done by kneeling down and bowing the head to his feet, which the person afterwards gently taps once with the fingers and knuckles of each hand, after which he seats himself at a distance, and then proceeds to relate his business. The agees always sit at a distance, forming a semi circle. the king being in front with four or five of his attendants behind him, and generally an old woman near him, with a fan.

The crown is hereditary, and has been in the present family for five generations. The king's authority, though absolute in almost every respect, is still in some measure curbed by Feenow and Tubow: the former, Powlahow told us, could dispossess him of his throne, and kill him, if he was a bad man. By which he probably meant, that if he neglected the duty of his station, or acted in a manner that would prove prejudicial to the good or welfare of the state, Feenow could lawfully depose and kill him. Tubow is likewise a man of the first consequence; his business is to inspect the wenuah taboo, that is to examine the state of the islands with respect to their produce, and if there is a probability of any one species of provision falling short (which sometimes is the case, particularly when the season proves dry), he is to taboo it, or issue an order to forbid its being touched till the next season. By these wise precautions they are entirely divested of the fear of want. Some few days

before our departure from Amsterdam almost every thing was tabooed, as our long stay had pretty well drained them of every thing they could spare.

The lower class of people are kept in great subjection by the chiefs, who in fact do just as they please with them, and seem to regard them as an abject set of beings, over whom they have an unbounded right. During our stay at Anamooka, immediately after the market for the day was over, one of the agees ordered the croud to disperse, and every one to retire to his home; which they not doing so readily as he thought they ought, he caught up a large stick, and fell upon them most furiously. One man was knocked down, and when taken away was to all appearance dead. The agee took no manner of notice of it, and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

On the day our marines were exercised on shore at Happi, Feenow, who was

willing to know what execution our muskets would do at a distance, desired them to fire at a canoe that chanced to be passing by, and kill the man who was in her. This strange request was certainly not complied with, and we remonstrated with him as well as we could, on the cruelty of killing a man who had committed no fault; his answer was, that he was only a slave and fit for nothing else.

Whilst we lay at Middleburgh, a man sitting very unconcerned, and looking on amidst the croud of people that surrounded our market-place on shore, was on a sudden attacked by three or four people armed with clubs, who broke one of his thighs, fractured his skull in a terrible manner, and in short dispatched him. This affair shocked us a good deal, as it had the appearance of barbarity and cruelty in the highest degree; but, upon enquiry, we found that the man had carried on an intrigue with the wife of an agee, who, in consequence of discovering it, had
sent

sent some of his people with orders to dispatch him wherever they found him.

These people are seldom at war except with the natives of Fidgi (an island mentioned before), whom they are much afraid of, and in general get terribly worsted. They told us these people were cannibals; an account which can scarce be credited, considering the amazing fertility of the island, which our friends told us abounded with every good thing. This report however was not confined to a few people, for every one, upon being asked, agreed in the story.

The weapons used at the Friendly Isles, are clubs and spears: the former made of the *casurina*, or toa-tree, which is an exceeding hard and heavy wood, and are in general curiously carved; their length is from three to four feet. The spears are of different lengths, and barbed in various directions with the bones of the sting-ray, which must render them a most destructive weapon. They have likewise

bows and arrows, but never use them in war, confining them entirely to shooting at a mark. The natives of Fidgi, on the contrary, make them a principal weapon, and it is to this alone that these people ascribe their superiority; which circumstance one would think might induce them at least to try the experiment.

The weather, during our stay at Anamooka, was very unsettled, and part of the time it rained very hard; the winds were variable. At Amsterdam it was in general fine, but at Middleburgh we had much rain, with fresh gales from the N. E.

C H A P. X.

Leave the Friendly Isles—the Discovery carries away her main-top-mast in a squall—discover an island—some of the natives put off—a short description of them and the island—continue our course to Otaheitee—and anchor in Ohitapeah harbour—receive intelligence of the Spaniards having been there—who had erected a house and cross on shore—leave three of their people there, and depart for Lima—they return, and after a short stay take away those they had left—and again depart for Lima—Orette, the friend of Mr. Bougainville, visits us—some account of the place—the Morai of Wyeatuah—ungenerous behaviour of the Spaniards respecting us—leave Ohitapeah, and arrive at Matavai bay—Otoo visits the captains.

ON July the 17th at noon, the extremes of Middleburgh bore from N. N. E. to S. E. by S. our distance from the nearest shore about three miles. On

the 20th, the variation of the compass was 8 deg. 51 min. easterly. From this time to the 28th, nothing material occurred; but on the 29th, at half past six in the evening, a violent and heavy squall came on, which carried away the Discovery's main-top-mast. This reduced them to the necessity of putting up a jury-mast, which job was not completed till August the 2d. in the afternoon. August the 7th, we found the variation to be 7 min. easterly, and on the 8th, at half past eleven in the morning, being in latitude 23 deg. 57 S. and longitude 209 deg. 52 min. E. we saw land bearing N. N. E. of which the Discovery made the signal to the Resolution. At noon, it was about ten or twelve leagues distant; but not being able to reach it, in any reasonable time, we stood upon our tacks for the night. The next day we stood in for it, and at eight founded, and got ground from eighteen to thirty fathoms, the bottom fine sand, about a quarter of a mile from a break in the reef which surrounded the island.

Some of the natives put off in two of their canoes, and came within about a hundred yards of the ships; they made many signs to us, and their language seemed to resemble that of the Society Isles. By their signs they seemed to wish us to depart; one of them furnished a conk shell, and at the same time the rest brandished their paddles, rather in a threatening and menacing manner. We endeavoured by every means to persuade them to come on board, but without effect.

They were stout well made people, of the dark olive complexion; their hair was black and long, and some few had it tied in a knot upon the top of their heads. Three or four had large pearl oyster shells suspended from their necks by way of ornament. The natives on shore appeared to be numerous, and some of them were clothed in white; one or two of those in the canoes had only a small strip of cloth round their waist.

Their

Their canoes were neat; the gunwale was decorated with white shells, which had a pretty effect: their paddles were like those of the Friendly Isles, only not terminating in a point, but on the contrary quite round.

The island had a pleasant appearance; the interior parts rose in moderately high hills which were covered with verdure to the top. Along the shores were borders of low land which were well clothed with trees, particularly the coco nut tree.

Off the western side there was a break in the reef apparently wide enough to admit a ship with safety. The natives call this island Toobooi. At nine we made sail and bore away, keeping a N. E. course, our observed latitude at noon being 23 deg. 9 min. S.

On the 13th of August, at half past five in the morning, we saw the island Maittea bearing N. by W. and at seven descried Otaheitee, bearing W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. At noon the extremes of Otaheitee-ete, or
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the lesser island, bore W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and S. W. by W. distant about six leagues; our observed latitude being 17 deg. 44 min. S. At six Ohitapeah harbour bore S. W. distant two miles. As we approached the land, the winds became light and variable, being affected by the surrounding mountains, Captain Cook therefore thought it most adviseable to stand off and on for the night, and take the advantage of the morning to get in. At day light, the entrance of Ohitapeah harbour bore S. by W. six or seven miles distant, and at ten we anchored, in thirty-two fathoms, and soon after moored ship.

The ships were scarcely anchored, before numbers of the inhabitants came off to us, and presently recollected some of their old acquaintance, at the sight of whom they expressed great joy and satisfaction; and it might be supposed, that they were equally happy in seeing their countryman Omai returned after so long a voyage.—On the contrary, they scarce took

took any notice of him, and had he not dealt out his presents of red feathers, &c. pretty largely, it is possible they would not have spoke to him. The next day, after some general enquiries, we found that Oberea and Wyeatuah (who was king of Otaheitee-te, or Tiarraboo, when capt. in Cook was last here) were dead; and that some other ships had been there some time after the Resolution's departure. This information of course excited our curiosity a good deal, and we enquired more particulalry into it. They told us, that about the latter end of the year 1774, there arrived two ships from Remah (by which we supposed they meant Lima), that the people who came in them staid between three and four months, and had erected a house on shore. During their residence, the commander, whose name was Oridde, died, and was buried on shore some little distance from the house. At the departure of the ships, they took with them four of the natives, who voluntarily offered

offered to go, and left behind them a young man called Marteemo, and two priests.

At the end of about two months they returned and brought with them only one of the natives; two having died at Lima, and the other choosing to remain there. They appeared this second time to be in a great hurry, and after a short stay (during which time they were employed in wooding and watering), took back Marteemo and the two priests, leaving strict orders with Wyeatuah to take care of the house, &c. as they intended to return in a short time; but however they never made their appearance again.

These were the heads of our information, which, as Omai was our interpreter, might come something near the truth.

The house, which was a wooden one, was divided into two rooms, one behind the other; the windows, or rather port-holes, opened and shut in the inside with sliders. It is likely that the house was
made

made at the place from whence the ships came, as every plank was numbered. The furniture was very inconsiderable, consisting of a table, two or three stools, an old tub, an old gold laced hat, and a few other trifling articles. At some distance, in the front of the house, upon the spot where the commander was buried, was erected a large cross with this carved inscription upon it, *Christus vincit, Carolus tertius imperat.* Captain Cook ordered it to be taken down, and the following words to be put upon it, *Georgius tertius armis, 1767, 69, 74, 79.*

Marteemo, as far as we could understand, was a very sensible, clever young man, and held in much esteem by the natives. It seems probable, that he was left there with a view of learning the language, manners, and customs of the country; in the former he told us he was very intelligent. The two priests no doubt were to endeavour to make converts, but they did not appear to be very successful,
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for we could discover no traces of the good effect of their apostolical mission; and it is not unlikely, but that the reverend fathers might be so far led astray by the good things of the island, and the condescension of its female inhabitants, as totally to forget the business they were sent upon.

The man who had been at Lima, was frequently on board the ships, and very readily answered any questions we put to him relative to his treatment, &c. there. He appeared to like the Spaniards very well, but frequently expressed his surprize at their not having red feathers (which are with these people the *summum bonum* and extent of all their wishes) as well as us. In this respect we were very fortunate, having laid in a good stock at the Friendly Isles. Among many of our daily visitors was a man called Orettee, who was an old taio of M. Bougainville's: seldom a day passed without this man's dining on board the ships, where he generally contrived

trived to get drunk. Of our female visitors a woman whose name was Poorahi was the principal. she became captain Clerke's taio. and exchanged names with him. She generally had a fine young girl with her, whose name was Outopah, of a most winning and engaging behaviour.

As our stay at this place was not of any long continuance, getting out the Discovery's mast was postponed till we should arrive at Matavai Bay. We were however constantly employed in getting in water, and starting that which we took in at the Friendly Isles: our armourers too were continually employed at the forge, in making trade of various sorts for the purchasing of provisions.

The face of the country here exhibits a very different appearance from that of the Friendly Isles. Mountains and vallies, hills and dales, and in short every thing conspire to form the most romantic views imaginable; while at Amsterdam, &c. you had

had only one continued tract of low level land. At a little distance from the ships was a remarkably pleasant valley, which ran winding between the mountains to a great distance; in the midst of it is a fine stream of water, which at the head of the valley takes its rise from a beautiful cascade that appears to burst out of the rocks.

On each side the stream are placed the houses of the natives, interspersed with plantations of bananas, coco nuts, bread-fruit, and a kind of apple tree: the lofty hills on each side, whose tops reach beyond the clouds, the variety of birds which are continually flying from place to place, and the noise of the falling water, re-echoed by the surrounding hills, afford a scene striking beyond description.

Ohitapeah is the principal place of Otaheitee-ete, being the residence of the king and most of the principal people. The present king is a minor, and son to the late Wyeatuah; he is about ten years old, and is a fine lively sensible boy.

The morai of the late king stands upon the banks of a rivulet not far from the Spanish house; it is very neatly fenced in with bamboo, and the corpse is placed upon a kind of bier, and wrapped up in a great quantity of cloth, over which are spread several pieces of scarlet woollen cloth, which had been given him by the Spaniards. His house is at a little distance from the morai, but almost tumbled to pieces; for these people never repair or live in the house of any one that is dead; that and every thing belonging to it being raa, as they call it; which word has nearly the same meaning as taboo at the Friendly Isles, and means unlawful or forbid. This word is used on many occasions; for instance, if you ask any of the women to eat while the men are present, they will shake their heads, and say it is maa raa, or meat which they are forbid to eat.

These good people, notwithstanding they supplied us very largely with every produce of the place, yet in several respects



W. Ellis del.

J. Collyer sculp.

A Man of Otahetee in a Mourning Dress -

Published Dec: 14th 1781, by G. Robinson.

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spects had lost that degree of cordiality for us, which was experienced in the course of the former voyage. This we had great reason to attribute to the insinuations and mal-practices of the Spaniards, who (if the natives are to be relied on) took every method to lessen that friendship and good opinion, which they saw these people entertained of us, by representing us as a set of idle, piratical people, who lived entirely by plunder; that we had no place of abode, but were obliged to cruize about from place to place to procure a living, with many other circumstances equally false and unjust.

The behaviour of the Spaniards during their stay was truly characteristic; scarce any of the natives were permitted to enter the great cabin, and not a woman was suffered to come on board; the commander never went on shore without a guard to receive him, which with the advantage they had over us in fine scarlet cloths (for the people of Otaheitee, like

most others, are fond of shew), and the great state they always assumed, absolutely got the better of our poor friends, and they looked upon them almost as a superior race of beings.

However we in some measure overcame their prejudices against us, and by dealing out our presents (particularly red feathers) in a judicious manner, they readily confessed we were more valuable taioa than the Dons.

The Spaniards left behind several hogs, goats, and dogs, and likewise a bull and cow: the latter died, but the bull was kept at Oparre, the residence of Otoo, and was really a fine animal.

We staid at this place till the 23d instant, when we weighed our anchors, and stood out of the harbour, at nine in the morning, with several of the natives on board as passengers.

At noon the N. W. point of Otaheitee bore N. W. by N. distant about three leagues, and the easternmost land in sight

S. E.

S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. The Resolution, being a good way a-head, got into Matavia Bay before it was dark; but night coming on, and having very squally weather, the Discovery stood off and on, it being more prudent to take the advantage of the morning to get in, rather than run the risque of getting too near the reef, which might have proved a dangerous affair. The next day, as soon as it became light, she stood in for the bay, and at eleven let go her anchor in five fathom of water, a sandy bottom, about half a mile from the nearest shore.

We now set about the necessary preparations for getting out the Discovery's mast; and as captain Cook intended to reside here some time, the astronomers tents, instruments, and other apparatus, were got on shore, and erected upon point Venus. The ships tents were also pitched, and the marines, with the coopers, and all the empty casks, with various other affairs, were sent on shore.

The next day, Otoo with his brothers and sisters, visited the captains. He is full six feet high, and raw-boned, but not fat. Enue, who is his second brother, is a fine handsome young fellow, but greatly addicted to drinking awa; the youngest is about seventeen, a handsome youth. His three sisters are very plain women; the youngest, whose name is Terrara, is a very agreeable lively girl.

C H A P. XI.

Omai finds his sister married—her husband's behaviour—he is led into temptation, and turned out of the ship—the natives very ingenious at fabricating stories—an instance of it—the people of Otaheitee engaged in a war with those of Imaio—the cause of that war—a human sacrifice is offered to the god of war by Tohaw—some description of the place of sacrifice—Tolaw and his friends Potatow and Tapaow, sail for Imaio—Otoo's behaviour—is threatened by Tohaw—we sail for Imaio—the natives steal two of our goats—arrival at Huabeine—lose one of our quadrants—the thief taken—threatens Omai, and is again confined—but makes his escape—arrival at Uriatea—two of our people leave the ships—are at length taken—leave Uriatea, and steer for Bora-bora—some account of the Society of Arreois.

OMAI found his sister married and settled here, who received him very cordially and affectionately, but her husband, who was quite of the inferior set of

people, would not condescend or deign to speak to him. But he soon altered his behaviour, for finding that Omai was possessed of many valuables, he then received him with open arms, and was continually with him, both on board and on shore. An unlucky circumstance however happened, for being one day on board the Resolution in the great cabin, just before dinner, a knife and fork attracted his notice so much as to induce him to conceal them. It was soon discovered that the usual number was not there, and the Captain's suspicion immediately resting upon him, he was searched and the things found, for which he got a good flogging, and was turned out of the ship. Captain Cook wished much to have settled Omai at this place, and put him under the protection of Otoo; but he never would hear of it, and declared that he would remain no where but at Huaheine. His reason for fixing upon this island in particular was, because its situation he said was very convenient for him, to chastise the insolence

of the Bora-bora men, for whom he has the most inveterate hatred.

Omai had been very lavish of his things at Ohitapeah, and he also distributed them here in a manner that a good deal displeased Captain Cook, who often advised him to be more frugal, but without effect. The people at this place did not appear much to like him, and frequently turned up their noses at him as he passed along: but at length Tohaw (the lord high admiral, as we used to call him), who was a man of a fine generous spirit, took a great deal of notice of him, gave him two or three servants, and was very desirous of his living with him, but Omai would not listen to reason.

We were now constantly visited by many of the principal arees, among whom were Oammo (husband to the late queen Obe-rea), Potatow, and Tohaw.

On the 27th instant, some people from Ohitapeah came on board the Discovery, and informed the Captain that two Spanish

nish ships had arrived at that place on the preceding evening. He immediately waited upon Captain Cook, and related the information he had received: whilst they were discoursing of the affair, one of the Indians introduced himself, and said he had actually been on board one of the ships, and that the clothing which he then had on, was given him by one of the commanders. It appeared to be perfectly new, which, with the many protestations and assurances the man made respecting the truth of the report, induced Captain Cook to send a boat, with an officer, attended by this genius, who voluntarily offered to conduct them, to ascertain the truth: in the interim both vessels were cleared for action, in case the Dons should think proper to attack us. On the evening of the 29th the boat returned, having looked into Ohitapeah harbour, where there was not the least appearance of a ship, consequently the whole was nothing more than a story which these ingenious

ingenious people had contrived to hatch up. Indeed their conductor was so sensible of this, that he took the first opportunity of making his escape by jumping overboard, and by that means, in all probability, escaped a good kicking.

We found our friends engaged in a war with a neighbouring island called Imaio, or York Island, which, as far as we could learn, appeared to be an old affair. When Captain Cook was at Otaheitee in the course of his last voyage, they were preparing a very formidable fleet to attack that island, which formerly was tributary to Otaheitee, but revolted some years since. Soon after the departure of the Resolution they sailed, and upon landing their forces a brisk engagement ensued, and our friends entirely routed them, and obliged them to fly to the mountains. They soon after sued for peace, and very gladly accepted of it upon any terms; when it was agreed that one of Tohaw's family should reside there

there as governor. This they readily assented to, and for some time appeared perfectly satisfied; but it did not continue long, for by degrees they began to dispute the authority of their new governor, and at last dispatched him. This was the cause of the present war; and in consequence of it, on the evening of the 1st of September, Tohaw offered a human sacrifice to their god of war, whom they call Oro. These kinds of religious rites we find are customary things amongst them upon any particular occasion. The person sacrificed is always one of the lowest and most useless person they can find: he is totally ignorant of the affair, till the persons who are sent to dispatch him arrive, when they knock him on the head without any hesitation. The body is then conveyed to the place of sacrifice with great form and ceremony. This place seems to be set apart entirely for religious affairs of this nature: on one side was a house for the residence of the priests,

priests, at some distance from which was a large piece of board elevated upon two posts rudely carved, upon which were placed several hogs and dogs that probably were killed upon this occasion. Near this was a kind of flat shed raised upon four posts, and decorated all round near the top with garlands made of particular kind of trees, such as the emotoo, awa, and etee, and upon its top several bunches of plantains and coco nuts were placed. On one side was a kind of altar formed of stone, and raised about two feet from the surface of the ground, upon various parts of which were fixed those rude kinds of carvings that are usually to be distinguished near morais, and in the midst of these were a number of human skulls, which belonged to those who had formerly been sacrificed. Near the house were two large drums, upon which two men were almost continually drumming during the ceremony. The priest takes out one of the eyes, which he offers to the god, at the same time making a long prayer, imploring

ploring his protection during the war, and begging that victory may crown their arms, after which the body is interred.

As it was Tohaw's relation whom the people of Imaio had murdered, he of course was the most active man, and had made great preparations; Otoo, Potatow, and another chief whose name was Tapaw, were also to assist him. On the 19th, the two latter, with Tohaw, failed for Imaio, whilst Otoo was to muster his forces and join him the next day. Accordingly there was a review of his war canoes; after which, instead of going to the assistance of Tohaw, as was expected, they all departed to the several districts to which they belong; the consequence of which was, the admiral and his friends were very roughly handled, and obliged to make off in the best manner they could.

This behaviour of Otoo enraged old Tohaw exceedingly, who declared vengeance against him, and even threatened to dethrone him, which he said it was no
very

very difficult matter to compass, as Wye-atuah, the young king of Tiarraboo, is his nephew; and their combined forces might easily give him a flock which he would not readily get the better of.

On the 29th of September, in the afternoon, after taking leave of all our old friends at Matavai, both vessels weighed and made sail, accompanied by Omai in a large double canoe, which he had purchased there. Soon after we bore away to get clear of the reef, and at six, being a good distance from it, we brought to for the night, with the main-top-sail to the mast. At daylight we made sail, steering a due course for Imaio, which then bore about W.S. W. At eight we were pretty near it, and there being a fine bay a-head, the boats were got out to see if there was a sufficient depth of water for the ships.

At ten they returned with an account of its affording excellent accommodations; we therefore stood in for it, and at eleven both ships anchored in about seven fathom

water,

water, with a muddy bottom, the Resolution being on the eastern shore, the Discovery on the western. It was till this time a matter of doubt, whether this island afforded any shelter for vessels, but we now found that a little farther to the eastward there was another harbour equally as convenient as this.

On Thursday (October the 2d), in the morning, the king of the island, whose name is Mahine, visited the captains; he was attended by several people, and two or three handsome women. He appeared to be about forty, was above the middle size, and rather fat; he had many scars upon his body, and has lost one eye, all which he says are the consequences of the many wars he has been engaged in. He has a son who he intends to succeed him, provided he can become independent; but the people of Otaheitee will probably always be too powerful for him, and of course put in a king of their own choosing.

We

We here heard of the death of Oammo, by some people who had followed the ships from Otaheitee, who had been ill several days before our departure.

On Monday evening (Sept. 7th), the natives stole one of the Resolution's goats, which, with our other live stock, had been sent on shore to graze: the large cutter, with an officer, in the morning was dispatched to Mahine's residence, to inform him of the theft, and beg that he would exert his authority, and assist us to recover it. In the evening he returned with the goat, and the person who had stolen it; who, in order to strike him with some degree of terror, was, by order of Captain Cook, put into irons.

But these ingenious people did not rest here, for during the absence of the above boat, they stole another. This proof of their dexterity greatly displeas'd Captain Cook, who, the next day, sent two strong parties on shore, well-armed, with orders to destroy some of their canoes, &c. and

since lenient measures proved ineffectual, he was determined to act with some degree of severity. One or two of their houses were burnt, and several hogs brought off; which mode of conduct alarmed them so much, that the day after the goat was returned.

Having completed our wood and water, and got every thing on board, we weighed our anchors, and stood out of the harbour.

Imaio is, without exception, the most pleasant of all the Society Isles. Its appearance is truly romantic, and it abounds with variety of landscapes that are delightful beyond description: it is divided nearly in the centre by a range of mountains, that rise in a variety of forms, appearing like old ruined castles or churches. At the bottom of them is a large tract of moderately high land, interspersed with groves of various trees; on one side of this, the land makes a sudden break, and forms a most delightful valley, beyond which the scene is beautifully contrasted, and
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the view closed by several irregular mountains.

The next course we steered was for Huahëine, which we soon reached, and anchored in Owharre harbour. Here the astronomers tents, as well as those belonging to the ships, were again pitched; and, having the convenience of a large house, Captain Cook ordered all the bread, which was in a very rotten and bad condition, to be got on shore and dried. As this was the island which Omai fixed upon for his residence, the carpenters were set to work to erect him a house to contain his valuables, which would by no means have been secure in one of his own country, and in the course of a few days it was completed. Our reception at this island was very friendly; and one of the principal men, whose name was Mahine, supplied the Discovery with abundance of hogs, fowls, and very fine bread-fruit; the latter superior to any we had ever met with before.

One evening we were alarmed on board by the firing of a musket from the shore, and observing most of the natives running about in great confusion, we immediately suspected some theft had been committed; boats from both ships were sent to enquire into the cause of this uproar, and upon their return, we found our conjectures proved true, for somebody had stolen a quadrant from one of the astronomers tents, which being enclosed in a box, and not put in so secure a place as it ought to have been, some of these ingenious people had contrived to carry off. This was a loss which could not be put up with; strict search therefore was made after the thief, and with much trouble and difficulty he at last was caught, carried on board the ship, and put in irons; the quadrant was found, concealed amongst some high grass, about a quarter of a mile from the tents. The man, after undergoing some hours confinement, receiving a severe flogging, and having his head shaved

(which is an operation they are by no means fond of), was discharged; but no sooner was he on shore than he declared vengeance against Omai, who had been very active in securing him, and threatened to burn his house and destroy him. In fact, several attempts of this kind were made during the night, and poor Omai was obliged to be very circumspect, and careful in keeping watch. Not content with this, the villain destroyed several grape vines, which Omai had brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and which he was particularly anxious to preserve; these were planted upon the side of a hill, not far from his house, and in all probability would have succeeded very well in their growth.

Complaints were made to Captain Cook of these outrages, who, anxious for the safety of Omai, and fearing that if this man remained upon the island, some mischief would ensue, determined to take an opportunity of securing and conveying

him on board, with an intent to leave him upon some of the islands we might fall in with, in our way to the northward. This plan was accordingly put in execution, and the gentleman confined in irons; but a day or two after, by some means or other, which never could be found out, he contrived to make his escape. Captain Cook strongly suspected that somebody on board the ship had set him at liberty, which it is more than probable was the case.

During our stay, Omai gave several entertainments on shore, to which most of the gentlemen of the ships were invited, and Captains Cook and Clerke always made a point of being there, as it might in the end prove serviceable to him: for the natives seeing their countryman so much respected by the Captains, might, on that account, be induced to behave better to him after their departure.

The time at length arrived for sailing, and in the morning Omai, attended by his two New Zealand boys, visited both ships, and with many tears took a most affectionate leave of all his friends, who could not forbear sympathizing with him. Having got into his canoe, we again bid him farewell, got up our anchors, and soon after stood out of the harbour, making the best of our way for Uriatea, with many passengers on board, both male and female.

The next day we anchored in Ohamaneno, one of the harbours of that island; and in the afternoon moored both ships close to the shore, the Resolution being on one side, and the Discovery on the other. Many of our old friends came off in their canoes, and, amongst the rest, Oroco, the chief of the island, who easily recognized Captain Cook: a brisk trade was soon opened on both sides, and we had as plentiful a supply of every thing as we could wish for.

As this was the last of the Society Isles we proposed stopping at, every thing was got on shore that wanted the least repair. Our tents were pitched, the forge erected, parties were sent to wood and water, and a proper place was fixed upon for making astronomical observations.

A day or two after our arrival, Boba, the chief of Otahaw, with his wife Teinamai, waited upon us, and made the Captains a present of several hogs, bread-fruit, coco nuts, &c. Mr. Forster mentions in his publication, that he was to be married to Miverua, the daughter of Opoone, king of Bora-bora; however that might have been, he now lives with Teinamai. She by no means answers the description given of her in the last voyage, having since had several children; and is altered in every respect much for the worse, except in her temper and disposition, which are equally as good and agreeable as before.

We

We continued repairing our rigging, mending sails, wooding, and watering, &c. with all expedition, and were nearly upon the point of failing, when two of the Discovery's people were missing. As this happened in the evening, it was concluded that they were carrying on an intrigue with some of the ladies, and no more was thought of it; but the morning came, and hearing nothing of them, we were rather alarmed, and made very strict enquiry of the natives, who at first declared they were perfectly ignorant of the matter; but with much persuasion one informed us, that they had the preceding night embarked in a canoe with two or three of the inhabitants, and paddled out to sea.

This at once disclosed the whole of their plan, and many circumstances occurred, which confirmed us in our suspicion, viz. that they had made their escape with a view of remaining with the natives, and one of them had gone so far, a few days before,

before, as to desire Captain Cook's permission to stay.

No time was now to be lost in the recovery of them: accordingly, boats well-manned and armed were sent to different parts of the island, but all returned without gaining any intelligence: the next day was spent in the same manner, and with as little success.

We had now only one resource left, which was to secure some of the principal people, and keep them in custody till our men were delivered up, which was done the following day.

Captain Clerke having occasion to go on board the Resolution, found Oreo's son and daughter with her husband there, and having informed Captain Cook of his intention, who readily agreed to the plan, he invited them on board the Discovery, under a pretence of giving them some hatchets, knives, and beads. As the Captain had frequently made them presents before, they accompanied him without

out the least hesitation, but no sooner were they arrived in the great cabin, than a centinel was placed at the door, and the window secured. This proceeding of course surpris'd them a good deal, and Captain Clerke having explained the reason of it, and the necessity he was under of doing it, they burst into tears, and begged he would not kill them. He assured them he would not, and that the moment his people were brought back, they should be released: this however did not quiet their apprehensions, and they continued in a state of great despondency all night. No sooner was it known amongst the natives, that Moedua (which was the name of Oreo's daughter), with her brother and husband, were confined as prisoners, than a large party of women assembled on shore, and even in the water near the ships, and set up a most dismal howling, striking their bosoms, and cutting their heads with sharks teeth, which caused a plentiful

plentiful effusion of blood, and gave them the appearance of furies rather than women; some worked themselves up to such a pitch as to become nearly frantic, whilst the royal prisoners bewailed their situation in silent sorrow. This continued near half an hour, when having entirely exhausted themselves with passion, they retired.

In the evening, several of the chiefs had formed a design of seizing Captains Cook and Clerke, as they took their evening walk, and would certainly have put it in execution, had he not received timely intelligence from a girl who came with us from Huaheine. She had been on shore almost the whole day, and towards evening came on board in a great fright, telling us that Tootee and Taatee (the names the captains went by) would be killed. Captain Clerke was then on shore. A strong armed party were directly sent, who in their way overtook several of the natives armed with clubs and sticks.

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As soon as they saw our men they appeared much confused, and made off, a few muskets were discharged after them, but without doing any mischief. The captain in his walk had met with one or two of the chiefs, and observed several others lurking about, which, with their behaviour, made him rather suspicious, so he very wisely turned back, and went on board the Resolution, which rendered their scheme abortive. In the morning, Oreo came on board the Discovery, and with tears in his eyes begged permission to speak to his sons and daughter, which he was suffered to do. Being informed, that unless he brought back our two men, Captain Clerke would carry the prisoners to England, he said he would do all in his power to find them, and after a short stay departed.

At length the runaways were brought on board, and put in irons, and Moedua with her husband and brother, set at liberty: after receiving several presents from the captain,

captain, 'as a small recompence for their confinement, they went on shore, and were received with great joy by their countrymen and women, who had assembled for that purpose.

Our deserters we found had paddled all night, and the next morning arrived at Bora-bora; and having rested themselves proceeded to a small island called Tubai, where they were taken.

Having nothing now to detain us, we got up our anchors, but the wind not proving favourable, we were obliged once more to let them go. However, on the 9th of December (Sunday) we again weighed and made sail, accompanied by numbers of our old friends in their canoes, who attended the ships a considerable way beyond the harbour, and then very cordially bid us adieu.

Captain Cook at first had some idea of stopping a day or two at Bora-bora; but the harbour not proving a good one, he pursued his course to the northward.

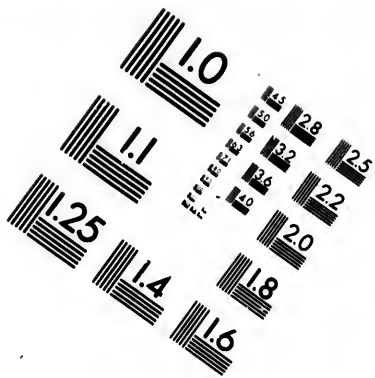
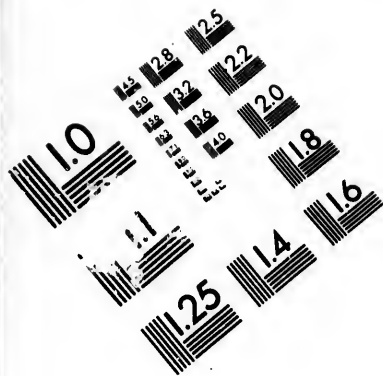
The

The society of the arecois is esteemed the most polite establishment in these islands; the members of which are always people of rank and fortune, and are distinguished by being tattowed in a peculiar manner, particularly those who are natives of Bora-borà.

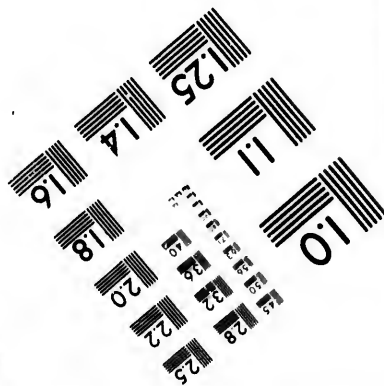
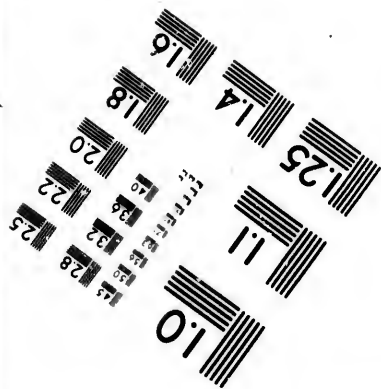
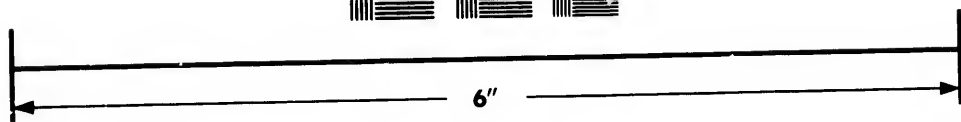
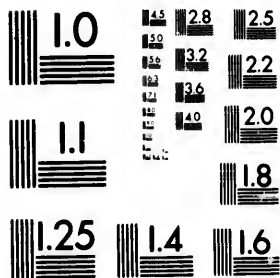
It will here be necessary to observe, what it is that first constitutes a member, and some of the rights and privileges annexed to this society. It is in consequence of a most cruel and inhuman action: a man must connect himself with a girl; and the first child he has by her, must be strangled the instant it is born. At the next meeting they must bring witnesses to prove this horrid deed, after which they are admitted as members.

They generally go in companies of ten or twelve sail of canoes, and let them direct their course to whatever island they please, they are always certain of being well received; nay, if they have even been at war but a few days before the visit, all animosity





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animosity is laid aside, and they are as perfect friends as if nothing had happened.

One of their privileges is to keep two, three, or more women at once, who, however must be members. They always wear the best cloth the islands produce, and eat many peculiar things, which others, even if arees, are not permitted to do. They are generally distinguished for their prowess, valour, and activity in battle; and if any of them shew the least signs of cowardice, he is excluded the society; which is esteemed such a disgrace, that from that time he loses all his consequence, and nobody will associate with or speak to him. Their amusements during these meetings consist of boxing, wrestling, dancing, and making feasts and entertainments, at which crowds of female spectators attend, the fairest of whom are always made choice of by the conquerors. In general, they continue in this society to the age of thirty or thirty-five,

five, when by suffering one of their children to survive, they debar themselves of the privileges of an arreo. Many remain members all their lives, and die in a most emaciated state, occasioned by their very debauched way of living.

C H A P. XII.

Depart from the Society Isles—discover a low sandy island—catch many fish and turtle—nearly lose two of the Discovery's men—leave the island—description of it—amazing flocks of birds—proceed to the northward—see more land—anchor off A'toui, one of the Sandwich Isles—proceedings there—the Resolution drags her anchor, and stands out to sea—the king and queen visit Captain Clerke—the Discovery sails—both ships anchor off Onebow, another of the Sandwich Isles—transactions there—some account of those islands.

OUR weather, after leaving the Society Isles, was pleasant, with a fresh trade-wind. On the 22d, we observed a greater number of birds than usual, which increased as we continued our course; and most of them being such

as never fly very far from land, we concluded ourselves to be in the neighbourhood of some.

Orders were given to keep a good look out; and we stood on, the birds (which were boobies, men of war birds, egg birds, and tropic birds) becoming more numerous till the 24th, when being in latitude 2 deg. 3 min. N. and longitude 202 deg. 22 min. E. we discovered a low sandy isle, with a few trees upon it, which had the appearance of being burnt or scorched up by the heat of the sun.

In the afternoon, we were well in with the land, and captain Cook, having taken a view of it, signified his intention of stopping there for a day or two, as he apprehended it might prove a convenient place for catching turtle. About an hour after, we anchored off the S. W. part of it, and the Resolution sent a boat to look for a convenient landing place; but not meeting with one, we weighed and stood on towards the N. W. part of

it, when we anchored again about two miles from the shore, opposite to a small patch of coco nut trees, which from that circumstance we called Coco Nut Point, and near which there was a break in the reef, large enough to admit boats. Parties from both ships were sent on shore, and the first night they turned upwards of thirty turtle; we also sent our boats to catch fish, and had very good success, so that with fish and turtle we lived exceedingly well. This proved a welcome supply, for our stock of fresh provisions had been consumed a few days before our discovery of this island.

1778
 We employed ourselves in this manner till the 1st of January, during which time we had collected a considerable number of turtle for both ships, but had nearly lost two of the Discovery's men, who unthinkingly strayed from their party, and proceeding in a directly opposite direction to what they ought, had well nigh perished with heat and thirst. In the

evening, captain Cook made the signal for the boats to return, and the next morning (January 2d) we weighed our anchors, and proceeded to the northward.

This place, which we called Christmas Island (having spent that anniversary there), is one of those low lagoon islands so frequently to be met with between the tropics. It is surrounded by a reef of coral rock, upon which a heavy surf continually vents its fury. Its appearance is desolate and barren, being little more than a large sand bank of a semicircular form, covered in some places with a low brush wood. The soil is composed of sand, stones, and the decayed shells of crabs, and other shell-fish. Its inhabitants are innumerable flocks of boobies, man of war birds, egg birds, petrels, tropic birds, and two or three species of plover, most of which were so tame as to be taken off the bushes. In one or two places we found small patches of coco nut trees, the fruit of which was small, and the milk

poor and insipid, and the trees considerably stunted in their growth. The reef abounds with various kinds of fish, particularly a species of shark about four feet in length, which constantly attended our boats to and from the ships: there are also very large cavallias, snappers, and a fish which they called a rock-cod. On shore, we found numbers of a species of crab, which from their bright red colour we called soldiers, and abundance of land crabs. We likewise saw several rats, which were smaller than our's, and their colour more red. We tried in many places for fresh water, but could procure none but what was very brackish, and totally unfit for use.

Our course from hence was nearly north: we had a fine steady breeze, and the weather was fine and pleasant. On the 17th, our latitude was 20 deg. 25 min. N. and longitude 200 deg. 45 min. E. The next day (Jan. 18), being in latitude 21 deg. 13 min. N. and longitude

(167.)

200 deg. 49 min. E. we saw land to the eastward, and soon after descried more to the N. W. for which we shaped our course; but night coming on, we tacked and stood off till morning (Jan. 19th), when we proceeded to trace the coast in a S.W. and W. direction. The land at first presented rather a barren appearance, but upon a closer view it improved upon us, particularly on the western side, which consisted of a large tract of fine level plains, and beyond them a double range of hills, which were covered with trees. Upon the shore we saw a few clusters of coconut trees, but by no means so abundant as at the Society Isles. As we drew nearer in-shore, some of the inhabitants put off in their canoes, and very readily came along side. Their colour was more of the copper cast than that of the natives of Tahitee, and they wore their hair long, and of different hues, like the people of the Friendly Isles. Their dress was nothing more than a narrow slip of cloth round

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their middle, and they were marked or tattowed in different parts of their body. Their cloth was stamped or printed in various patterns, not much unlike our printed lincens; their language nearly resembled that of Tahcitee. They were easily persuaded to come on board, and, like all other Indians soon began to thieve, but nothing of any consequence was lost. We saw no weapons among them, nor did they behave abruptly or disagreeably, but in their disposition seemed friendly and good natured. We purchased a few pigs and sweet potatoes of them, for which we gavethem a hatchet or two, and a few small nails, with which they appeared very well satisfied. In the evening we stood off, intending to examine the place more closely the next day.

In the morning (Jan. 20th) at six, captain Cook made a signal for the Discovery's six-oared cutter, which, accompanied with the Resolution's pinnace and large cutter, was sent to look for a safe
place

place for the ships to anchor, and to try what soundings were to be found nearer in shore. During their absence, we stood off and on, being fearful of venturing too near. The natives came off as yesterday, and we bought a few hogs, tarrow, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane, of all which they appeared to have plenty, and excellent of their kind. At three in the afternoon the boats returned, having found a tolerable birth, and at four both vessels came to. Soon after captain Cook went on shore in the pinnace, attended by the Discovery's cutter, both well-armed. He was received on shore very cordially by the natives, who treated him during his stay with great respect and attention, and brought many small hogs, potatoes, tarrow, or eddoes, and sugar-cane, all which were purchased at a very easy rate. The women wererather ordinary, and in general masculine, and will scarce bear a comparison with the fair dames of Tahaitae. Their dress is the same as that of the men,
only

only the cloth is wider, and reaches down to the knees. Their hair is cut short behind, and long before, but turned back like our toupees, which mode of wearing it does not set them off to the greatest advantage. Many, who were along-side in their canoes, pleaded hard to come on board, but captain Cook had given strict orders, previous to his anchoring, not to suffer a single woman to be admitted into the ships, as there were several people in both, who still had the venereal disease. But, notwithstanding every precaution, many of our men contrived to have connexions with them, in consequence of which we found this terrible disorder raging among them when we arrived there the second time.

The next day (Jan. 21st), the launches were sent to fill water, which could be procured without much difficulty, from a fine river at no great distance from the ships, and parties were dispatched to the shore to trade with the natives, while others

others were to superintend the market on board the ships. They supplied us with abundance of every thing the island produced, and in the evening our trading parties returned with abundance of fine hogs, potatoes, sugar-cane, &c.

The 22d was very windy, with much rain, which prevented our boats from landing, as a heavy surf broke upon the shore. Our friends however came off in the midst of it, and a brisk trade was carried on, on board. We also purchased many of their ornaments, such as fans, necklaces, bracelets, cloaks, and caps, composed of red and yellow feathers, which were very curious, the latter being made in form of helmets. They also brought off some spears, which were about ten feet long, admirably polished, and the end intended for execution was about eight or ten inches in length, had many barbs, and was pointed.

During a heavy squall, the Resolution dragged her anchor, and swung near a shoal.

shoal. Her situation being rather dangerous, captain Cook ordered the anchor to be weighed, and stood off shore; but the winds soon after becoming light, and a strong current setting to the westward, she fell considerably to leeward, and at last was obliged to stand out to sea. The Discovery, being secure, staid behind.

The 23d was very rainy during the whole day, but as there was but little wind, captain Clerke sent the Discovery's boats on shore to trade as usual, and many of the inhabitants came on board as before.

Early the next morning (Jan. 24th,) the Discovery weighed and made sail; but the wind proved so light, that she fell to leeward, and was obliged soon after to come to. The Resolution at this time was out of sight. About nine, the king of the island came alongside in a double canoe: captain Clerke, understanding who he was, requested him much to come on board, which he appeared willing to do, but his attendants were so fearful of his receiving
some

some hurt or other, that they intreated him not to do it. He ventured however as far as the gangway, where he sat down, and presented the captain with a curious carved bowl; in return for which he received some large nails, a cut-glass bowl, and some other trifles, which pleased him exceedingly. After a short stay, his attendants bore him in their arms to his canoe, and he went on shore. His name was Tomahana; he appeared to be about thirty years old, and was above the middle size; he was clothed in the same manner as the meanest of his subjects, and could only be distinguished by the great respect they paid him. Soon after his departure, the queen arrived in another canoe, and in the same manner was permitted to go no farther than the gangway. She likewise made captain Clerke a present of some elegant ruffs made of various coloured feathers, for which he gave her some beads, looking glasses, and a piece of scarlet cloth; after which she

was carried into her canoe, and proceeded to the shore. She was young, and had a pleasing countenance, but her dress was not remarkable.

At seven the next morning (Jan. 25), the Discovery got up her anchor, and made sail, with a fine breeze. Soon after she saw the Resolution, and bore down to her. The three following days were spent by both ships in turning to windward, to regain their old situations if possible, but they could not reach even the westernmost point of the island. The next day (29th), therefore, they bore away for a small isle about seven leagues to leeward of this, and at ten in the morning were running along shore, when captain Cook sent the pinnace to strike soundings, and see if we could anchor with safety. Soon after she made the signal of anchorage, and the Resolution came to; but the Discovery, having thirty and forty fathoms with a rocky bottom, continued to stand on; about half an hour after she let go



W. H. W. del.

W. H. W. del.

A View in the Island of Ouessant.

left two or three of the gentlemen behind, who superintended the market, till the weather should be more moderate.

The next day (3rd) we again tried to land with our boats, but were obliged to desist; and in the evening had fresh gales with rain. The Resolution being too near in-shore, weighed and anchored farther out.

This morning (Feb. 1st), the weather being more moderate, the boats were sent on shore, and in the afternoon brought off the gentlemen, with some yams and salt, but were obliged to leave the principal part of their purchases behind. About five in the afternoon, the wind being very high, and a heavy swell running, the Resolution drove, and soon after got under way, intending to anchor again, but by the time it was dark the current had set her nearly out of sight.

A number of the natives came off to the Discovery the next day (Feb. 2^d), with their canoes laden with salt, yams, sweet

sweet potatoes, and fish dried and salted. Of the roots, a sufficient quantity were purchased to supply the ship's company two months at least. At ten she got up her anchor, and made sail after the Resolution, who could just be distinguished from the mast-head. At two in the afternoon she joined her, and both directed their course to the northward.

As we visited these islands a second time, and had an opportunity of making a greater number of remarks, relative to the manners and customs, &c. of the inhabitants, than our short stay this time would permit, a fuller and more particular account will be given afterwards: it will therefore suffice for the present to exhibit a concise view of what appeared to us the most striking and remarkable.

A'towi, which is the name of the largest island, is composed, on the N. W. side, of a large tract of level land, the interior parts, as has been observed before, consisting of a double range of hills. The

houses of the natives are in general situated near the shore, and placed in clusters, so as to form small towns or villages. Their external appearance greatly resembles the top of a barn placed upon the ground, with a small entrance in the middle. Some of them were elevated upon posts about three feet high, particularly those nearest the sea; from which we may conclude, that they are during some parts of the year subject to inundations. They are well thatched on the outside with dry grass, so as totally to prevent the entrance of rain. The floor is also well strewn with dry grass, upon which mats of various sizes and dimensions are placed. These mats are of a very close, compact texture, and made of different patterns, some of which are really elegant. They vary greatly in their degree of fineness. Their canoes or boats are the neatest we ever saw, and composed of two different coloured woods, the bottom being dark, the upper part light, and furnished with

with an out-rigger. Besides these, they have another mode of conveying themselves in the water, upon very light flat pieces of board, which we called shark-boards, from the similitude the anterior part bore to the head of that fish. Upon these they will venture into the heaviest surfs, and paddling with their hands and feet, get on at a great rate. Indeed, we never saw people so active in the water, which almost seems their natural element.

O'neehow, which is the westernmost island, is very small, and rather low. It produces sugar-cane, plantains, sweet potatoes, yams, and salt; in the two latter articles it exceeds A'towi. The inhabitants are not numerous; their houses, &c. are exactly like those of the above mentioned isle.

C H A P. XIII.

We depart for the northward—fall in with the N. W. coast of America—trace the coast as well as the wind and weather permit—are put to an allowance of water—discover King George's Sound—where we anchor—the natives visit us—account of them, and of our transactions there—departare from King George's Sound.

IN the afternoon of the 2d of February, the Discovery joined her consort, and proceeded in a N. N. E. and N. E. direction for the coast of America. On the 13th, our lat. was 31 deg. 21 min. N. and long. 205 deg. 12 min. E. we had smooth water, and open cloudy weather, with a swell from the N. E. On the 16th, we began to find it cold, the thermometor standing at 56 deg. This is not so much

to

to be wondered at, considering we had spent near a twelvemonth between the tropics. From this time to the 23d, our weather was in general clear and pleasant, with fine breezes from the S. W. we had some albatrosses and petrels about us, and the sea was in general pretty smooth. On the 24th, it became very hazy and foggy, which continued more or less till the 1st of March. Our course during this time was nearly N. E. On the 25th, at seven in the morning, we passed a log of wood with barnacles on it; and on the 27th, being in latitude 43 deg. 47 min. N. and longitude 224 deg. 38 min. 30 seconds E. we passed another. In the night we observed the *aurora borealis* very strong, between the N. N. W. and N. E. and the next day saw several whales about. The weather now became warmer; the thermometer, which had been as low as 48 deg. rose to 53 and 54 deg. and we had calms till the 3d of March, when a breeze sprung up, though not a very fa-

avourable one, our course being litte better than E. S. E. We saw to-day some divers, which induced us to think we were not far from land.

The 5th, was cloudy and hazy; with light winds inclinable to calms, with a swell from the northward; and on the 6th, we passed several pieces of drift wood and some rock-weed. The water being discoloured, captain Cook ordered the lead to be hove, but got no ground. In the afternoon we saw two seals, several whales, and some porpusses. The next day (the 7th), at day-light, being nearly in latitude 44 deg. 33 min. N. and longitude 235 deg. 36 min. E. we saw land (being part of America) bearing N. E. At eight, the extremes bore N. N. E. and S. E. by E; they appeared the highest part of the land, and made in several bluff capes and small bays or inlets, the whole forming a deep bay, the extremes of the land in sight being the two points of it. At nine, the water having the appearance

appearance of soundings, we got a cast of the lead, and found bottom at ninety-five fathom. We saw a great number of birds of the gull kind.

The next day we had a strong breeze from the westward. The air was much colder than yesterday, with open cloudy weather, but very unsettled and squally, with showers of hail. The wind not proving favourable for exploring the coast, we stood to the southward, to avoid getting too near the land. The 9th, was equally as unsettled as the day before; sometimes being calm, at others squally. In the morning there was no land in sight, but at two in the afternoon we saw it extending from N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. to N. E. by E. but at a good distance.

The weather on the 10th was heavy, dark, and cloudy, with showers of hail, the air cold and piercing. In the course of the night we had a favourable shift of wind, which we took the advantage of, and stood in for the land; and in the

N 4 morning

morning at six, were well in with it, the northern extreme making in a bluff point with white cliffs, and which proved to be Cape Blanco, bearing N $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and the southern one making in a long low point S. E. by E. our distance from the shore about seven miles. The land near the shore was of a moderate height: the hills were covered with strait tall trees of the fir kind, and where they were but thinly scattered, the ground was covered with snow. There were a number of white sandy beaches, which at a distance appeared like chalk cliffs: this part of the coast runs nearly N. and S. and in a strait direction, without the least appearance of a bay or inlet. During the night, we had frequent squalls with showers of hail and snow which continued more or less the best part of the next day. The squalls were generally so heavy, as to oblige us to get down our top-gallant-yards, and close-reef our top-sails. As the wind continued so long to the westward, and so fresh with-

al,

al, we could do nothing more than stand off and on, which plan we continued till the 15th, but we fell to leeward considerably. Our weather was now dark and cloudy, with a nasty moist atmosphere : in the afternoon, the wind being more moderate, we wore ship, and stood in for the land again. In the night, we had light airs and calms. On the 16th, we had moderate breezes with cloudy weather, and in the afternoon saw several whales. The 17th, and part of the 18th, were rainy and disagreeable ; but the 19th was fine, clear, and pleasant, with a fine little breeze from the S. S. E. which in the afternoon, almost died away, and in the course of the night shifted to the northward. We continued however to stand in for the land, and the next day a hawk was seen flying round the ships.

In the night the vessels lost sight of each other ; but the Discovery firing a gun, the Resolution answered it with a light. The next day we had the wind
from

from the southward, which in the afternoon freshened up, but towards evening it became squally and rainy, when it shifted to its old corner, W. by N. our latitude to day at noon was 45 deg. 50 min. N.

March

On the 22d, we had a fine breeze and open cloudy weather; and at half past seven saw the land bearing N. by E. At eight, we were about twelve leagues from it: our latitude at noon was 47 deg. 20 min. N. At four in the afternoon, the southern extreme bearing E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. terminated in a low point, and continued level as far to the northward as W. by N: it then became high, and mountainous, inland, while the sea-coast was of a moderate height, forming several deep bays, and vallies, with broken land.

The northern extreme bore N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and was also level, but not so low as the southern and had two remarkable round hills inland; our distance from the nearest shore was about five leagues.

At

At six, the extremes bore N. by W. and E. S. E. the northern extreme about ten leagues distant; a high round hill, N. N. E. and a rock detached from the main land, N.

*Probably
Tatorch Id.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ W. Within this rock the land was broken, and had much the appearance of a harbour. All this part of the coast was well stocked with wood, and afforded the most promising appearance of any we had yet seen. At half past six we had a heavy swell, setting in upon the land. As our water began to grow rather short, we were this day put to an allowance of two quarts a day per man.

23rd

The next day was thick, heavy, rainy, and disagreeable, with squalls, on which account, though the winds blew from the S. S. W. we stood off from the land. The 24th, was in general pleasant, but the 25th was thick and rainy, with lulls and squalls alternately. At noon, our latitude was 48 deg. 28 min. N. and the next day we had a very heavy swell from the W. S. W. On the 28th, we had open cloudy weather, but about ten it became foggy,

foggy, and the ships lost sight of each other: signals being made and answered, they soon ascertained their situation with respect to distance, and the fog clearing away, they resumed their course together.

29th March. Early the next morning, having moderate breezes and fine weather, we thought we descried land, so tacked and stood in for it. We had a great number of porpoises about, which were variegated with black and white. At half past nine, we plainly saw the land upon our weather-bow making very high, with snow upon the tops of the hills, and at twelve had land all round us; our latitude being 49 deg. 28 min. N. We had a fine breeze, and as there was some prospect of finding a harbour, Captain Cook continued to stand on. At three in the afternoon, we were about three leagues distant from it; it appeared very woody, and in one part we descried an opening, which bid very fair to suit our purpose. Captain Cook therefore gave orders for bearing away, and at four we were close in shore, running

ning up what appeared to be a deep sound, having twenty and thirty fathoms of water. Soon after, two or three canoes, with several of the natives on board, put off and came to the ships, but at first kept at some distance, and addressed us in a very harsh and uncouth language, after which they by degrees came along-side. They were painted red, and some wore a kind of garment edged with fur, and fastened across the shoulders like the New Zealand hahoos. One of them had several skins sewed together, and thrown over his shoulders.

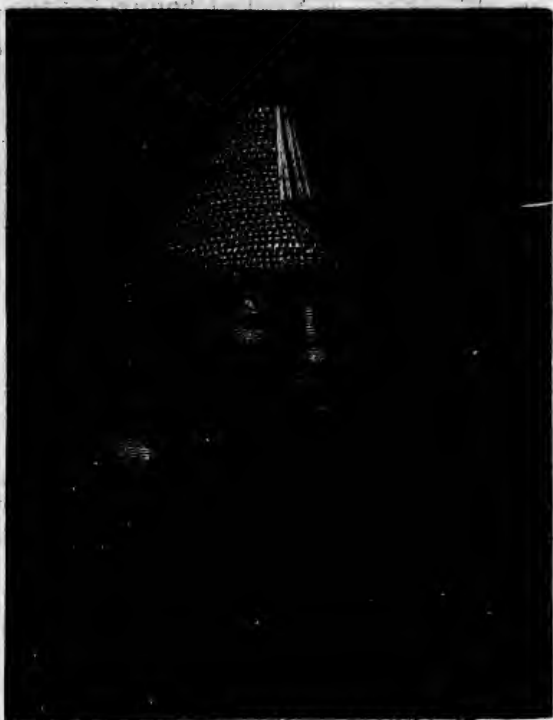
The captains gave them several things, such as hatchets and nails, but they did not seem to understand their uses, and afterwards they returned to the shore. This sound appeared to be very extensive, and contained many small islands. At seven, the Resolution let go her anchor in eighty-four fathom, muddy bottom, and at half past, the Discovery anchored in seventy fathom.

7 pm
29th March
1778

Early in the morning (Monday 30th) many of the Americans came off to the ships, of whom we purchased a considerable number of bear, wolf, lynx, and sea-beaver skins, for which we gave them knives, looking-glasses, red cloth, and small hatchets. They were to all appearance a miserable set of beings: they were under the middle size, and ill-made, their legs being small and ancles large, which is probably occasioned by their continually sitting with their legs under them. Their colour was lighter than any we had yet met with, but rendered black by filth and dirt. Most of them were daubed over their arms, face, and indeed almost their whole bodies, with red earth. Some of them had the lower part of their face, that is from the bottom of the nose to the chin, of a darker colour. The hair was long and shaggy, and powdered as it were, with the down of birds, and daubed with the same colour as their bodies. Their face was broad, with high-cheek bones,
mouth

York

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



Ellis, del.

J. Smith, sculp.

*A Native
of King Georges Sound.*

Published Dec. 24 1782 by G. Robinson.

mouth wide, nose rather flat, and their teeth bad and uneven. Upon their heads they wore a kind of bonnet, shaped like a tin-cover, the top of it flat. Most of them had a kind of cloak apparently made of the bark of a tree, the bottom was ornamented with a long fringe composed of the same materials as the cloak; that part which surrounded the neck being trimmed with the fur of the sea-beaver.

Sea-Beaver?

Some were clothed with the skins of bears and wolves sewed together. Their canoes were different from any we had seen before; they were wide, without an out-rigger, and rather pointed at both ends; when they paddle, they sit in the bottom. Their paddles were about five feet long, rather broad in the middle, and terminating in a long narrow point. In one or two of their canoes were several women, whom we at first could scarcely distinguish from the men, their dress being the same; but upon a closer examination, we found that their faces were

were not ornamented like those of the men, and that with respect to stature, they were in general shorter.

There was one article of trade which some of these people exposed to sale to-day, that we never saw before in any country: this was several human skulls and dried hands. Some of our seamen made signs of eating the flesh, which signs they readily made too, probably because they saw us do it; and from this circumstance they were pronounced to be cannibals, though it is not unlikely but that we were too hasty in forming our conjectures.

Right

The masters of both ships were sent this morning in search of a more secure birth for them, this being too open and exposed; and the launches were dispatched to fill some of our casks at the first convenient watering-place, of which there appeared to be plenty. One or two of the officers went on shore in quest of game, but met with nothing but a raccoon,

More

toon, which they saw sporting on the side of a mossy rock, and which they brought on board. They found the shore so encumbered with rocks, and the fallen decaying trunks of trees, which (as well as the living ones) were so close to each other, as almost to prevent a person from penetrating to any distance. In the evening the masters returned with an account of a convenient place, with a handy spot for watering, but then the entrance was too narrow to risque the ships: they likewise found another, at no great distance from this, but there was no watering-place; so both were rejected, and it was agreed that the vessels should next day be removed to a cove, not far from the spot where they then lay; and as the shore was steep-to, and no danger could happen in consequence of rocks or shoal-water, they were to be secured to the trees on shore by hawsers.

*Probably up
Swain creek.*

*around 49°
17-50°N
how known as
Resolution Cove
Bligh Isd?
Horten Is?*

March

Tuesday (31st), the greatest part of this day was spent in moving the ships in-

to the before mentioned cove, and securing them. In the morning the natives came, as yesterday, to traffic with us, but they were not so well supplied. The news of our arrival in this place seemed to have spread a good deal, for several canoes from more distant parts visited us to-day, and brought a large stock of furs, most of which we bought at an easy rate. They were very fond of brass buttons, pieces of copper and brass, particularly if bright, and pewter and tin, which they converted into bracelets, being very fond of shew. Their hair was generally parted on the top of their heads, and when sprinkled or powdered with the down of birds is deemed full dressed. These people make use of bone pata-patows, nearly of the same form as those of New Zealand, but rather longer and narrower; these they ornament with carved work. Their language proved very difficult for us to learn, being rough and harsh, and abounded with consonants, particularly *t, s,* and *k.*

Wednesday, April 1st. This morning a wooding-party were sent on shore, and the astronomers observatories and instruments were erected upon a rock, not far from the ships, which was called the Astronomers Rock. In the afternoon boats were dispatched for the purpose of finding spruce, to brew for the ship's company; they returned in the evening with several kinds, though none of them the right American spruce. This afternoon there was a little disturbance amongst the Indians: one of them had been guilty of some offence, upon which the chief of the party ordered all the canoes on shore; the criminal was taken out, and six of the people stripped themselves, and gave him a good beating, his goods were handed to him, and he was desired to come there no more.

We purchased a few fish and muscles to-day, which proved very good. This being an article that we wished to encourage them to bring, we gave a good

price for, and afterwards scarce ever wanted fish. We found ourselves not a little disappointed at the very scanty supply of game this place afforded. Before our arrival, every one was employed in getting his fowling piece in order, and forming bullets, as we fully expected to meet with plenty of hares and deer; but, so far from that, we scarce saw a single duck.

2d of the
class -

Thursday 2d. A new party of Indians, in four canoes, arrived this morning, who before they began to trade, entertained us with one of their songs and dances. One of them got up and danced, at the same time singing, while several others beat time with their paddles against the side of their canoes, and at a particular instant they all joined with him in a kind of chorus.

This continued for the space of fifteen or twenty minutes, after which they came alongside, and we bought variety of skins, particularly some of the spotted lynx, which were very beautiful.

Friday

Friday 3d. The brewers, wooders, and waterers, were very busily employed on shore, in their several departments. The water was exceeding good. Several shooting parties were out to-day, but returned without any kind of success, having seen only a shag or two, a few gulls, and here and there a small flock of plovers upon the rocks, all which were so shy as not to come within reach of their guns.

Saturday 4th. About ten this morning we were alarmed by an unaccountable uproar amongst the Indians, who were paddling about in strange confusion, and talking with more than ordinary vehemence. After some altercation they proceeded to the place where the Resolution's people were wooding and watering, and some began to collect stones with great eagerness, whilst others ran into the woods and pulled down the branches of trees, which they formed into spears. This appearance alarmed all our parties on shore, who soon after hailed the ships for arms, which

were immediately sent, and they drew themselves up in the best order they could. The observatories were guarded by a party armed with musquets and cutlasses, and those on board were equally diligent in securing arms and pointing the great guns to the spot where they were assembled; for we expected that they intended to attack the ships, as well as our parties on shore.

They observed us arming, and gave us to understand that they did not mean to molest us, but that a strong party of their enemies were coming to attack them. After a short consultation, they threw away their stones, hauled their canoes upon the shore, and prepared themselves for battle, getting their spears in order, and wetting the handles that they might grasp them the firmer. Soon after the enemy appeared, consisting of fourteen large canoes filled with people: at sight of the ships they stopped, and appeared at a loss in what manner to proceed.

They

They debated some time, and at last dispatched a canoe to our party, and a warm dispute was carried on for some time on both sides. It appeared evident, that nothing prevented their falling upon our friends but the ships, which they apprehended would interfere in the dispute. Things continued in this state near two hours, when both parties, after a deal of menacing, agreed to make up matters for the present, and thus the affair ended.

Sunday 5th. About seven this morning we expected the two parties would engage: challenges were given on both sides, they threw stones, brandished their spears, and advanced with their canoes towards each other, as if coming to immediate action, when the chief of our party evidently in a passion got up and made a speech. The enemy repeated the challenge (which they gave in a rude singing manner, accompanied by all the people, who likewise beat time as it were against the sides of their canoes with their pad-

dles), shook their spears, and went off in triumph.

We had a little bustle to-day alongside the ships; one of the natives stole a bear's-skin out of a canoe; whilst the owner's back was turned, who soon after missed it, and charged the person who was in the next canoe with the theft, and who in fact really did take it. He denied the charge, however, and the other still persisted in his accusation, and began to search for it; the thief upon this took up his paddle, and struck the other over the head, which made the blood run pretty freely: the other snatched up a kind of knife (which they usually carry with them), made a stroke, and cut one of his fingers nearly off; upon this parties were formed on both sides, and after much altercation the affair ended.

Monday 6th. The natives to-day supplied us plentifully with fish; we also bought near twenty gallons of train-oil, and a quantity of blubber, and several
bales

bales of fish dried in smoke, which eat much like our red-herrings. The Resolution's fore-mast, upon examination, proved so bad, that captain Cook thought it necessary to get it out to repair.

Tuesday 7th The weather which had hitherto been fine, clear, and pleasant, was to-day cloudy and foggy, and appeared very inclinable to change; we had likewise but few canoes about us. The best part of the day was employed in getting out the Resolution's mast, which, with the assistance of most of the Discovery's hands, and a great deal of trouble, was at last effected. In the course of the night we had several heavy squalls from the eastward, and the whole of the next day was very rainy, and the wind at times blew a perfect hurricane. Not a canoe came near us the whole day. In the evening the squalls were so violent and incessant, that we were under some apprehension lest the Discovery's cable and hawsers should part: with much difficulty her
small-

small-bower-anchor was carried out, which secured her effectually.

Thursday 9th. In the course of the squalls last night, the Resolution sprung her mizen-mast, which therefore was obliged to be got out, and a new one placed in its room. We were fortunate in being at a place where all sizes of them could be procured, and with very little trouble. Several skulls and hands were purchased to-day as curiosities, and we bought plenty of fish, but skins of every kind were become scarce.

Friday 10th. From this day to the 16th, nothing occurred worth mentioning. The weather was very unsettled, being sometimes rainy, at other times foggy, and always cloudy. Three new canoes arrived, laden with various articles and some good furs, which were purchased much cheaper than any we had yet bought.

Thursday 16th. The weather now began to alter for the better. The Resolution's people were busily employed

in getting out the mizen-mast, forming the new one, and getting the fore-mast alongside. We had many canoes, with Indians about us, with whom we trafficked for fish and train-oil; but sometimes they were cunning enough to cheat us, by filling up the bladders in which it was generally contained, with water, and now and then we found in some nothing but water.

Several of their women were alongside to-day, who varied in no one particular from the men in their dress. These we were given to understand, were quite at the service of any body who would pay them handsomely; but they met with few customers, as the fair ones were both old and ugly.

From the 17th to the 22d, the weather was fine and pleasant, and all hands were busy in their several departments.

Captain Cook in his pinnace attended by the Discovery's cutter, went up the sound to make his observations up-
on

*Friendly
of the-ship.*

on the different parts of it. In the course of his excursion, he discovered two of their towns (one at a good distance from the other), at both of which he landed, and experienced very civil treatment from the natives. Their houses were very indifferent, built of wood, and stunk abominably of fish, vast numbers of which were hung up to dry in every part of them.

On Tuesday the 21st, the Resolution's new mizen-mast was got in, and the next morning a fleet of fourteen canoes arrived from the south point of the cove. They advanced with great order and regularity, singing to the time of their paddles, the stroke of which they accompanied with a small bundle of scallop-shells, the noise of which rendered the whole not unpleasant. One of the canoes, which appeared to be the principal one, and was very large and painted, preceded the rest, and paraded backwards and forwards before the ships in a curious manner.

manner. After this piece of ceremony was ended, they divided into two parties, one going to the Resolution, the other to the Discovery, and a trade was opened on both sides, but they set a high price upon their goods.

These people were very stout; some of their heads were ornamented with feathers tied upon a small twig of a tree, and stuck in their hair; some wore a kind of necklace, and others were decorated with the green boughs of trees. Most of their faces were painted red, and some all over their bodies; their cloathing varied but little from what we had seen before, except one who wore a large skin, apparently that of the elk, with the hair off, and ornamented with various figures in black.

At nine in the morning, the captains again visited the first of the Indian towns, which lies near the entrance of the harbour, where they were as well received as yesterday. It consisted of two rows of houses,

friendly soon.

houses, very ill-built, and admitting both wind and rain; the stench was very disagreeable, and might be smelt at some distance. Their furniture consisted of a few baskets and boxes, in which they put their fishing-tackle, &c. the remaining part of the house being ornamented with rows of dried fish. Upon the beach were ninety-four canoes; and the number of inhabitants were computed to be about four hundred.

In the afternoon, one of the servants of the Resolution's gun-room, from some provocation received from one of the natives, wounded him in the upper part of his arm: the Indian was greatly enraged, quitted the ship, and went into his canoe, where he made a long harangue, and threatened very hard. The affair was not enquired into, and the man, though possibly very deserving of it, was not punished.

Thursday 23d. We were now employed in bending our sails, and getting all ready for sea. The Indians for several days

April

days past brought very fine spring onions, which we very gladly bought, and they afterwards supplied us so well with them, that almost every one in the ships secured a sea stock.

Friday 24th. About seven in the evening, just as it became dark, seven large canoes came round the north point of the cove. As the time of night was rather unseasonable, and we had some little reason, in consequence of the affair which happened on Wednesday, to suppose they intended some foul play, we got under arms. We might however have saved ourselves the trouble, for they offered not the least insult, and soon after came alongside, and began to trade. They were well laden with skins, particularly beaver, and were well armed.

Saturday 25th. At seven in the morning the Discovery got up her stream-anchor. The Indians who arrived last night, departed about ten this morning, after entertaining us for some time with
several

several of their songs, which differed but little from those mentioned before, except that one of them danced in an antic manner, and wore a mask, which he varied several times during the performance.

The next day (26), the weather began to assume its old appearance, and the hills were overhung with fogs. At two in the afternoon, the Resolution loosed her hawsers, got up her anchor, and with the assistance of her boats was towed out of the cove; the Discovery followed soon after, and captain Cook, as there was but little wind, began to doubt of clearing the harbour that night, and at first seemed inclinable to stand in for a bay which was situated near the town, but a little after a fine breeze sprung up, which he was determined to make the most of, so both vessels spread all their sails, and made the best of their way out.

C H A P.

C H A P. XIV.

*Account of King George's Sound—produce—
animals—inhabitants—temper—dress—
houses—food—cookery—manufactures—
canoes—fishing-tackle—weapons—lan-
guage.*

KING George's Sound is situated on the N. W. coast of America, and is extensive; that part of it where the ships lay, and which we called Ship-Cove, is in latitude 49 deg. 36 min. N. and longitude 233 deg. 28 min. E. The whole sound is surrounded by high land, which in some places appears very broken and rugged, and is in general covered with wood to the very top.

It is well supplied with runs of water, and wood may be procured without any difficulty, as well as masts of any size, for the trees grow remarkably tall and strait. The most prevailing ones are fir of several

VOL. I.

P

species,

126° 32' W
This is the
correct longitude
of the straits
as we thought,
connected it by
the means of the
his observations
but the result
was 11 1/2 in the
place an error
of longitude of
10' West.

species, yew, and *arbor vita*; the others are birch, maple, poplar, willow, and elder. Of shrubs there are currant, gooseberry, and rose-trees, march cistus, raspberries, whortle-berries, and brambles. The plants are much the same as in our part of the world, such as plantain, dock, cudweed, fumitory, eye-bright, saxifrage, nettles, and violets. The soil is rich and loamy inland, but as you approach the shore it becomes more light and sandy.

The only living quadrupeds we saw, were squirrels and raccoons: those which we saw skins of, were the bear, wolf, deer, elk, lynx or wild cat, fox, sea-beaver, and otter. The birds are eagles, hawks, ravens, crows, woodpeckers, crested jays, thrushes, a small beautiful species of hummingbird, plovers, ducks, shags, and gulls.

We saw no great variety of fish; what we purchased, were chiefly of the roach and dace kind, and a small fish very like an anchovy. The only shell-fish we observed,

outickam?

ferred, were muscles, which were very plentiful among the rocks.

The tides in the cove were regular in their ebb and flow: at the full and change of the moon it was high water at twenty-six minutes after mid-day; its flow then was eight feet and half. Besides this flow of the tides, we observed an irregular kind of outset down the cove, which must have been occasioned either by the melting of the snow, or the rain which fell very plentifully at times, and consequently caused a more than usual overflow.

The men, as has been before mentioned, are in general below the middle size, but frequently we saw among them some six feet high, and stout in proportion; but they are all badly made about the legs. Their colour has a strong tinge of the copper, but it is so hid by dirt and filth as not to be discerned without some difficulty. They have but little beards, and the make of their face varies a good deal, some being as broad as they are long,

others oval, but in all the cheek-bones are high and prominent.

They were good-natured and friendly, unless provoked ; but when affronted their blood rises immediately, and their looks as well as actions plainly shew that they would immediately revenge themselves, if it was in their power. Sometimes they are in terrible passions, which is very evident when they make a speech, or harangue each other ; they foam at the mouth, and have the strangest gestures imaginable, and, in fact, appear like perfect madmen.

Their hair is long and shaggy, and naturally black, but so bedaubed with red-earth, grease, and dirt, and various other mixtures, that it is almost impossible to discover its real colour. The men are very whimsical in ornamenting their faces, and every day seems to produce a new face. When they have a mind to be particular, they make use of a kind of stamp, composed of the small twigs of trees,

trees, and formed according to fancy : this they dip into the prepared mixture of black, red or brown earth and oil, and then press it upon their face, which leaves the impression behind. Some black their faces entirely, and then sprinkle small particles of white or black talc (which they have here in abundance) upon it ; others make one half of their face black and the other red ; in short, there is no end to their fancy. One of their greatest beaux frequently was on board the ships ; and in order to observe the manner of painting their faces, a looking-glass was shewn him ; which he no sooner found the use of than he sat down to dress his face, which employed him full two hours ; for he no sooner put on one face than he disliked it, and demolished the whole, and continued rubbing out and painting, till he made one that pleased him.

They frequently make a hole through the gristle of the nose, in which they wear small pieces of copper or brass suspended

by a thread, and sometimes they fill the orifice with fishes bones.

Upon their heads they wear a kind of bonnet of a very compact texture, from the top of which hangs a tassel made of leather; these bonnets are sometimes made with a round globular top, but in general flat. They are frequently painted or stained, in a rude though ingenious manner, with the form of some large fish resembling a whale, pursued by several canoes, and a man in one of them in the act of striking him.

Round their shoulders they wear a kind of cloak, made of the interior bark of the fir tree, and formed or wove in the same manner as some of the New Zealand ha-hoos: the bottom is generally fringed, and the neck part trimmed with the fur of the sea-beaver. Some of them are made of the hair of an animal which resembles wool, but how or where they procured it we could never learn. They likewise wear a kind of short petticoat,
composed

composed of the same materials as the cloak, and both sometimes ornamented with an embroidered border.

The men also frequently clothe themselves in the skins of beasts, particularly the bear, wolf, and sea-beaver, and some have the skin of a large animal, which we supposed to be that of the elk or moose-deer, and exceedingly well tanned and dressed, something like our buckskin, but much thicker.

Their ornaments are bracelets, made of horn, or copper; necklaces, made of fish-bones, and lengths of platted hair and leather, which they wear upon their ankles and wrists, and sometimes upon both. They have also a method of marking or tattowing themselves, several instances of which we saw; this was upon the arm, and generally was the form of a large fish, much resembling that upon their bonnets.

The women are clothed nearly the same as the men, but their faces are not daubed

or painted of different colours, though pretty well besmeared with dirt, and they are not possessed of the fragrance of the rose. Notwithstanding these circumstances, some few of our gentlemen got the better of their feelings, so far as to admit them to their bed, in which case the poor creatures always underwent the ceremony of the mop and pail, and their hair was as well combed as time would permit; for it is natural to suppose that such a load of filth must harbour many very disagreeable companions.

It was a prevailing opinion, that the women brought on this occasion, were not of their own tribe, but belonging to some other, which they had overcome in battle. What led us to suppose so, was the different treatment which was observed between these and those who were not exposed in this manner. The former were mute, did not dare to look up, appeared quite dejected, and were totally under the command of those who brought them ;

them ; the latter on the contrary were as full of conversation as the men, behaved with ease, and (comparatively speaking) evidently were under no kind of controul.

The houses or habitations of these people, are built of wood, and are cold, filthy, and stinking. The roof is nearly flat, and covered with planks, which they can move as occasion requires. They are placed so loosely, and at such a distance from each other, as to admit the wind and rain with great freedom ; the sides are not much more compactly put together, so that they afford but little warmth. At a small distance from the houses a number of poles, with others tied across, were erected, which seemed to be for the purpose of drying fish, and whale's flesh ; and in the front of most of the houses was part of the trunk of a very large tree elevated upon posts, which must have occasioned them immense labour and pains to raise up in this manner ;

ner; this we could never learn the use of.

Their furniture has been mentioned before; but at the upper end (if such a distinction can properly be made) of some houses, were placed two large carved pieces of wood, resembling a monstrous face. Some were of opinion that these were what they paid some degree of superstitious respect to, but as we never saw an instance of it, it can be but conjecture.

Their food consists of blubber, fresh and dried fish, muscles, which they have in great abundance, dried whale's flesh, the roes of fish dried, and roots of different kinds, particularly of a species of fern, which has a sweetish taste. They boil their fish in wooden troughs, into which they put a constant succession of red hot stones, and by that means keep the water simmering till they are sufficiently done. Their drink is water and train-oil, and in the latter they frequently

frequently dip their dry muscles and fish.

The interior bark of the fir-tree, is what they manufacture their cloaks of, in general. After it is dry, they beat it with a bone-instrument, which has grooves in it on one side, something like those of the Society Isles, till the fibres are sufficiently separated, after which it is fit for use.

The boxes and chests which these people make are sometimes very large, and ornamented with human teeth and carved work; at the latter they are very clever and ingenious; we purchased of them variety of images in different attitudes, but they principally excel in their imitations of the heads of animals, and the human face, some of which are by no means contemptible.

Their canoes are of various sizes; the largest being capacious enough to contain fifty people, the smallest three. The principal ones are ornamented at the head
and

and stern with human teeth placed in various forms, and their sides with the figures of beasts and large fish, rudely painted in white. They are apparently made out of one tree, but the upper part of the head and stern are separate pieces, and tied on by cords, made of the twisted bark of the fir-tree. They are very dexterous in managing these canoes, and keep very exact time with their paddles, which are about five feet long, the blade and pointed extremity being near two thirds of the whole.

We saw scarce any tools amongst them except knives, which were of a semi-circular form, and badly made, but it is evident that they must have others from the manner in which they carve.

These people are very ingenious in making calls to imitate the notes of different birds and animals, by which means they take great numbers; they likewise make use of whalebone springs, like those used with us to catch snipes. Amongst
other

other articles of trade, they frequently brought birds of several kinds for sale, particularly a beautiful species of humming-bird, and a bird of the snipe kind, and it is not improbable but some of them were caught in this manner.

Their fishing-tackle is of several kinds. That which they use in killing the whale, is sometimes composed of bone, and sometimes of shell. That of bone is about six inches in length, very sharp at the end, and furnished with two barbs, one above the other: the upper end of this is so contrived, by means of a socket, as to fix upon a rod or pole about ten feet in length; this rod is forked at the end, so that two of the pieces of bone are to be fixed on at the same time. To that extremity of the bone, which is placed upon the pole, is tied a long and very strong rope, at the end of which is fixed a seal-skin blown up. The animal is no sooner struck than the bone slips out of the socket, and remains fixed in its body, and the seal-

sea-skin prevents it from keeping long under water, when they pursue it, and soon pierce it to death with their spears. The others are made of muscle-shells, ground very sharp at the side as well as point, and are exactly upon the same plan as the others.

Their fish-hooks are made of bone, with a very sharp and barbed point; their usual bait are muscles. Their method of catching small fish is by means of a kind of grate, made of small pieces of wood tied together; this they place in the narrow streams or inlets about the time of high water; all the fish which were between this and the sea must of course be left behind at low water.

The weapons used by them, are spears, pata-patows, and bows and arrows. The spears are of different lengths, and pointed with bone; the pata-patows are made some of wood and others of stone, and nearly of the same form as those of New-Zealand. Their bows are about four feet
and

and half in length, made of yew, and rather round in the middle, from whence they increase in width and become flat, gradually tapering to a point; the string is made of twisted gut. The arrows are near three feet in length, and feathered at one end, the other is sometimes pointed with bone, sometimes with copper, and frequently with muscle-shell, but always barbed.

These people were very fond of pieces of brass, copper, tin, and pewter, particularly if bright, and formed so as to make bracelets: even buttons were good trade; these they tied with a piece of string and put round their wrists. Iron did not appear to be much valued, though they very readily took it; it is certain that they must have some way of procuring it, and probably from the southward towards California, for they had a number of knives of different sizes, but all made very badly, and in a semicircular form.

One

150
 One day when trade was going on along-side the Resolution, the natives offered two silver spoons to sale, which were immediately purchased and given to captain Cook : they appeared to be of a very old make, and were somewhat different from our's in form. We were not able to learn from whence they had them, but this circumstance favours our belief of their having connections to the southward.

Their language is harsh and disagreeable ; an idea may be formed of it from the following vocabulary.

A.

Aa\taob	Bone of any kind,
A\chi-lik	What does he say ?
Acho-cho\mier	} A kind of wool, of which some of their cloaks were made.
Acho\ck-luk	
A\ck-amumps	What is this ?
A\haa	Grass.
Aha\ahah	That.
	To breathe.

A\lah

A'llah	} Look this way. This is made use of, when speaking to any one and they do not hear.
Alle'-samah	
Alon-i'x'foop	Cold.
Ama'm-nultz	To tie a knot.
A'n-ama	A fish of the herring kind.
Aow-co'omer	The nipple.
Aow-watli'nna	The image of a man.
A'p'foop	An eagle.
Apuck-sama	The hair.
Ark-a'kqua	The beard.
Ash-po'oner	To cut.
A'sh-lufe	The currant-bush.
As'-luctz	The face.
A'we'-amus	The lip.
	The cheek.

C.

Ca'ssa	The eye.
Cau'ts-hock	Cloathing.
Cheche-anacoo'ma	The fingers.
Cheche-c'heah	The teeth.
Che'cletz	A basket.
Chil'-ahak	The nails.
Chim-i'nney	A fish-hook.
Chetol-eltz	} A weapon resembling a N Zealand patow.
Chol-	
Clah'-a'sheet	The tongue.
	To get up.

Clanclack-to'ma	The foot.
Clal'-umiz	Train-oil.
Clal'-war	To paddle.
Claly-whamiz	The clouds.
C'lecletz	{ To shoot an arrow or fire a gun.
Clyo'mi	Give me something more.
Co-conix'o	The hand.
Co'-os	A man.
Cor	Shew it me.
Co-tio'	A sword or knife.

E.

E'lfcet	Fish of any kind.
E'mick	Fire.
Enish or, No	The sky.
En-oo'me	To suck.
E'-oo-mer	To eat.
Etch-a'ttow	A spear.
Etts-auk	Wood.
Etts-mu'cket	The root of the fern-plant.

H.

H'ack-onek	A box.
H'aiyea	A snake.
How-whilk	Friend.

I.

I'muck	Onions.
Jah-i'fimer	A racoon.

Ja'h-putz A canoe.
Jah-po'aks Copper, or brass.

K.

Kah-a'nne A crow.
Ka'ts-kahmany A butterfly.
Kle't-hock A bear-skin.
Kom-me'tcha To hop.
Kom-mu-'ttle sheet To run.
Ko'os-hinne A raven.
Ko'sha Smoak.
Ko'w-iltz To steal.
Ko'w-weeb The elder-tree.

L.

La'la-leach To look at.
Lu'k-sheet Fresh water.

M.

Ma'ki-lifa A bow-string.
Maa-ko'ok Trade or barter.
Moak'sa A stone.
Moosta'tte A bow.
Mu'm-mow A town.

N.

Nah-heir Give me.
Ne'at-saw. The nose.

O.

O'ka-mahi'	Rain.
Oku'meltz	A cup, bowl, or bafon.
O'pultz	The sun or moon.
O'ubtz	A small kind of curlew.
Ow-ha'pa	A paddle.

P.

Pa'h-pa	The ear.
Poo'k-shleet	To blow.

Q.

Qua-qua'aker	The sea-beaver.
Que'is	Snow.
Qui, a'rtzik	A wolf-skin.

S.

Sa-ahar'ty	An arrow.
Sah-finna	A humming-bird.
Sak-ki'a	A song.
Sa'-warp	The chin.
Se'-books	A hat or cap.
Sike'ts-sko	A rope.
Sloot's-mar	A woman.
So-wah	You.

T.

Tfi-ki'mminy	Iron.
Ta'x-pleet	To fit down.

Chuck-a-mum

Ton-

Ton'-os	A boy,
Too'-pilsh	The sea.
Too-qu'ea	A bead or button.

W.

Wah-co'sh	Friendship.
We'nah	Strangers.
Whick	No
Waffau	Where is.

Their method of counting numbers.

Saw'-wak	1	At'la-po	7
A'tla	2	A'tla-quash	8
Ca'tsa	3	Saw'-aquash	9
Mo	4	High-ho	10
So'cha	5	Saw-kats	20
No'po	6		

C H A P. XV.

Departure from King George's Sound—the Resolution springs a leak—experience much blowing weather—continue to trace the coast—Captain Cook goes on shore—we discover Sandwich Sound—and anchor there—some of the Americans make their appearance—description of them—weigh our anchors and stand on, but the weather proving bad are at night obliged to let them go again—more of the natives visit us, but behave insolently—account of them—proceed through the Sound—some account of it.

WE got out of the sound just after dark, steering nearly a west course, to get clear of the land, with a fine gale from the E. S. E. In the course of the night it blew very fresh, and the weather was dark and rainy: in this situation the Resolution sprung aleak in her starb oard-quarter, which alarmed captain Cook exceedingly

ceedingly at first, but every one exerting themselves, it was fortunately discovered and stopped. Having lost sight of the Discovery, she lay-to till half past five in the morning, and having joined her, they both proceeded together. About ten, the gale increased, and became so violent, that we took in every sail except the fore-sail, and soon after balanced the mizen. Towards the afternoon it moderated, and about five was nearly calm. As the night approached, the wind again increased with showers of rain, which continued almost the whole of the next day (April 28th), with a heavy rolling sea.

The 29th, was cloudy with moderate gales : our latitude was 51 deg. 56 min. N. and we passed a piece of rock-weed. We now kept about a N. N. E. course, and the next day saw a seal, and a land bird of the snipe kind. May 1st, was moderate and fair, with a few showers of hail, and our latitude was 54 deg. 43 min. N. At half past seven in the evening,

ing, we saw the land extending from N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to E. N. E. about six leagues distant. Our weather on the 2d was cloudy, with showers of small rain; but the land was very visible on our starboard-side, appearing very high, and almost covered with snow. It lay in a N. W. and S. E. direction per compass, and the shore appeared bold-to: we passed several inlets, which had the appearance of good harbours. Our latitude at noon was 56 deg. 52 min. N. and we saw a large flock of geese.

The 3d we passed running along shore, as well as light winds would permit us. At noon, the land bore from S. 77 deg. E. to N. 55 deg. W. and at eight in the evening, S. 85 deg. E. and N. 44. deg W. distant about five leagues. The western extreme appeared as a high mountain, which proved to be mount St. Elias, near which captain Bering anchored in 1741. We passed a great quantity of weed to-day, and saw a seal and a whale.

The 4th was fine and clear, with light breezes, which induced us to stand nearer in for the land. Our latitude was 58 deg. 21 min. N. and longitude 220 deg. 36 E. we saw a great number of seals and several whales, with innumerable flocks of gulls and brown petrels.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th, were fine and pleasant, with light winds, and smooth water, which rendered our approach to Cape St. Elias very slow. We had now numbers of whales about, and on the 6th, at three in the afternoon sounded, and found a stiff muddy bottom at the depth of sixty fathom. From the 8th to the 10th, we had scarce any wind. In the evening of the 9th, we saw land to the westward of cape St. Elias, the extremes extending at eight from S. 84 deg. W. to N. 42 deg. E.

Our latitude on the 10th, was 59 deg. 52 min. N. and at noon the land extended from N. 60 deg. W. to E. by N. our distance from the shore about three leagues

leagues. We had light airs and calms almost throughout the next day, till towards evening, when a fine breeze sprung up from the eastward. During the calm, captain Cook ordered out a boat, and went on shore at the nearest place, which was an island not above a league from us. He saw a red fox, which made off as soon as it saw him. Whilst he was absent, we sounded two or three times, and found a muddy bottom at thirty fathom. In the evening we saw many seals in pairs.

The 12th was heavy and cloudy, with a breeze from the eastward. At five in the morning, we saw the appearance of an inlet bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and at seven sounded, and got ground at fifty-three fathom, muddy bottom, about six or seven leagues off shore. At eight we bore away, keeping a S. W. course, when that point of it set at five, bore N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. At noon, we discovered another opening, the eastermost part of which bore
due

due W. our latitude being 59 deg. 54 min. N. At half past twelve we bore away for this opening; at three, the weather became hazy and foggy, with small drizzling rain, and at four the Resolution hauled up to N. N. E. for a deep bay on the eastern side of the opening, which formed a cape by the falling back of the land; this cape was named Cape Hinchinbrook. At five, our soundings were from five to nine fathoms, and at six we anchored in twelve fathom, muddy bottom. The harbour in which we lay, appeared to be surrounded in every direction by land, which was much higher than at King George's sound, and more covered with snow. The shore was composed almost entirely of rocks, nearly perpendicular, but of no very great height with here and there a small sandy beach. The trees were of the same kind as at the last place, but not so large or numerous, nor did they grow up to the tops of the mountains.

Soon

Soon after we had anchored, a party were sent in the Resolution's pinnace to explore the opposite side of the bay, and our seamen on board got out their hooks and lines, and in a short time caught several fine cod fish, which proved a perfect treat. The pinnace had not been gone above twenty minutes, before they descried two canoes with near thirty Americans in them, paddling towards her. Upon this they pulled back towards the ships, and the canoes followed at some distance. When they arrived pretty near the ships, they began a kind of song, something resembling those of the natives of King George's Sound, at the same time paddling round the ships; this done, they advanced nearer, but could not be persuaded to come alongside. They were a better looking people than the last, and were fat and jolly, as if they lived well. Some were clothed with skins of birds sewed together, and made like a shirt, others had the skins of beasts made in the same

Soon after we had anchored, a party were sent in the R. to ...



W. Ellis del.

J. Heath, sculp.

... a better looking people than the ...
... were fat and well ...
... some were clothed with skins of birds
... of *Sandwich Sound* ...
... others had the ...

Published Dec 14 1781 by G. Robinson.

same form. Two had caps on their heads, nearly the same as at the other place: most of their faces were daubed with red earth, and one had half his face black.

Their canoes were constructed upon a different plan from those of King George's found, they were much broader, and apparently more commodious. They consisted of a frame, which was covered with the skin of some large fish, brought over the sides, and was then braced very tight, and fastened in the inside of the canoe: their paddles were roughly made, were very light and differently shaped from the last, not ending in that long point. Their language we did not understand.

The boat being alongside, Captain Clerke gave one of them a glass bowl, which pleased the man so much that he pulled off his dress, which was made of bird's skins, and threw it into the boat, making signs that it should be carried on board.

board. Another gave one of our people an arrow, which differed in nothing from those of the last place, except in being more clumsily made, and having a deep division at the bone end, for the reception of a pointed stone, or some other substance. These people appeared well disposed, and after a short stay departed.

The 13th was very thick, cloudy, and hazy, with drizzling rain and squalls. At ten we got up our anchors and made sail. We continued standing on till four in the afternoon, when, though we could see to no great distance, we found we were surrounded with a number of islands or broken land, forming deep sounds, islands, and bays, one of which on the eastern-side we hauled up for. The wind blew in very hard squalls down the bay, with showers of hail and sleet; and the weather being very unsettled, and likely to continue so, it was deemed most prudent to anchor as soon as possible. At five, we were a-breast of the bay, and
 carried

carried soundings from twenty-five to six fathoms, and between eight and nine we let go our anchors in twelve fathoms, with a muddy bottom, in the mouth of a large cove.

In the morning about five, several canoes put off, and came alongside the Discovery; but seeing only one or two of our people upon deck (for as it was early the rest were not up), they came on board without asking, and by their behaviour did not appear to be so well disposed as we could have wished. They stole several things in an instant, and upon being desired to return them, one of them pulled out a large knife, which he had beneath his dress, and seemed by his actions to threaten to kill the first man that should oppose him. Another threw the rudder of the small cutter overboard, which he immediately followed, and made off with. These and several other proceedings of the like nature, induced the captain (who had been just informed of

of

of what had happened) to order all hands to be called, which was no sooner done, than upon seeing such a number of people coming upon deck, they all made off as fast as they could, got into their canoes, and paddled away.

These people vary in some things from those we saw the day before yesterday. Their dress was made of the guts of fish sewed together, with sleeves down to their wrists; under this they had jackets made of the skins of beasts. They had caps on their heads like the last Indians, and their under lip was cut through lengthwise; through this opening they frequently put their tongue. Some of them had blue beads, and other ornaments fixed in this slit, and also through the gristle of the nose. They had several spears, which were all headed with iron; their knives were near eighteen inches long, and shaped something like a hanger, these they wore round their necks. From the circumstance of the beads and
iron,

iron, we thought it probable that they might by some means or other have connexions with the Russians, who have extended their trade an immense way. Their canoes were covered entirely with skins, and a round opening in the middle where the person seats himself, and fastens the skin so tight round his middle as totally to exclude the entrance of water. Their paddles were about four feet long and well made. In the course of the day, the wind was so violent that we thought it necessary to moor the ships.

On the 15th, the wind abated greatly; but the rain continued. At eleven in the morning, several of the Americans came alongside in their canoes, and brought the calumet of peace with them, being conscious possibly that they had not behaved properly the day before. This was the first instance we saw of it; it was a stick about four feet long, upon which in different parts were tied the feathers of birds, and perfectly answered the descrip-

tion given in the Ruffian voyages and discoveries.

One of them offered it feveral times to fome of our people who were in the boat alongfide, but they taking no notice of him, he at laft threw it into the boat. Some few had their faces painted, or rather daubed with red-earth; and many wore gloves made of the fkin of animals, as well as flockings with the hairy fide inwards.

They had bows and arrows with them; fome of the latter were pointed with copper: we likewise faw a larger kind of arrows of rather darts, fome about five feet, others between fix and feven feet long. Thofe of five feet they throw by means of a piece of wood about a foot long, with a fmall hollow or groove in the middle, which receives the dart; at the bottom is a hole for the reception of one finger, which enables them to grafp the piece of wood much firmer, and to throw with greater force. They are pointed
with

with a piece of bone near four inches long, which readily takes in and out. The larger ones are furnished with a bladder and line, and are for the purpose of killing the sea-beaver.

These people were fond of blue beads, for five or six of which a beaver-skin might be purchased worth ninety or a hundred dollars.

*otter skin -
good business.*

The next day (May 16th), was rainy during the whole morning, but in the afternoon it became fine and pleasant, and we had many canoes alongside trading. This place abounds with innumerable flocks of wild fowl, and many shooting-parties were out, but they always returned with very little game, occasioned by the great shyness of the birds, which probably are harrassed a good deal by the natives.

At half past two the next morning, we weighed and made sail with a light breeze, our course being about S. W. but we found ourselves so surrounded with land,

that we were at a loss in some measure which way to proceed. At eight, our soundings were from fifty to fifteen fathoms at about one mile from shore, and from fifteen to five off a cluster of rocks.

At eleven, we shoaled from ten to five fathom, and soon after the winds became very light, and the weather had an unpromising appearance, in consequence of which captain Cook gave orders to bring the ships to an anchor, as soon as they could be got to a convenient spot. At noon, our latitude was 60 deg. 51 min. N. and at half past two we came to in nineteen fathom, a muddy bottom.

The captain having received intelligence from some of the natives of an opening at or near the bottom of the bay we now were in, thought it a good opportunity to ascertain the truth of it. Soon after, boats from both ships were sent, well manned and armed, with orders to the officers to proceed in different

ferent directions, and penetrate as far as they thought prudent. They returned in the evening, but discovered nothing of any consequence.

The next morning at half past three we again weighed and made sail, our course being nearly due south, but the wind was so light that we made poor work of it. We were now standing across to the opposite or western side of this extensive sound. At noon, our latitude was 60 deg. 31 min. N. and our longitude about 212 deg. 36 min. E. In the afternoon about four, a large canoe, with seven Americans, overtook us, and made signs for a boat to be got out, and go alongside them, to trade. This request of their's was complied with, but nothing was purchased except a cap, as they did not appear fond of our articles of trade, which consisted of knives, hatchets, and beads of different sorts. They varied in no respect from those we saw on the 16th, except having more ornaments in the slit

of their under lip. At five the wind shifted, which obliged us to tack; at half past six our soundings were fifty fathoms, the bottom coarse sand, and at ten they varied from twelve to twenty fathoms.

We were obliged to tack frequently in the night, and proceed with great care and circumspection, there being many rocks scattered in various parts of the channel we were now entering.

As we went on the next day (May 19th), we saw an incredible number of whales and seals sporting round us, from whence we concluded that we were nearly out of the sound, and not far from the sea. Soon after the weather became thick and foggy, with small rain, and at half past ten our soundings were twenty-two fathom, muddy bottom. At five in the afternoon we sounded again, and got from thirty-three to twenty-one fathom, and at nine let go our anchors for the night, in twenty-seven fathom, about three miles from the eastern shore.

The

The next morning was thick and foggy: About ten, a fine little breeze sprung up from the N. N. E. which both ships took the advantage of, weighed their anchors, and made all sail. The best part of the afternoon we were standing through the channel, and at five, being clear of it, and again in the open sea, we saw land as far to the southward as S. 53 deg. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. which extreme at six bore S. 7 deg. W.

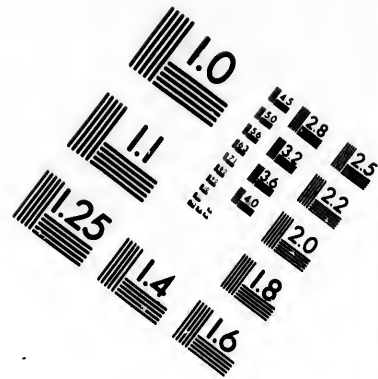
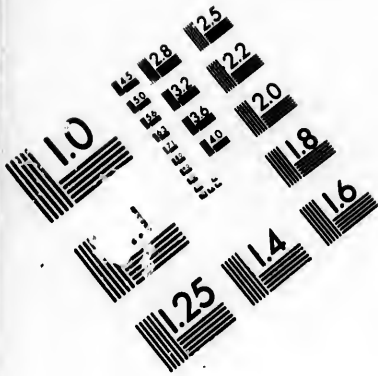
Sandwich Sound, so called by captain Cook in honour of his lordship, is very large and extensive. It is formed on the western side by a long island, which was called Montagu Island, and is bounded on the eastern side, by the continent, at least what we supposed to be the continent, though it is not improbable but it may be a chain of islands.

From what little we saw of it, the productions appear to be much the same as at King George's Sound. The soil is deep and black, intermixed in some places with streaks of blue clay.

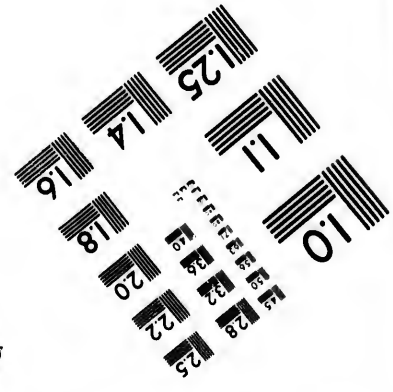
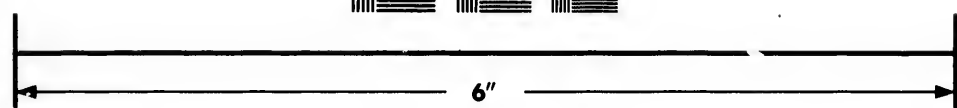
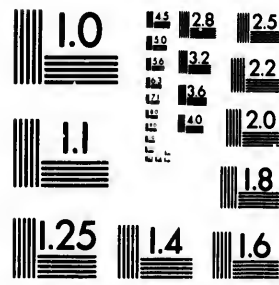
*See.
Perry Williams
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It affords excellent shelter for all kinds of water fowl, but they are shy to a degree. The principal land-birds we saw were eagles, thrushes, grouse, owls, snipes, and several smaller birds. We met with no quadrupeds, but frequently saw the tracks of bears in the snow.

The inhabitants of this place seem to form the line of connection between those of King George's Sound, and the natives of Unalascika, and the other western parts of America. Like the former, they daub their faces, have the same strange gestures (though not in so high a degree) when they make a speech, wear nearly the same caps, and some of them are clothed in the skins of beasts. But they are much more similar to the latter; their hair is cut short; they have the same bladder dress; their canoes are covered with skin in the same manner; they have a hole in the under lip, in which they fix ornaments, and many of their weapons are exactly the same.

C H A P. XVI.

Leave Sandwich Sound, and continue to trace the coast—discover the river Turnagain—transactions during our course up and down the river—occurrences during our run along the coast till our arrival in Providence Bay.

WE had a fine fresh breeze on the twenty-first, from the N. W. which assisted us greatly, and we continued to trace the coast, which ran nearly in a S. W. direction. The land was not so high as that of Sandwich Sound, but equally rugged and uneven, and almost entirely covered with snow. Our latitude, at noon, was 59 deg. 30 min. N. and our longitude 208 deg. 44 min. E. We passed much rock-weed, straw, pieces of sticks, and feathers, which most likely came from some inlet or river.

The next day (22d), our breeze changed to a gale, which handled us very roughly, and

and made us close-reef our top-sails, but we still kept nearly a S. S. W. course, though at a good distance from the land. At eleven we saw more land, bearing S. W. and at noon were in latitude 58 deg. 23 min. N. In the afternoon the wind became more moderate, and at six we tacked ship, and stood to the northward.

The 3d was clear and pleasant, but rendered cold by the wind which blew off the land. At half past ten, being well in with it, tacked; at noon, our latitude was 59 deg. 9 min. N. The land here formed a considerable bay, and bid fair for some discovery, which induced Captain Cook to examine it. The whole of the next day was spent in turning to windward, and we saw numbers of shags, gulls, and puffins.

The weather on the 25th, was pleasant, with a fine breeze from the N. N. E. our course being N. W. At seven, our soundings were from thirty two to twenty fathom, with a rocky bottom. About nine,

we

we saw the appearance of a wide inlet, upon our larboard bow, which we hoped to derive some advantage from, and soon after observed a large smoke upon a part of the land, which had the appearance of an island. At noon, the eastern part of this supposed island bore S. 37 deg. E. about nine leagues distant, and the inlet mentioned above N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. for which we were now directing our course, our latitude being 58 deg. 40 min. N. At three, were standing through the inlet, which proved to be a channel through a cluster of small, high rocky isles, the southermost of which was a remarkable sugar-loaf hill, and round the sides and top of which innumerable flocks of brown petrels were flying. This, at half past three, bore E. by S. and the northermost isle bore due north; our distance from shore being a mile and a half, and our soundings from thirty six to seventeen fathoms. At half past four, finding we could not pass between the isles as we at first

*Brooks
Sailed.*

first intended, on account of the ebb-tide which was running very strong, we bore away in order to go round the cluster, the sugar-loaf hill bearing N. 59 deg. E. and a very high snowy mountain to the westward, which was called Mount St. Augustine, N. 75 deg. W. At seven, we were pretty well in, but discerned more land than we expected.

The next morning (26th), the wind chopped round to the north, which was the very direction we wanted to steer in: our course now was E. N. E. and it blew fresh at times, with a much heavier sea than could be expected considering the manner in which we were surrounded by land. At noon our latitude was 59 deg. 9 min. N. when Mount St. Augustine bore N. 84 deg. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant about nine or ten leagues. At five, we were standing into a bay, which appeared to contain a good harbour; but at half past six we tacked and stood out again, our soundings being twenty-three fathom, with a bottom of sand and mud.

The

The land which furrounded this bay was high, and had a barren aspect; the bottom was in many places clothed with trees, but they were apparently stunted in their growth; the middle and tops of the hills had not a shrub of any kind upon them, and seemed to be little else than solid rock. The snow lay but in small quantities, owing perhaps to the winds which at times blow here very violently. At seven, the Resolution split her jib in a squall.

On the 27th, we had thick, foggy weather, with small drizzling rain, and light breezes, for the best part of the day. At ten, our soundings were forty fathoms, with a rocky bottom. Soon after the wind shifted, when we steered a N. N. W. course, and at five in the afternoon it hauled farther round to the southward. We were now standing up a channel, which was formed on the east side by a track of low level land, and in the west by a high broken land, making in

2 large

large lumps, which probably form islands. At seven our breeze freshened from the southward, which however proved but of little use to us, as the tide was so strong that we lost ground considerably. At nine, we had light airs and calms; and at twelve our soundings were twenty-three fathoms, the bottom sand and gravel.

The next morning at two, our soundings were from twenty-six to thirty-three fathoms. At five, we found the tide running so strong as to carry us astern at a very considerable rate; we therefore thought it necessary to anchor, and the Discovery, having got ground at twenty-two fathom, a grey sandy bottom, let go her's, but having neglected to secure the cable properly with the dog-stopper, the tide carried her so fast a stern, that had not the splice of the other cable been too large to pass easily through the hawse-hole, in all probability she would have lost both anchor and cables. The Resolution was

not so lucky, having lost her anchor and cable. After the ships were secured, the log was tried to ascertain the rate of the tide, which was found to run at the rate of four miles an hour.

At ten we weighed and made sail, and at half past eleven anchored again. The Resolution sent two of her boats to endeavour to regain her anchor and cable, but they did not succeed. Some time after, we saw a canoe with two Indians in it making for the ships, but the tide prevented their reaching us. The eastern shore seemed to be inhabited, as we saw several smokes and fires upon it, for which reason captain Cook called it Smoky Cape. At eight in the evening, having a fine breeze from the eastward, both vessels weighed and made sail, though the tide was at that time against us. The tide that sets to the northward, we found by a lead and line to be a flood-tide, a circumstance which proved unfavourable to our wishes, as we were at first in hopes of finding a passage
into

into the northern seas, without going any farther to the westward.

At five the next morning (May 29th), wind and tide being against us, we came to in twenty-four fathoms, the bottom sand and stones. At half past twelve we weighed, the tide setting to the northward, and at six let go our anchor again. The low land on the eastern side had a fertile appearance, and was well covered with trees; it was very level, with here and there a small eminence, upon the tops of which was a little snow, the other parts being entirely free from it. Behind this runs a ridge of snowy mountains. The western shore consisted of very irregular snowy hills; the northernmost part had a ridge of low land apparently at some distance from the hills. We saw very few birds about, it being near the breeding season; now and then a porpus shewed his back above water.

May 30th, at one in the morning, we weighed and made sail. The tide setting

to the southward, ended about three quarters past twelve. At three our soundings were from nineteen to twenty six fathom, a sandy bottom, and at four the north point of the eastern land bore N. 4 deg. W. At half past six, the northerly tide having run its course, we anchored about five miles from the western shore. The northern extreme of the eastern land now made in a kind of bluff, bearing N. by W. and seemed to make a curve to the N. E. the western shore altered its appearance, and became considerably lower, trending towards the eastern. At noon our latitude observed was 60 deg. 37 min. N. and at one we weighed, and proceeded up the river, for such it appeared to be. Soon after, two canoes from the eastern shore, with an Indian in each, came alongside, of whom we bought a small skin, and a harpoon or dart, like those of the natives of Sandwich Sound. They appeared to be the same kind of people, and differed in no one respect, their ca

noes too were the same. At six, our soundings were from forty-two to thirteen fathom, and at eight we let go our anchors in twenty fathom, with a bottom of yellow clay and mud. This tide befriended us greatly, for notwithstanding we were turning to windward, and of course obliged to tack frequently, we made nearly twelve leagues. We were now about two miles from the western side of the river, which had a fine and beautiful appearance, being every where covered with trees. The shores now trended to the N. W.

At three quarters past one, the next morning (3 1/4), the stream setting to the southward ended, and at three we got up our anchors, made sail, and pursued our course. At six we had from thirty-two to fifteen fathoms, at half past eight the tide ended, setting to the northward, and at half past nine we anchored again. Soon after, five canoes, viz. two large and three small, with several of the natives, who had

had for some time been endeavouring to overtake us, came under our stern; in each of the large canoes were sixteen or seventeen people, in the small ones two. We purchased very little of them, as their visit seemed to be the effect of curiosity, and they were not very willing to trade. Their dress was made of the skins of small animals sewed together, and furnished with sleeves. This animal is called by the Russians, yevrashka. Their cheek bones were very high, and one of them had some blue beads in the slit of the under-lip. At first, the weather was very thick and hazy, which greatly obstructed our vision; but about noon it became more clear, and we saw a large inlet on the eastern shore, bearing N. 76 deg. E. which from its situation may possibly have some connexion with Sandwich Sound: the rest of our view was terminated on all sides by land, some of which was very low, and nearly on a level

level with the water. Our latitude to-day by account was 61 deg. 12 min. N.

At three, captain Cook sent his and the Discovery's cutters to explore an opening behind the low land. At four we weighed and stood nearer in shore, and at half past six came to again. Some little time after, several Americans, in seven canoes, put off from the western shore, and came along-side. We purchased several articles in the curiosity-way, such as bows, arrows, skin-jackets, darts, and martin skins. They had a great number of blue beads, which they prized very highly: it is very probable that the Russians from Ochotszk and Kamtschatka visit these people frequently and regularly, on account of the furs, &c. which no doubt turn to very good account.

At one in the morning (June 1st), the cutters returned, with an account of having found an opening to the north eastward, behind the narrow ridge of land, into a kind of river or lake; the broadest

par

part they were in, was between four and five leagues across, the narrowest about two miles. It appeared to extend a considerable way, and they had soundings from fifteen to twenty fathoms, the bottom sand and small stones.

At four we weighed, and at eight the Resolution made the signal for the Discovery's large cutter, which with their own were sent to explore the inlet on the eastern shore. Our soundings were from seven to seventeen fathoms. When we got up our anchors this morning, we found from the most exact observations we could make, that the tide had fallen between twenty-three and twenty-four feet. At eleven we anchored, and at half past, the cutters returned; the wind and tide were so much against them, as to prevent their entrance; but they saw enough to convince them that it was needless to attempt any thing farther, as the land to all appearance joined on all sides. Having thus explored this river

as far as it was possible to carry the ships, nothing now remained, but for us to make the best of our way back again. Captain Cook called it the River Turnagain. At half past two, the cutters with an officer were sent to take possession of this part of America, and at four we weighed, but at seven let go our anchors again. At half past seven the boats returned; they had met with several of the natives, who at first appeared afraid and retired among the trees, but afterwards, finding our people had no intention to hurt them, they readily came forward. They had many dogs with them, one of which was bought, and carried on board as a fresh meal, and two or three pieces of salmon, which were also purchased. The soil was good, but only about a foot deep, under which was a bed of cold sand with a small mixture of clay: there were abundance of trees, such as willows, birch, poplar, elder, fir, and many raspberry, rose, and currant-trees. At half past eleven, the tide being

ing favourable, we weighed, and at twelve the point where the cutters landed, which was called Point Possession, bore S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. our distance off shore six or seven miles. Our latitude to-day was 61 deg. 6 min. N.

We came to at five the next morning, in seventeen fathoms, sandy bottom, about four miles off shore, when Point Possession bore N. 61 deg. E. Several of the natives came off to us in their canoes, of whom we bought bows, arrows, quivers, and various other articles in the curiosity-way, as also ermine, martin, and fox skins.

At half past ten the tide became favourable, and we weighed, but at two the Resolution struck on a bank with only two and two and half fathoms of water upon it, where she continued till flood-tide. The Discovery immediately anchored as per signal from the Resolution. At six, it being nearly high water, she hoisted her sails and got off, standing out beyond

the shoal, when she anchored. Many of the natives now came to us, of whom we bought some excellent fresh salmon, and likewise some large pieces of halibut. This afforded us a treat which we had not experienced before for a long time, and which we now stood much in need of.

The next morning (June 3d), about six, soon after we had anchored, a large canoe, entirely laden with fresh salmon, came along-side; the whole cargo was soon bought, and at a very moderate price, for half a salmon might be purchased for a nail or button. We also bought a basket full of small red berries resembling currants, which made most excellent pies. We now for the first time observed, that some of the Americans made use of double paddles, like those of the Esquimaux. At eleven we got up our anchors and made sail, but the wind, which had now shifted to the southward, impeded us in our progress greatly. About three the Discovery

covery was near being aground, having shoaled her water all at once from seventeen to five fathoms, but with the assistance of her small cutter she was towed into deeper water.

We now went on, anchoring and weighing alternately every six hours, and the nearer we approached the sea, the less we were affected by the tide. On the 5th, about eleven in the morning, being near the spot where the Resolution lost her anchor and cable, she got out two of her boats, and endeavoured to recover them by sweeping, but they failed in their attempts, and were obliged to leave both behind. In the afternoon we observed a smoke upon the top of a high mountain, which with the assistance of our glasses, we plainly saw issued out of a small fissure or opening near its summit. At half past seven we anchored, when Mount St. Augustine bore S. 60 deg. W. the volcano, N. 65 deg. W. and the extremes of the rocky isles (which we passed in coming

coming up, and which captain Cook denominated, Barren Isles, from their desolate appearance) S. 9 deg. E. to S. 30 deg. E. our distance from the eastern shore being seven miles. At twelve we weighed for the last time in the river, and made sail with a fine breeze from the W. S. W. our course being near S. S. E. and S. E.

At four the next morning (June 6th), Mount St. Augustine bore S. 78 deg. W. the volcano N. 34 deg. W. and the western part of the Barren Isles south, our distance off shore being about three leagues. At noon, our latitude was 58 deg. 38 min. N. and we saw many whales about, one of which had its head almost covered with barnacles. About eight in the evening, during a calm interval, one of the Discovery's people saw a large fish swimming near the ship's head; he directly got a hook and line, and soon after caught it; whilst he was hauling it up the ship's side several others made their appearance,

pearance, which were no sooner seen than almost every person on board prepared their hooks and lines, and in the space of a quarter of an hour, thirteen were taken, and many more made their escape. They were of the halibut kind, and some of them were above four feet in length and weighed sixty pounds.

This fortunate capture furnished us with another treat, and raised the spirits of every one on board. The Resolution was rather more lucky than the Discovery.

The next day (June 7th), the weather became thick and hazy, with light airs and calms; which rendered our situation irksome and disagreeable, as we were exceeding anxious to pursue our course with all expedition, as the season advanced very fast, and we had an immense track of land to explore. We saw many birds to-day, such as puffins, guillemots, and petrels.

Our

Our weather on the 8th was cloudy, with a breeze from the S. S. E. our course E. At noon we tacked, and stood to the S. W. our latitude being 57 deg. 54 min. N. a high black hill which appeared to be an isle, then bore S. 71 deg. W. and the southermost land in sight, S. 25 deg. W.

The 9th was thick and hazy, with small drizzling rain, and the wind still kept in its old quarter. At half past five we tacked ship, being very near the land, which the haziness of the weather prevented our seeing before; the extremes of it then bore N. by W. and W. S. W. our distance from a rocky point about two miles.

The 10th and 11th were thick and hazy, which rendered exploring a tedious business, and the wind still continued unfavourable. Our soundings these two days were from thirty to fifty-five fathom, with a coarse, black, sandy bottom.

We

We saw several flocks of ducks, and some curlews; an indication that we were not far from land. At five in the afternoon the fog became so thick that the ships lost sight of each other, but as they fired guns as signals to each other, they were fortunate enough not to part company. At ten, the fog clearing away to the westward, we saw the land bearing W. by S.

The 12th and 13th were spent in working to windward; our latitude on the latter day was 56 deg. 49 min. N. The southermost land made in a gentle decline for a considerable way, the northern on the contrary was very high, forming hills and mountains, but with very little snow even upon the highest; the whole presented a most barren appearance without the least verdure. In the afternoon we saw some islands laying off to the eastward.

On the 14th we had open cloudy weather, with moderate breezes from the S. W. our course being S. S. E. At three

in the morning, our soundings were seventy-five fathom. At half past nine, we were running along the eastern side of the islands mentioned yesterday as laying to the eastward, at the distance of about two miles. They appeared to be a mass of solid rock, crusted over in a few places with moss, which was the only produce of them. Our latitude at noon was 56 deg. 23 min. N. when the extremes of the islands bore S. 86 deg. W. and N. 43 deg. W. distant about three leagues. At eight it became hazy, and we had a great number of seals, whales, and birds about, and at ten the wind shifted to S. E. by E. our course being W. by S.

The next day (June 15th), we had fine steady gales from the E. and E. S. E. with cloudy weather; we made all the advantage we could of this favourable change, and set every sail the ships could carry. About noon it became very thick and hazy, with a small continued rain. At half past two we saw the land bearing
N. W.

N. W. by W. about three leagues distant, and at three we hauled our wind, keeping a southerly course. We had a very irregular sea going, and at eight scarce any wind. At nine it began to clear up, when we saw a high bluff island bearing W. S. W. and more land to the westward, which appeared to be part of the continent: the former Captain Cook called Foggy Island, the latter Foggy Cape; our soundings then were seventy-two fathom, with a bottom of sand and mud. At twelve we wore ship.

Our course the next day was S. S. W. with a fine breeze from the W. N. W. At two in the morning our soundings were forty-five fathom, and at three we saw land bearing S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. At four Foggy Island bore S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. The land in this part was very irregular, and made in many broken points, some high and others low, with a good deal of snow upon various parts of it. There were several small islands of various shapes and sizes at some distance from it, one of which was

was something like a church with two spires, and was called Pinnacle Point. At eight this point bore N. 67 deg. W. The weather was so hazy at noon that we could get no observation; our soundings were sixty-five fathoms. At three it became almost calm, and at four the extremes of the land bore N. 11 deg. W. and S. 71 deg. W. At eight Pinnacle Point bore N. 28 deg. W. our distance from the shore about six leagues.

June 17th, we had light airs and fine weather. At four the extremes of the land bore N. 3 deg. W. and S. 64 deg. W. and at eight we saw more land to the southward, bearing S. 23 deg. W. At noon our latitude was 55 deg. 30 min. N. and longitude 201 deg. 9 min. E. We saw many small isles in various parts, and in the afternoon observed innumerable flocks of birds of the diver kind, and many whales.

The whole of the next day was pleasant, with calm weather till towards the evening, when a little breeze sprung up
from

from the E. S. E. which on the 19th increased to a fine gale, our course being W. S. W. At four in the morning a cluster of isles, which in the Russian voyages are called Schumagin's Isles, bore S. 47 deg. W. and the west point of the main S. 77 deg. W. our distance off shore being about five leagues. These isles were in fact nothing but huge rocks, without the least appearance of verdure, and afforded a fine retreat for the water fowl: the main was almost entirely covered with snow. At noon our latitude was 55 deg. 17 min. N. when the west part of a passage, formed by Schumagin's Isles, and the main bore from S. 21 deg. W. to S. 46 deg. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Notwithstanding the barren appearance of the land, we found that it was inhabited; and six or seven of the Americans came off to us in their small skin canoes. One of them tied a small piece of wood to a rope which had been thrown over to them by some of the Discovery's people and made signs

for them to haul it up, at the same time repeating the word Callikaah, which word, in their language, we afterwards found, signified writing. Upon examination, they found it was in two pieces, and tied together; they opened it, and found a note inclosed, wrote in the Russian language, but not a soul on board understood a syllable of it.

Captain Clerke, who, as well as many others, at first supposed that some Russians had been cast away there, ordered three guns to be fired as a signal to the Resolution, (who was a-head) to bring-to. She immediately sent a boat on board, and Captain Clerke waited upon Captain Cook with the note, and a consultation was held, when they agreed that it could be nothing more than a kind of certificate left by some Russian traders, who had been there, which we afterwards found to be the case. Some of them shewed some fine pieces of fresh salmon, as an inducement to us to stop, but we were too much in a hurry to

pay any attention to those things; and having made sail we pursued our course, as the wind was favourable, and we were anxious to get on.

At half past seven, we had thirty fathom with a gravelly bottom, and at eight the westernmost land in sight, appearing like an isle, bore S. 70 deg. W. our distance off shore being about three leagues.

The next day (June 20th), we had light breezes and fine weather; at half past three in the morning, we saw breakers bearing N. 68 deg. W. two miles distant, and at four a very high mountain bore N. 50 deg. W. off shore about three or four leagues. At five we saw rocks above water, a-breast of the Resolution, who directly hauled off, and at eight we saw more rocks and breakers a-head, which induced Captain Cook to haul farther off. This part we called Rocks Point. At noon our observed latitude was 54 deg. 44 min. N. The land now appeared to trend quite away to the west-

ward: in the evening we saw many whales, and had a swell from the E. S. E.

On June 21st, we had fine weather and calms. At eight the high mountain bore N. 12 deg. W. and at ten our soundings were thirty-five fathom, the bottom sand and small stones. At noon our latitude was 54 deg. 17 min. N. when the high mountain bore N. 5 deg. W. and the westermost of two other very high-peaked mountains, which proved to be a volcano, N. 81 deg. W. During the afternoon we caught a vast number of halibuts, some of which measured five feet ten inches in length, and weighed upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds.

The next day was rather hazy and foggy, with light airs and calms, till towards noon, when it cleared up a little, and we saw the volcano bearing N. 52 deg. W. our latitude being 53 deg. 51 min. N. In the evening it became hazy and rainy, and the wind shifted to the south-eastward.

The 23d was much the same as the preceding day with respect to weather, and we saw nothing of the land till four in the afternoon, when it bore W. by N. distant about six leagues, and at six the high mountain (not the volcano) N. 75. deg. W. twelve leagues distant.

The weather on the 24th was thick and cloudy, and we had fresh breezes from the westward. At ten we tacked ship, and stood to the southward, with the wind at W. S. W. We saw innumerable flocks of birds passing by from the southward to the northward, and at noon the extremes of the main bore N. N. E. and N. W. by N. distant eight leagues. At two in the afternoon we founded, and got ground at fifty-three fathom, with a black sandy bottom, and at four tacked and stood to the W. N. W. the wind being S. W.

We had a fine little breeze from the eastward the next day, and we altered our course to W. S. W. At eight the volcano bore N. 9 deg. E. and at ten we saw

more land to the W. N. W. and hauled our wind. We saw a great number of birds and whales. At half past eight in the evening, we saw more land to the W. S. W. appearing as two islands, the southermost the highest; and at eleven, the weather becoming foggy, we hauled off shore, our course being S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. with the wind at N. E. by E.

At half past one the next morning (June 26th) we bore away, our course being W. S. W. the wind E. by S. At half past four, as we were running on, the weather being very thick and foggy, the Resolution hailed the Discovery, and desired her to come to immediately, as there was a noise at no great distance from us, which exactly resembling the surf breaking upon the shore. Both ships very soon after let go their anchors, and in the course of a few minutes the fogg cleared away, and we found, to our great surprize, that we were in the mouth of a small bay, not above a mile from shore, and surrounded in various directions by small islands and rocks.

rocks. That our situation may be the better ascertained, it may not be amiss to give the bearings and distances of the various rocks, &c. the extremes of the land off which we lay, bore N. and S. 5. deg. E. An island lying off the northern part of it, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. a sandy bay, S. W. distant one mile; a high rock S. E. by S. one mile distant, and other rocks, above water, E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. distant a mile and half. This was a most providential escape; if we had stood on five minutes longer, we must in all probability have been on shore, or if we had varied our course either to the right or left, we should have run the risk of being upon the rocks.

The land, which proved to be an island, had a very rocky appearance in almost every part, except the bay off which we had anchored, which was covered with verdure. There was but little snow except upon the tops of the highest hills, the other parts being free from it. About nine captain Clerke sent his jolly-boat to

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cut grass for the goats, as they were much in want of fresh food; she returned at four in the afternoon with a good stock. The men who went in her had seen the remains of an old hut, and some pieces of drift wood, which had apparently been lately chopped, or cut with tools of the hatchet kind. They had also seen several eagles, and two or three smaller birds, one of the nests of which they had found, with six eggs in it, and had brought it on board. The weather throughout the day was very foggy, with a wet haze. Captain Cook called this bay Providence Bay, and the eastern extreme of it Cape Providence.

C H A P.

C H A P. XVII.

Transactions and occurrences at the island of Unalascbka—we depart from thence, and continue to trace the coast.

AT half past six the next morning (June 27), we weighed and made sail, and at eight were standing between the north point of the bay and a small island to the northward of it, which together formed a channel about two miles wide: our soundings were from twenty-five to thirty fathom. At nine, having but little wind, and the tide carrying us in shore, we dropped our anchors again, in thirty-eight fathom, sand and shells.

Soon after, boats were sent from both ships to cut grass, which returned at twelve. The productions of this part of the island were much the same as the last; amongst other things, two species of willow were found, but they were only twelve or fourteen inches high: the soil was of a light, loamy

loamy nature, except in the marshes, where it was black and rich. Our people saw a hut on shore, which, from its structure, was evidently a temporary one; it was composed of pieces of drift-wood, the ends of which were tied or fastened together, and afforded but indifferent shelter; it stunk abominably, and, from the fish bones and sea eggs, which were quite fresh, it was apparent that people had been there very lately.

At one in the afternoon, we weighed and made sail, shaping our course for a passage, which, when at anchor, bore N. W. by W. : W. As we were standing across a very deep bay, we observed a number of people in canoes, very busily employed in towing a whale on shore, which they probably had just killed. When they saw us, some of them immediately made for the ships, and appeared glad to see us. They were much like those of Sandwich Sound, but had a kind of bonnet upon their heads, very different from those people :

people : their canoes were nearly the same, and they all used double paddles ; their under-lips had a round perforation, but we saw no ornaments in them ; one of them had some blue beads on his bonnet. We purchased some of their darts, which were about four feet long, not feathered at the end, and pointed with a long piece of bone, which was barbed ; some were pointed with stone, and one or two had four prongs. In return for these we gave them beads, which they appeared fond of, and after staying some time with us, departed.

At six our soundings were twenty-seven fathoms, shelly bottom, and at eight we anchored in thirty-eight fathom, sand and shells : the extremes of the passage we were standing for, bore N. 45 deg. W. and N. 62 deg. W. our distance from the nearest shore being about three miles.

The next morning we had light winds, and the weather was inclinable to be thick and foggy. At three, we weighed and made

made sail. At five, having got to the mouth of the passage, the ebb-tide from the westward was so strong as to set us back faster than we got there. At six we intended to anchor, but the bottom proved rocky, and soon after the ships were set in a strong race, occasioned by the meeting of the tides round the different points of the surrounding isles. At nine we anchored, the passage bearing N. 79 deg. W. At noon, the Resolution weighed, made sail, and got out her boats to tow her into a fine harbour, which she lay at some little distance from. The Discovery was then three or four miles distant, but soon after she also weighed, and, having the advantage of a little breeze, with the assistance of her boats, got into the harbour, and both ships anchored about six.

We had many of the natives with us during the day, who were not so much surpris'd at seeing a ship as might have been expected. It is plain, they took us for Russians, from their frequent repetition

of

of the word *Rosky*: they also perfectly understood the use of tobacco, which they asked for by that name; and when it was given them, immediately put it in their mouths; some likewise made signs of taking snuff.—From all these circumstances, we concluded that they must have frequent intercourse with the Ruffians.

Early the next morning, all hands were called, the empty casks got out of the hold, the boats hoisted out, and a large party of men sent on shore to water; another party was dispatched to cut grass, while those remaining on board were preparing for the reception of the water. We purchased to-day several darts, and other articles of curiosity, of the natives, who were a very well behaved people: we gave them snuff, tobacco, beads, and nails in return. We saw neither bows nor arrows amongst them, and we observed that some had two, others three holes in their underlip, and not a continued one as at Sandwich Sound. These people generally brought

brought with them a vegetable, something resembling celery, which they eat a good deal of: this seems to be nearly the same plant as the morkovai of the Kamtschadales, who are likewise fond of it.

At seven in the evening, having completed our water, and got a good stock of grass, we made ready for sea.

The next morning (June 30th), the Resolution got up her anchor and made sail, but wind and tide being both against her, she was obliged to come to again. Soon after, captain Cook sent two of his boats on board the Discovery, to assist her in carrying out hawsers, for the purpose of warping out, and informed captain Clerke that he intended to do the same. All hands were now employed; but the weather shortly after became thick, and the ships making but little progress, we anchored again at noon, and captain Cook signified his intention of continuing here till to-morrow.

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In the afternoon, all the people that could be spared, were permitted to go on shore and gather herbs, or amuse themselves in any other manner they thought proper ; and some of the gentlemen having been informed that there was a small Indian village near the entrance of the harbour, on the eastern shore, took this opportunity of walking there. The hills over which they were obliged to pass, were high, but not very difficult to climb, on account of the length of grass, which prevented their feet from slipping ; there were many small ponds of water upon the top, occasioned probably by the melting of the snow, very little of which was now to be seen.

Upon their arrival at the village, they were very civilly received by the inhabitants, who pulled off their bonnets, and made very low bows: there were not more than eighteen or twenty, including women and children. The town consisted of eight or ten houses, one of which
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was large, the others much smaller; the largest was about thirty feet in length, and eighteen feet wide, raised nearly six feet above the surface, and hollowed the same depth below it: there were two openings on the top, one, which was in the middle, for the admission of light, the other as an entrance to the house, which was effected by means of a long post, with notches cut in it for the reception of the feet in descending: the bottom was lined with dry grass, and the roof supported by stakes set upright, across which were placed barks, and over the whole was thrown dry grass and earth, which gave it the appearance at a distance of a large hillock: it was divided into partitions, in each of which the several families sleep: the smell which issued from it was very strong and disagreeable. At some distance from the houses, were erected stages for the purpose of drying fish, upon which were hung large pieces of halibut and whale's flesh, and in several places were
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great numbers of the shells of sea eggs, which appear to make no small part of their food. There were only two women, one very old and grey-headed, the other who appeared to be about twenty, had a child in her arms; she was dressed in a seal skin jacket, and her cheeks were marked or tatowed in a particular manner; she had an ornament in her under lip made of bone, and was, to all appearance, tolerably neat and clean. The men were clothed in bird-skin jackets, the feathered side inwards, and none were seen with the bladder jacket on, which seems to be used only when they are going upon the water. — After having looked about as much as they thought necessary, the gentlemen returned, the natives bowing very respectfully at their departure, which was a piece of good manners they could not help returning.

The weather the next morning (July 1st), was fine and pleasant, and the ships

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again endeavoured to get out, but found it impracticable, on account of the wind and tide. The men from both ships were permitted to go on shore as yesterday, and several shooting parties went out: some of them brought on board a brace of fine grouse, and three or four birds of the snipe kind; and one of the gentlemen caught a young fox, which he brought off with him, and kept several days on board, but, by some means or other, he broke his chain, and most likely went overboard, for we saw nothing of him afterwards.

At six the next morning, taking the advantage of a fine breeze from the S. E. we weighed and made sail, standing through the opening mentioned on the 27th instant, our course being N. W. by N. At noon our latitude was 54 deg. 19 min. N. At four in the afternoon, our course was N. the wind being E. N. E. and at ten, we steered N. E. the wind being S. E. by E.

The

The next day (July 3d), was cloudy, with a fresh gale from the south-east ward. At half past six in the morning, we saw land, bearing E. S. E. our course being N. E. by E. At noon, it became more moderate, when the land bore from S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to N. E. by E. our distance off shore about five leagues, our latitude being 55 deg. 30 min. N. At six in the evening, we saw high land, appearing like an island bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. our soundings then were forty-eight fathom, with a fine sandy bottom, and we had light airs and calms, and saw several whales.

July the 4th, was thick and cloudy, inclinable to fogs, with light airs and calms, and a swell from the W. S. W. At eight, the extremes of the land bore S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and E. N. E. the nearest part being about seven leagues distant. At half-past nine, the weather being very thick and foggy, we hauled off shore, our course being N. N. E. and our soundings thirty fathom. At eleven, it became calm, and both ships brought-

to, main-top-sail to the mast, and our hooks and lines were put overboard: in the space of half an hour, we caught several fine cod. At noon, we had a breeze from the eastward, when we made sail, and stood to the northward. We saw several albatrosses and some divers about, and a few puffins. In the afternoon, we had hazy weather, with a light drizzling rain.

The next day was heavy, cloudy, and disagreeable, with a breeze from the E. S. E. our course N. E. At five, we saw the land, bearing E. N. E. At seven, we had ground at thirty-eight fathom, and at noon our latitude was 56 deg. 30 min. N. when the north part of the land in sight bore N. 70 deg. E. and the nearest part E. S. E. four leagues distant. In the afternoon, we caught more cod, and at four the extremes of the land bore S. E. and E. N. E. off shore about six leagues, our soundings being thirty-six fathom, with a
bottom

bottom of fine black sand. At eight, it became thick and foggy.

The next morning (July 6th), we had light breezes from the N. E. with open, cloudy weather, our course being N. N. W. At four, the extremes of the land bore E. and E. S. E. At nine, Captain Cook sent an order to Captain Clerke to put the ship's company to two-thirds allowance of beef, pork, bread, and flour, as we were now in a latitude where fish were very plentiful, and he thought it prudent to reserve as much of the ship's provisions as he could with propriety, lest it might be wanted in future upon more pressing occasions: in consequence of this order, hooks and lines were distributed to the ships companies. At noon, our latitude was 56 deg. 54 min. N. and longitude 199 deg. 12 min. E. when the land bore from E. to E. N. E. nine leagues distant. As we stood on, we passed a seal sleeping upon the surface of the water. At eight, our soundings were thirty-one

fathom, the bottom black sand, when the extremes of the land bore S. 21 deg. E. and N. 56 deg. E. ; a deep bay, which Captain Cook called Bristol Bay, S. 60 deg. E. our distance from the nearest part being about six leagues. At half past eight, tacked ship and stood to the N. N. W. with the wind at N. E.

The 7th, was calm the best part of the day, with fine and pleasant weather. At eight, the land bore from N. E. by E. to S. E. by E. and soon after both ships brought to, and all hands employed themselves in fishing, when they met with all the success they could possibly wish for.

About noon, a breeze sprung up from the N. E. ; so made sail and stood E. S. E. In the afternoon, we saw a flock of ducks, several small birds of the snipe kind, and a few brown sheerwaters and gulls. At half-past eleven at night, we shortened sail and tacked, our course being S. the wind E. S. E. ; and at twelve, having seventeen fathoms, we brought to, main-top-sail to

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the mast, about four leagues distant from the shore.

At one the next morning July 8th), wore ship and made sail, standing to the northward, the wind at S. E. though very light. At four, it became calm, and having a good depth of water for fishing, we put our hooks and lines over, and caught plenty of fine cod. At half past ten, a light breeze sprung up from the N. E. our course N. N. W. At noon, the extremes of the land bore N. 59 deg. E. and S. S. E. distant from the nearest part about five leagues, our latitude being 57 deg. 17 min N. At four, the land bore from S. E. to S. S. E. and at eight our soundings were twenty-six fathom, a black sandy bottom. At ten, both vessels tacked.

The next morning at two, we had light breezes, and at six saw a low point of land bearing N. E. our course being N. E. by N. with the wind at W. N. W. At eight, the Resolution being nearly a league

a-head of the Discovery, fired a gun, as a signal to make more sail, the wind now freshening up. At ten, we altered our course to N. by E. The land now trended away to the eastward, and had in many places a remarkable appearance, resembling large broken columns or pillars; the high land was very snowy. At noon, our latitude was 57 deg. 47 min. N. and at one, we saw more land bearing N. by E. At two, we had thirteen fathom, with a rocky bottom. At six, our soundings were from thirteen to ten fathom, and at nine tacked and stood to the S. W. the wind W. N. W.

At two the next morning (July 10th), we saw a point of the low land mentioned yesterday morning, extending as far as W. N. W. which effectually put a stop to our farther progress to the northward on this part of the coast: at three, therefore, Captain Cook hailed the Discovery, and ordered her to go a-head, keeping a S. W. course, and to be particular in her sound-

ings. The weather was clear and pleasant, with an easterly breeze. At a quarter past eleven, she shoaled her water from fifteen to five fathom, and observing patches of white or shoal water in many places around us, fired a gun, as a signal to the Resolution, and wore round, her course being N. E. The soundings now gradually increased to twelve fathom; and the ships being pretty near each other, Captain Cook ordered the Discovery to keep still a-head, but to go upon the other tack after dinner, and to hoist out her boats and send them a-head to sound. At noon, our latitude was 58 deg. 15 min. N.; and at one, it being calm, and a tide setting us considerably to leeward, the Resolution hoisted the signal for anchoring, and soon after both ships came-to; we found the tide setting to the southward. At four, we weighed and made sail, our course southerly, and soundings from twelve to five fathom. At half past seven, we let go our anchors again, and it became very hazy;

hazy; no part of the land could be seen except a high round hummock on the N. W. shore, which bore N. 77 deg. W. and a mountain on the S. E. shore, bearing S. 38 deg. E.

At half past one the next morning (July 11th), we weighed and made sail, our course W. by N. the wind S. W. by S. At four, we tacked and stood to the S. E. by S. our soundings being thirteen fathom. At six, it became thick and foggy, and at eight, finding it impossible to proceed any farther in such thick weather, without running great risks, both vessels anchored. At one in the afternoon, the fog cleared up a little, when we weighed and stood S. S. E. and at half-past two, tacked and stood W. N. W. and W. by N. our soundings being from fifteen to twenty-two fathom. We saw several arctic gulls, and had a swell from the S. W. At half past six, we had some thunder and lightning, but both very inconsiderable, and at seven, saw high land bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. At nine,

nine, the wind freshened, and blew rather hard at times, till ten, when we were taken aback, and at eleven it became more moderate.

Our course the next day was N. W. the wind S. W. but so light as to carry us scarce a mile an hour; the weather clear and pleasant. At six, we saw land bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and at noon the round hummock (which we now found to be an island, and which Captain Cook denominated Round Island), bore N. W. distant four leagues. At four, Round Island bore N. 45 deg. W. distant four leagues, and the westernmost land in sight N. 89 deg. W. At nine, being well in with the land, we tacked and stood to the northward, and at ten tacked again, our course S. W. the wind W. by N. and W. N. W.

At two the next morning (July 13th), our soundings were from eighteen to thirteen fathom; and at three, our course still being nearly S. W. we shoaled from thirteen to seven fathom. At this time Round
Island

Island bore N. 12 deg. W. four miles distant. We directly hauled off the land, keeping an E. S. E. course, with our boats a-head sounding, the Discovery, as drawing least water, being ordered to take the lead. At ten, we resumed our former course, our soundings varying from eight to twelve, and soon after to nine fathom, the bottom sandy. At noon, our observed latitude was 58 deg. 45 min. N. when Round Island bore N. 25 deg. E. distant about ten leagues. The land here was very broken, having the appearance of islands, with here and there a patch of snow, but not a tree to be seen. At three in the afternoon, we had light airs, and at twelve it became calm, with hazy weather, the westernmost land in sight bearing W. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

In the morning, we had light airs and calms, with fine pleasant weather. At six, our soundings were twenty-six fathom, and at eight Round Island bore N. 26 deg. E. Many of the seamen put

over their hooks and lines, and caught a fine supply of cod, pollacks, small halibut, and a species of flat fish resembling a dab. About two in the afternoon, we saw two morfes, or sea-horses, asleep in the water, and a boat from the Discovery with three or four people were sent to attack them; but before they came near enough to do any execution, the animals disappeared: these were the first we had seen.

At half-past four the next morning (July 15th), it became exceeding thick and foggy, on which account we anchored. At seven, it cleared up in some degree, and we weighed our anchors, keeping nearly a west course. At noon our latitude was 58 deg. 21 min. N. when we saw the western extreme bearing N. 61 deg. W. distant eight leagues. In the afternoon, we saw a sea-bear: these animals are said to be found no farther to the northward than latitude 56 deg. but this is a proof to the contrary. At eight, the
fog

fog again increased, and at ten we let go our anchors in seventeen fathom, a sandy bottom. The ships rode with their heads W. by N. during the whole tide.

The fog clearing away about five (July 16th), we saw the land, the nearest part bearing N. 18 deg. W. about five miles distant, which was much closer than we expected. We weighed soon after, our soundings being from sixteen to twenty-one fathom. At nine Captain Cook sent his large cutter on shore, with directions to the gentlemen who were in her to make what observations they could. At half past eleven, the tide began to make from the westward, on which account we anchored. We had several sea-bears about the ships, one of which we shot at, but were not fortunate enough to kill him. Our latitude to-day was 58 deg. 36 min. N. At half past five, the tide from the eastward began to make, and at six we weighed, having very light airs. The boat returned at eight in the evening.

evening. The low land was covered with plants and flowers of various kinds, which afforded a most pleasing appearance, and at the same time emitted a fragrance which was delightful, particularly the marsh cistus (*ledum palustre*), which was in full flower. The hills were composed of masses of loose stones, which rendered them very difficult to ascend; some of the gentlemen however reached the top of one of the highest, upon which they buried a bottle containing a paper, upon which the names of the two ships were wrote, with that of their commanders, and the date of the year. The weather was very hazy, which greatly obstructed their view. They saw a deer and fawn, several red foxes, and the tracks of bears. Upon the beach they found the putrified carcase of a sea-horse, out of the head of which they took the teeth. The rocks swarmed with shags and guillemots, most of which had young ones. Amongst many plants and shrubs, were cran-berries, whortle-berries, monk's hood, geranium,

nium, the faranne (*lilium Kamtschatcense*, Lin.) poppy, dock, violet, golden rod, and valerian. The soil was a kind of light sand, with a small mixture of clay, very stony, and not more than a foot deep, in some places not so much. This place was called Cape Newenham. At twelve, it became hazy, when Cape Newenham bore N. by W. distant six leagues.

What little wind we had the next day was E. N. E. our course N. W. the weather warm and pleasant. At four in the morning, Cape Newenham bore N. 41 deg. E. our distance from the nearest shore being about five leagues. At noon our soundings were seventeen fathom, and we saw a few gulls, puffins, and guillemots about. At half past ten in the evening, having shoaled our water to ten fathoms, we tacked ship, and stood to the S. W.

The next day in the morning (July 18th), we had a fine little breeze from the S. E. our course N. N. W. At eight we shoaled from seventeen to ten, and
from

from thence gradually to five fathoms, when we tacked and stood to the W. S. W. the wind being E. S. E. Cape Newenham then bore S. 42 deg. E. Boats from the Discovery were ordered to keep a-head and found. This was a continuation of the shoal we were running upon last night at half past ten. At ten we deepened our water, and soon after bore away; our course being N. N. E. the wind S. S. E. At noon our observed latitude was 59 deg. 23 min. N. Cape Newenham bearing S. 31 deg. E. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues. The soundings from the boats were from five to eight fathom; but at half past three they had only four fathom: we immediately hauled our wind, and stood to the N. W. and at five the Resolution, who was a good way a-stern, made the signal for anchoring; soon after which both ships came to in six fathom. When at anchor, a point of low land bore due N. distant two leagues, and Cape Newenham (at least as much as we saw of it)

S. 24 deg. E. distant eighteen leagues. At seven in the evening the boats returned, with an account that to the westward there was a bank about two leagues from us, part of which was dry at low water; this bank was a continuation of the point of low land mentioned before as bearing due N. The tide by its ebb and flow had formed a kind of channel through it, whose depth was near five fathom. In the course of the night the Resolution parted her cable.

Early the next morning, two Americans, in their canoes, were seen reconnoitring the ships at a distance; they staid about a quarter of an hour, during which time they sung a kind of song, and then departed. At eight captain Cook sent for the Discovery's launch to assist the Resolution's boats in recovering the anchor. They had nearly hoisted it in last night by the buoy-rope, which unluckily broke, so that they had only their labour for their pains. However, at seven in the evening, they were fortunate enough

to get the clinch of a hawser over one of the flukes, by which means they secured it. The weather to-day was very warm, and the ships were pestered with gnats, which found means to explore their way from the shore, and tormented us not a little.

At eight the next morning (July 20th), the Resolution made a signal for the Discovery's large cutter to found to the S. W. At two in the afternoon she returned with the disagreeable news that the shoal extended a considerable distance to the westward; being surrounded in this manner, by the continent on one side, and this insurmountable barrier on the other, we had nothing left but to return back, and proceed to the southward, till we had entirely got out of its neighbourhood. And this was no easy task on account of the little depth of water in many places we had already passed, and by which we were obliged to return.

We weighed our anchors the next morning at three, and stood to the southward, with the boats a head founding. At half past six, one of them made the signal for shoal-water, and soon after all the rest; we therefore came to directly, and found a strong tide running. A sugar-loaf hill bore S. E. by E. and a part of the land making in a kind of a cape, N. E. This cape was denominated Shoal Nefs by captain Cook. At eight, a fleet of small canoes, consisting of twenty-eight, made their appearance. At first they remained at a distance, but several of them at length ventured along-side. Some were clothed in garments made of skins of the spotted field mouse, and had a kind of bonnet on their heads, something like those before mentioned, but without a hole through them for the reception of the head. Their hair was in general very short, and some were shaved close; they had a hole in one side of their underlip,

lip, and beyond that another in the cheek, in both which they had ornaments. Their faces were not painted, but were very dirty, and the shape of it varied greatly; being long and thin in some, and round in others; upon the whole, they were a set of ill-looking people. Their canoes were covered with skin, like those mentioned before, but they were wider, and the hole in which the person sits was larger. They in general used single paddles, but had double ones secured upon the outside of their canoes; none had the bladder-dress. They did not appear to be much accustomed to ships, nor were they very honest, for they frequently made off with nails and other things that were handed down to them, as the price of their various articles of trade, without returning an equivalent. We purchased some of their bows and arrows, the points of which were composed of sea-horse teeth, and barbed, and several other things in the curiosity-way, also a few dried

salmon. After about half an hour's stay they departed.

At eleven we got up our anchors and made sail, with the boats a-head, who got from five to ten fathom, but very irregularly. At noon, our latitude was 59 deg. 25 min. N. when the sugar-loaf hill bore S. 62 deg. E. distant eight leagues, and Shoal Nefs, N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. At three we let go our anchors, and at six weighed them again; our soundings from nine to fifteen fathoms. At nine we came-to for the night, when Cape Newenham bore S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. ten leagues distant,

C H A P. XVIII.

Transactions till our departure from the Tschutjebi Nefs.

AT six the next morning (July 22d) we weighed and made sail, our course still being S. and S. by W. with a fresh breeze from the S. E. and E. S. E, our boats continuing a-head sounding. At eight we had from thirteen to fifteen fathom,

fathom, and Shoal Nefs bore N: 26 deg. E. At half past nine we shoaled to nine fathoms, when we tacked and stood to the E. N. E. the Resolution's boats keeping a-head upon this tack, and the Discovery's upon the other. At eleven we anchored, the tide being against us; when the sugar-loaf hill bore N. 6 deg. E. Shoal Nefs, N. 17. deg. E. twelve leagues distant, and the nearest part of the shore about three leagues distant. Cape Newenham could not be distinguished. We endeavoured this afternoon to catch some fish, but met with little success, the water being too shallow. In the afternoon at five, we got up our anchors, and having made sail, stood S. S. E. the wind being east, and our soundings fifteen, thirteen, and fourteen fathom. At six we saw Cape Newenham bearing N. 40 deg. E. seven or eight leagues distant. At eight, having gone from sixteen to twenty fathoms, we made the signal for the boats to come on board, and soon after hoisted them in.

July 23d, at half past two in the morning we bore away, our course being S. S. W. with the wind E. by N. At four, the Resolution made the signal for the Discovery to go a-head and sound, and at five we shoaled from eighteen to ten fathom; we immediately hauled the wind, and stood S. S. E. This no doubt was a continuation of that extensive shoal we were so near on the 20th. At six we had from nine to thirteen fathoms; and at two in the afternoon, having deepened them to twenty-three fathoms, we bore away to S. S. W. and at seven altered our course to W. S. W. We had many puffins, sea parrots, guillemots, arctic, and other gulls, about us to-day.

The weather, which for these several days past was fine and clear, now became thick and foggy. We however continued our W. S. W. course, till five in the afternoon (July 24th), having from twenty-seven to thirty-five fathoms, when we proceeded in a W. S. W. direction.

All

All the next day was thick and foggy, and we frequently lost sight of each other, but by constantly repeating the necessary signals, we were fortunate enough to keep together. Our course was still W. S. W. but at nine it became so very thick as to render our proceeding any farther extremely dangerous; captain Cook therefore ordered the signal to be made for anchoring; and both ships came to soon after, in thirty-two fathoms, with a bottom of coarse sand.

At seven the ensuing evening, the fog cleared up, and we got up our anchors, and stood to the N. N. W. the wind being N. E. and E. N. E. At half past nine we saw a whale, which was the first we had observed for near a fortnight, and some time after saw several others, and likewise a seal. We had no land in sight to-day.

The following day (July 27th) was cloudy, with frequent thick fogs. Our course was W. by N. and W. N. W. with
the

the wind at north. At one in the afternoon it shifted to N. E. by E. and at four to E. N. E. our course being N. and N. by W. At twelve we had twenty-six fathom, and soon after tacked ship, and stood to the eastward. The first part of the next morning was fine and clear, with a fresh breeze from the N. E. At three we tacked and stood N. W. by W. our soundings being twenty-six fathom. At eight it became very foggy, but of no long continuance, and at noon our observed latitude was 59 deg. 54 min. N. At two in the afternoon it again came on exceeding thick, with a strong breeze from the N. N. E. which at three increased to a hard gale, which obliged us to take in our top-gallant-sails, and reef the top-sails. We continued standing to the N. W. by W. and W. N. W. till twelve, when we tacked ship and stood to the eastward.

Our weather the next morning was dark, thick and cloudy, with small rain, with the wind at N. but more moderate than

than yesterday. At three we wore ship, and stood W. by N. At half past four we saw high land bearing W. by N. our soundings were thirty-eight fathom, with a gravelly bottom. At eight the land which now appeared to be an island, extended from W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. to W. N.W. distant about four leagues; the north point ended in a very high bluff-head, which, from its singular appearance, captain Cook called Point Upright. At eleven we were tolerably near the land, which made in high, ragged, perpendicular cliffs, the whole forming a kind of bay. We saw no trees, but it was covered in many parts with grass, &c. with here and there a small patch of snow. There were numberless flocks of guillemots, and auks; of the latter there were two species, one with an upright crest upon its head, the other very small; we also saw some few puffins and sea-parrots. At half past eleven we tacked, our course E. N. E. but the wind was
very

very light, and the small rain continuing, rendered every thing about us very uncomfortable. Our latitude to day at noon, by an imperfect observation, was 60 deg. 22 min. N. when Point Upright bore N. 45 deg. W. At two in the afternoon, the fog which hung about the land began to disperse, and the clouds to separate, but at three it again became very thick. At four, Point Upright bore N. 44 deg. W. and a small high island laying off the western extreme S. 73 deg. W. our distance off shore being two leagues. At half past six we tacked, and stood to the S. E. and at twelve it became calm.

The weather the next day (July 30th) was in general foggy, with short intervals of clearness, and the winds light and variable. At five in the morning, we saw the western extreme of the island bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. We had many guillemots, puffins, and gulls about to day, At four in the afternoon we wore ship and stood W. N. W.

N. W. the wind being N. by E. and N. E. by E. and at twelve we had moderate breezes from the S. S. E. and S. E.

July 31st, we had open cloudy weather, and were free from fogs. At eight we had a fine breeze from the S. E. our course being nearly N. E. throughout the day. We had no land in sight, and our soundings were thirty-four fathoms, a soft muddy bottom. Our latitude at noon was 61 deg. 16 min. N. and at six in the afternoon, we passed a piece of drift wood.

The next day (August 1st), we had open cloudy weather. At four we passed the body of a large tree, and at six a good deal of drift-wood, most of which appeared to have been long in the water. At eight the wind shifted to E. N. E. and at nine to N. N. W. our course N. E. and soundings from twenty-four to twenty-one fathoms. We had many arctic gulls about. At half past eleven we had a stiff breeze from the N. by E. our course N. W. by W. and our latitude

was 61 deg. 58 min. N. In the afternoon we passed more drift-wood, and a shag, apparently quite exhausted with fatigue, pitched upon one of the Discovery's anchors. At eight we tacked ship, our course being E $\frac{1}{2}$ N. the wind N. by E.

The weather on the second was thick, heavy, and rainy, with a warm disagreeable atmosphere, and a fresh breeze from the E. N. E. our course S. E. We passed much drift-wood, and at eight we had little winds and rain, with a heavy irregular sea from the northward. Many gulls and large flocks of sheer-waters about. At two in the afternoon it became calm, and our soundings were nineteen fathoms, with a fine sandy bottom.

The following day we had open cloudy weather, with intervals of sunshine, and a slight breeze from the W. by N. our course N. by W. Our soundings were eighteen fathom, and at noon our latitude by some double altitudes was 62 deg. 33 min. N. In the afternoon we steered N. N. E.

N. N. E. the wind being E. S. E. and S. E. by E. At four, we had fourteen fathom, and at six they deepened to twenty. Soon after, we saw land bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. distant about eight leagues. At eight, we had thirteen fathom, and the land bore S. 84 deg. W.

On the fourth, we had a strong breeze from the E. by N. our course being N. N. E. At half past three in the morning, captain Cook hailed the Discovery, and ordered her to keep a-head, and found. At eight, we had thirteen fathom and a half, the bottom brown sand and shells. At two in the afternoon, we saw land extending from N. to W. N. W. about six leagues distant. At three, we had ten fathom, and soon after hauled close to the wind, having since one been about a point and half from the wind. As we proceeded, our soundings became irregular, from ten to seven fathom, and then deepening to thirteen. At four, the Discovery, seeing a kind of rippling a-head, which had rather

rather a suspicious appearance, tacked, and the Resolution soon after followed her example. At half past four, the Discovery came under the Resolution's stern, as by signal, and at seven both vessels let go their anchors, as it became very thick.

When it cleared up, we saw a high bluff isle, bearing W. by S. distant about three leagues.

The next day (August 5th) was foggy, with small drizzling rain. At four, we prepared for getting up our anchors, but as it soon after became very thick, we desisted. At nine, we weighed, and about ten, a boat was sent on board the Discovery, with an account of the death of Mr. Anderson, the surgeon, who had been in a declining state for near a twelvemonth past: he was succeeded by Mr. Law, the surgeon of the Discovery. At noon, the extremes of the land, which proved to be the main, bore N. E. by E. and N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. At half past one, we anchored in eight fathom, about two

miles

miles distant from the island, the extremities of which bore S. and S. 36 deg. E. the land on the main to the westward was high, and bore N. 48 deg. W. and the eastermost land in sight N. 58 deg. E. We found the tide setting strong from the E. by S. Soon after we were anchored, captain Cook sent boats from both ships to cut grass for the stock, of which there appeared to be plenty, and which was a repast they stood much in need of: himself likewise, with some of his officers, went on shore to make what observations they could.

The island was very small, but covered in almost every part with variety of herbage, amongst which were many plants common in England, and two or three species of willows, but very diminutive, not being above eighteen inches in height. Berries (such as cran-berries and whortle-berries) were remarkably plentiful, but their time was too short to permit them to collect many. They a-

scended the hill, but the weather was very unfavourable for a great extent of vision: they saw much land in different directions, and upon the beach found a sledge, which induced captain Cook to call it Sledge Island.

At three the next morning, we weighed and made sail, keeping a W. and W. S. W. course, with a light breeze from the southward. At seven, we saw more land bearing N. W. and at eight, Sledge Island bore S. 72 deg. E. two leagues distant. At noon, our observed latitude was 64 deg. 40 min. N. and at one, we saw an island bearing N. 85 deg. W. seven leagues distant. At four, it was calm and foggy, when the extremes of the main bore E. and N. by E. At six, we had from ten to seven fathom, and at seven tacked and stood S. S. E. the wind being S. W. when we saw more land to the westward bearing N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. At eight, we anchored for the night, when Sledge Island bore S. 64 deg. E. the other island
S.

S. 70 deg. W. six leagues distant, and the western part of the main N. 52 deg. W. our distance off shore being about five miles.

In the morning (August 7th), we had cloudy weather, with light southerly breezes. At eight, we weighed and made sail, our course W. S. W. and W. At one in the afternoon, we tacked, and at eight the wind blew fresh from the N. by E. and N. E. our course being N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and our soundings from twelve to fifteen fathom. The westernmost land in sight then bore N. 55 deg. W. our distance off shore about three leagues. At twelve we had hard rain, our soundings being eleven and twelve fathoms.

The next morning was thick and hazy, with light winds and hard rain. At three, having shoaled to nine fathom, we bore away, the wind S. by E. and S. our course N. E. and N. At four, we saw the land bearing N. W. by N. and soon after hauled up to E. S. E. At five

having light winds, and drifting fast on shore, we let go our anchors, when the extremes of the land bore N. 80 deg. W. and N. 48 deg. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. the western extreme making in a high peaked hill, our distance from shore two miles. At eight we took the advantage of a breeze which sprung up, and weighed and made sail. At ten, our sounding being seven fathom, we tacked and bore away to the W. N. W. the wind being N. N. E. At noon, we had fresh breezes, and the extremes of the main bore N. 65 deg. W. and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. our soundings being from eight to thirteen fathoms. At four, we had rain, tacked and stood to the E. N. E. the wind N. and soon after saw a long neck of low land, running out from the northernmost high land, bearing N. 2 deg. E. and a high steep rock S. 88 deg. W. We saw many objects upon the low land resembling trees. At half past five, tacked ship and stood W. N. W. and at seven wore, our course E by N. the steep

rock bearing S. W. At nine, we saw the point of low land a head, about three miles distant, and soon after shoaled our water to five fathom, when we tacked and stood to the westward, and soon after anchored.

August 9th. The next morning we had thick, cloudy, rainy weather, with squalls and hard gales from the N. by W. At eight we weighed and made sail, and at nine wore ship and stood W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. At noon, our latitude was 65 deg. 45 min. N. when the high rock bore S. W. by S. and the island to the westward W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. At two in the afternoon, we bore away for the western island, our course S. W. by W.; but, upon our nearer approach we found there were two instead of one. At four the extremes bore N. and W. by N. the easternmost about a mile distant. They were entirely composed of rugged pointed rocks from the bottom to the summit, and here and there we saw a small patch of grass. Captain

Cook named them the Isles of Disappointment. At seven we saw more land bearing W. by S. and at eight the extremes of the land from S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. to N. W. and a bluff head forming the north point of a bay W. S. W. five or six leagues distant. At ten, we wore ship, our course being N. E. by N.

The next day was fine and clear, with moderate breezes from the N. W. At two, we wore ship and kept a W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. course. At four, we had fresh gales, and at five saw land bearing N. At eight, the land set at five bore N. 16 deg. E. and the south point of a bay S. 85 deg. W. off shore two or three miles. The land formed a deep bay, and was moderately high, in some parts rocky, with a slope of low land, which seemed well covered with verdure. Upon one part of it we saw several houses, about which were placed upright what appeared to be the jaw-bones of whales. By the assistance of our glasses, we discovered many inhabi-

inhabitants, who seemed to be running about in great confusion, and some making off to the mountains. The southernmost part consisted of a double ridge of high mountains, the tops of which were covered with snow. At ten, we anchored in thirteen fathom, with a gravelly bottom, the two points of the bay bearing N. 16 deg. E. and S. 31 deg. W. the village N. 31 deg. W. and the isles of Disappointment N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.

Soon after we had anchored, the Resolution's pinnace, in which was captain Cook, attended by the large cutters of both ships, all well manned and armed, proceeded to that part of the shore where the village was situated. As they approached they saw between fifty and sixty people standing upon an eminence near the houses, as if prepared to defend themselves against any attack that might be made.

Having reached the shore, three of them came down; but upon captain Cook's approach (who landed by him-

self), they retired ; he however followed them, and, by every sign of friendship, endeavoured to persuade them to lay aside their fears, and at the same time shewed them beads and various other articles. These seemed to engage their attention, and at last one of them came near enough to the captain to receive a bunch of beads, which he carried to his two companions, and after some conference they collected courage, and readily joined him. The others, seeing the reception their comrades had met with, came down to meet them. Several of the officers who were in the boats now followed the captain ; but the natives made signs that too many should not come at once, and appeared very circumspect and upon their guard, for, as the others approached, they retired, till having arrived at their houses, they fixed a line made of the skin of the sea-horse, across, and gave the gentlemen to understand they were not to go beyond it. Having settled matters thus far, they brought

brought out various articles of trade, such as sea-horse hides and teeth, seal skins, ropes made of hides, gloves, and half-boots, both curiously ornamented with embroidery. Many different things were purchased, and, having come to a good understanding, the rope was removed, and the captain, officers, &c. were permitted to take a nearer view of their houses. Those which were supposed to be their summer habitations, were nearly of a cylindrical form, covered with the skins of the morse, or sea-horse, and propped up or supported by the bones of whales, as were likewise the roofs of their winter huts. The latter were about five or six feet below the surface of the earth, the bottoms covered with boards, and the tops, after being secured with the bones of whales, as mentioned before, were covered with dried grass and earth, much like those of the natives of Unalafchka, but the entrance was at the front, and not on the top. In these
were

were observed many sledges, and various utensils in the fishing way.

The men (for they saw neither women nor children) were stout and well made, and in general below the middle size, though three or four were near six feet high; their colour nearly bordering upon the copper, their faces broad, high cheek-bones, small eyes, flat noses, and thick lips: their teeth were bad, and appeared as if worn down to the stumps; they had no holes for the reception of ornaments either in the under-lip or cheek, but they had blue beads, and many others of different kinds, in their ears; their hair was very short, and some were shaved close; in general, they had but little beard. Their dress consisted of jackets with sleeves, some made of dog-skins with the hair on, others with the skin tanned and dressed, and fastened round the middle with a belt; their breeches, stockings, and shoes, were all of a piece, and made of the same materials as the jackets;

jackets; their shoes were ornamented with embroidery, which does credit to their women, and shews great ingenuity and taste. They were all armed with bows, quivers of arrows at their backs, and spears headed with iron exceeding sharp and bright, and inlaid with white and yellow metal: their bows were by far the best we had seen, but they would not sell one, nor would they trust them out of their hands; their arrows were much like those of America, but the sharp end was composed of sea-horse tooth, and not barbed. They very readily shewed the goodness of their arms by shooting several arrows, which went to a great distance, and with amazing velocity. The person who appeared to be their chief, was quite an old man; he had a mark or line across his nose, and extending beyond his cheek-bones, at the termination of which were the forms of two fish: this had the exact appearance of tatowing, and in all probability was
done

done in that manner, but it was the only instance seen. There were numbers of dogs, which they keep for the purpose of drawing their sledges; they were much like those of Kamtschatka, and quite as large. Many of them had evidently been just killed, which induced the captain to suppose they were intended as sacrifices to their gods, to insure them success and victory in case we attacked them. In various spots, at some little distance from their houses, were piles of stones, in which were placed upright the ribs or jaw-bones of whales: the captain was very desirous of knowing the use or intention of them, but could not learn.

The natives behaved with great civility, and the old chief made the captain a present of several fine trout, in return for some beads which he had received, and one of them brought a large piece of sea-horse flesh, which he made signs was very good; but the gentlemen declined eating. They were likewise entertained
with

with a dance; three of them fung, at the same time striking a kind of drum with a stick, while three others danced, putting themselves in various postures, but keeping time to the strokes of the drum. Several of their canoes were seen, which were nearly the same as the large open canoes of Sandwich Sound. The hills were composed of rocks and loose stones, with very little verdure upon them; but the plains were extensive and well clothed with plants and herbs, amongst which were scurvy-grass, colt's foot, cotton-grass, and monk's hood: trees were quite out of the question, not a twig being seen in any part.

Having made as many observations as the time would permit, the captain took his leave of them, and returned to the ship. At three in the afternoon, we weighed and made sail, and stood to the northward, tracing this part of the coast, which proved to be the continent of Asia, till five in the afternoon, when we bore
away

away to N. E. by N. with the wind at S. S. W. There were many conjectures formed respecting this part we had just left, some supposing it to be part of Asia, and others declaring in favour of its being part of the great island Alatschka, so *curiously and accurately laid down* in a book intitled *Russian Discoveries in the Northern Archipelago*, by a Mr. Stæhlin. Time however proved the former conjecture to be true, it being the Tschutschki Nofs, which, in the Russian charts, is laid down several degrees farther to the northward.

C H A P. XIX.

Direct our course to the American shore—fall in with the ice—numerous herds of sea-horses, or morse, upon it—see land, which captain Cook denominates Icy cape—trace the ice—discover the Asiatic continent, which we continue to trace till we again arrive at the Tschutschbi Nofs.

WE now proceeded in a N. E. by N. direction, for the coast of America. On the eleventh, at eight in the morning, the extremes of the isles of Disappointment bore from S. 9 deg. E. to S. 75 deg. E. and the north point of the bay we left S. 40 deg. W. our soundings being twenty-five fathom, broken shells and gravel, at noon, our observed latitude was 66 deg. 5 min. N. At four, in the afternoon, we shoaled our water to ten fathom, when we altered our course

to E. N. E. the islands of Disappointment bearing S. 26. deg. W. and S. 34 deg. W. and the extremes of land to the eastward N. 66 deg. E. and S. 20 deg. E. -At five, our depth of water was only seven fathom, so hauled our wind, and, at half past five, we dropped our anchors, in six fathom, with a brown sandy bottom, the eastern land bearing from N. 73 deg. E. to S. $8\frac{1}{2}$ deg. E. and the isles of Disappointment S. 33 deg. W. and S. 39 deg. W. Soon after captain Cook dispatched a boat to sound to the N. E.; and, after a stay of about half an hour, she returned, with an account of the water proving very shallow in that quarter; this determined him to weigh the first opportunity, because, if blowing weather came on, the ships might drag their anchors, and by that means run into shoal water. At nine, we had a breeze from the northward, which both vessels took the advantage of, and got up their anchors, standing to the westward.

At

At four the next morning (August 12th), the weather was moderate and fine, our course W. N. W. with the wind at N. but at eight it became cloudy, the extremes of the eastern land (part of America) bearing S. 52 deg. E. and S. 36 deg. E. and the extremes of the land to the westward (part of Asia) from S. 60 deg. W. to S. 49. deg. W. our soundings being twenty-nine fathom, sandy bottom.

At noon, our observed latitude was 66 deg. 19 min. N. when a high peaked hill upon the American shore bore S. 44 deg. E. At eight in the evening, the peaked hill bore S. 34 deg. E. and the isles of Disappointment S. 8 deg. W. and S. 15 deg. W. distant about eight leagues. At twelve, we tacked and stood N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. the wind N. W. by N. We were obliged to tack frequently in the course of the day, on account of our irregular soundings.

The next day we had light airs and calms, with fair and pleasant weather, and saw many arctic and other gulls about,

with a few guillemots. At eight, the land to the westward, which was now almost out of sight, bore S. 26 deg. W. distant twelve leagues, our soundings from twenty to thirteen fathoms. At noon, it became quite calm, when the western land bore from S. 27 deg. W. to S. 34 deg. W. the peaked hill S. 29 deg. E. and the northermost part of the American continent S. 51 deg. E. At eight in the evening, we had a fine breeze from the S. E. our course being N. when the northern part of the eastern land bore S. 70 deg. E. distant twelve or fourteen leagues. At twelve, we had fresh breezes from the southward, with cloudy weather, but no land in sight.

At four in the morning (August 14th), we had fresh breezes from the S. E. with squally weather, our soundings twenty-two fathom. At nine, saw land, the extremes of which bore from N. $67\frac{1}{2}$ deg. E. to N. 14 deg. W. and at ten, it became hazy, with small drizzling rain. At noon,
the

the breeze freshened to a gale, the extremes of the land bearing N. E. † E. and E. We had many fulmars about, as well as gulls and guillemots. At two in the afternoon, we shoaled our water to thirteen fathom, so tacked and stood to the S. S. W. At four, wore ship, our course E. N. E. and at five bore away to W. the extremes of the land in sight from E. by S. to N. W. by N. the nearest part bearing N. about three leagues distant. At eight, our soundings were sixteen fathom, and at twelve it was squally, with rain.

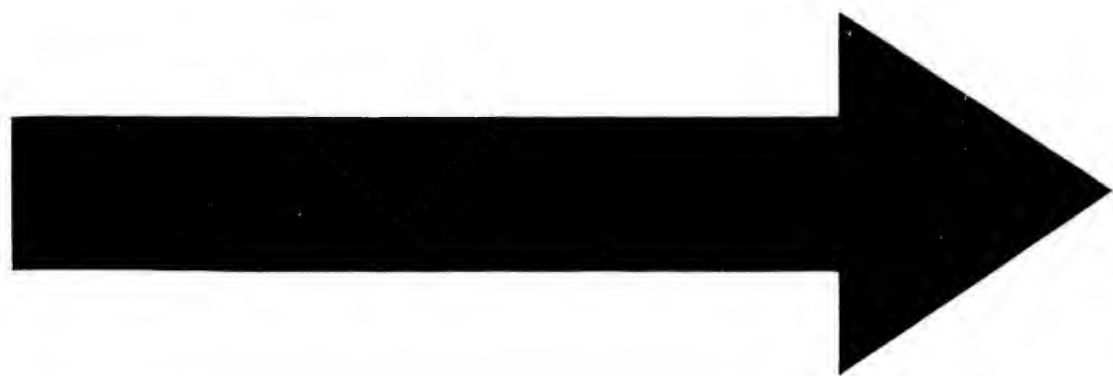
The next morning was cloudy, with small rain, and strong gales from the S. by W. attended with hard squalls, which, with a heavy sea going, tumbled us about terribly. At six, we were obliged to take in all our sails but the fore-sail, main-top-sail, and mizen-stay-sail, and to get down top-gallant-yards. At eight, it became rather more moderate, and our soundings were twenty-three fathom,

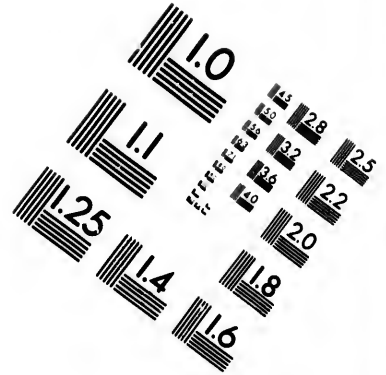
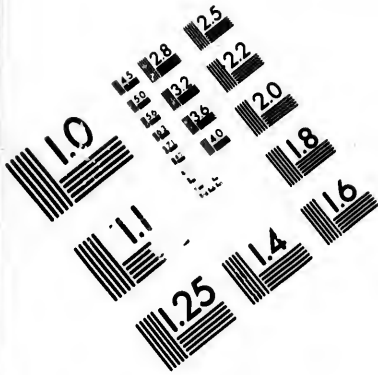
with a muddy bottom. At noon, our latitude was 68 deg. 20 min. N. when we altered our course to N. W. the wind being S. S. W. In the afternoon, the wind decreased greatly, and our soundings were twenty-six fathom. At twelve, we hauled our wind, our course being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

At one in the morning (August 16th), we bore away, our course N. N. W. the wind S. by W. but at four, as it became thick and foggy, we hauled our wind again. At seven, the fog clearing away, we pursued our former course. Several small birds of the water-wagtail genus flew round the ships, and some perched upon the rigging. At four in the afternoon, our soundings were twenty-three fathom, and at eight twenty fathom, the bottom a soft mud.

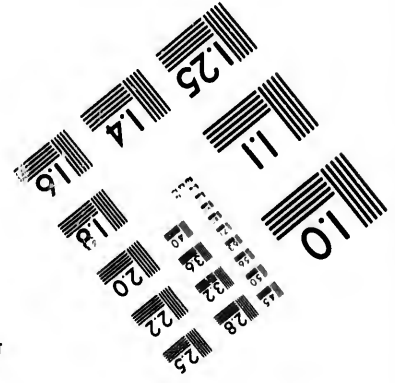
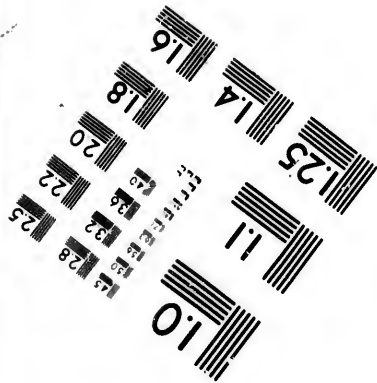
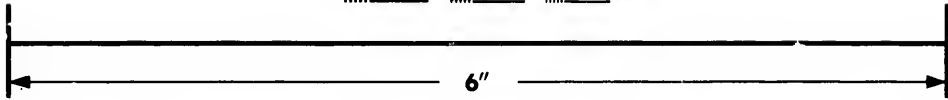
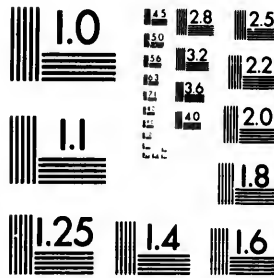
The next day was foggy, with fine clear intervals of sunshine, our course N. N. E. At eight, our soundings were fourteen fathom; and we began to experience more cold than we had done before,

fore, the thermometer standing at 35 deg. At ten, we had thirteen fathom, when we hauled our wind, keeping a N. W. course. At noon, our observed latitude was 70 deg. 32 min. N. and at one in the afternoon we descried a large field of ice, extending from N. N. E. to W. by N. and saw several morfes, or sea-horses, swimming about. At four, it coming on foggy, and being very near the ice, we tacked ship, our soundings twenty-three fathom. At half past five, we tacked and stood again to the N. W. but were soon after obliged to desist, and pursue our former course, on account of the ice. We now saw from the mast-head another large field of ice bearing S. W. We continued tacking in this manner till twelve, when, having only thirteen fathom, we proceeded in a W. N. W. direction. We pursued this course till four the next morning, at which time we tacked in twenty fathom. At six, we had a shower of sleet, and at seven, hav-





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ing only twelve fathom, we again tacked and stood to the N. W. the wind being W. by S. and W. S. W. We were now in rather a disagreeable situation, being unable to proceed to the eastward on account of the shoalness of water, and the wind not permitting us to weather the ice on the other tack; we besides found a strong current setting to the eastward. At eleven, we saw the ice again, distant about three miles, and at twelve were close in with it: it appeared higher than that of yesterday, and made in various odd forms, and was that kind of ice called packed ice. We soon after tacked, the thermometer standing at $32\frac{1}{2}$ deg. and our observed latitude was $70^{\circ} 43'$ min. N. We saw four or five arctic gulls and two whales. At half past five in the afternoon, we descried a low patch of barren land, almost inclosed with ice, extending from E. to S. E. by S. our distance from the nearest part being about three miles, and our soundings thirteen fathom.

fathom. Captain Cook called this Icy Cape. Our longitude to-day, at eight in the morning, was 198 deg. 34 min. E. At six, the Discovery, being to the eastward of her consort, shoaled her water almost suddenly to six fathom and a quarter, when she directly fired a gun and tacked, as did the Resolution, whose depth of water was nine fathom. At seven our soundings varied from seven to thirteen fathoms, but very irregularly, and at eight they were from eight to ten fathoms. We found that the current had carried us several miles farther to the eastward than we were yesterday. At half past eleven, we again tacked, standing to the S. W. with the wind N. W.

The next day (August 19th) the weather was very variable; sometimes the sky was totally obscured by showers of sleet and snow, and at other times scarce a cloud was to be seen. At eight in the morning, we tacked and stood to the N. W. with the wind W. S. W. our sound-

ings being thirteen fathom. At eleven, passed many pieces of loose ice, and at twelve saw more ice a-head, our observed latitude being 70 deg. 8 min. N. At two, we tacked and stood to the southward, and soon after, observing many herds of morses sleeping upon the ice, captain Cook ordered out boats to attack and kill some. In the course of the afternoon, the Resolution's people killed nine, and the Discovery's four. As soon as they were brought on board, the seamen began to cut them up, and, a fresh meal being in our present situation a very desirable object, several steaks were taken off and broiled, which were declared to be very tolerable eating by some, and much disliked by others: the flavour of the meat was fishy, and strongly impregnated with train-oil, and, in its appearance, very coarse and black. Having secured our boats, we pursued our course, and at eight our soundings were fourteen fathom.

It

It was thick and foggy almost the whole of the next day (August 20th.) At three in the morning, thought we saw the appearance of land, the extremes of which bore N. E. and S. E. by S. distant about four or five miles. We had light airs, and our soundings were fourteen fathom.

The fog continued till half past ten the following day, when it became tolerably clear, and we saw land extending from E. N. E. to S. E. by E. At noon, our observed latitude was 69 deg. 33 min. N. our longitude, at eight in the morning, being 195 deg. 56 min. E.; our soundings were thirteen fathom, and we had but little wind. At four in the afternoon, the extremes bore E. by N. and S. by W. our distance off shore being six or seven leagues. At eight, we found a small set of the water from the N. N. E. and at twelve we had light airs and fair weather.

At

At four the next morning (August 22d), the extremes of the land in sight bore from S. 10 deg. W. to N. 73 deg. E. our distance from the shore about eight or nine leagues. It soon after became thick and foggy, and continued so the remaining part of the day. At eight, our soundings were seventeen fathom and a half, with a sandy bottom, our course being W. the wind S. S. W. At noon, we had nineteen fathom, the bottom a hard mud, and at eight in the evening they increased to twenty-one fathom. In the course of the day, we observed many flocks of small birds flying to the southward, and saw a great number of ducks. At twelve, we heard a noise resembling that of a surf breaking over rocks; we immediately wore ship and stood off to the E. S. E. our depth of water being twenty two fathom. The winds throughout the day were very light and variable.

In the morning we had light breezes and thick foggy weather, and at half past
one

one past some drift ice. At eight we had twenty-two fathom, and at noon our course was W. S. W. the wind N. At four in the afternoon the fog cleared away, but the weather was cloudy, and we had several showers of snow; the thermometer varying from $42 \frac{1}{2}$ deg. to 35 deg. At twelve our soundings increased to twenty-five fathom.

We had open cloudy weather the next day (Aug. 24th), with fresh breezes from the N. W. our course as yesterday. At eight our depth of water was twenty fathom, with a sandy bottom, and our longitude about 190 deg. 25 min. E. At noon our latitude was 69 deg. 30 min. N. and in the afternoon we had several showers of snow, and observed a swell from the W. N. W. At eight we had thirty fathoms.

At three in the morning, we tacked and stood S. by W. the wind W. by S. and at five saw the appearance of land to the S. E. which we immediately stood for,

for, but soon after discovered it to be only a fog-bank, so resumed our former course. At six the wind shifted to the S. W. our course being W. N. W. and at eight we got twenty-nine fathoms, with a muddy bottom. In the afternoon we had fresh gales from the W. S. W. and at six passed some drift wood. At eight our soundings were twenty-eight fathoms.

The wind shifted in the course of the night to N. N. W. our course being W. and W. by S. At six (Aug. 26th), we had some land birds about the ship, and at eight saw the ice from the mast-head extending from N. by E. to N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. our longitude being 184 deg. 2 min. E. At noon our latitude was 69 deg. 38 min. N. the ice then bearing from N. E. by N. to N. by W. distant about four or five miles; and our course being W. by S. with the wind at N. N. W. At six, the wind coming round to the south-eastward, we hauled off the ice, being not more than

half a mile distant from it. At eight we tacked ship, and stood to the N. E. the extremes of the ice bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ N. N. E. and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. our soundings being twenty-six fathoms.

At four in the morning (Aug. 27th), we tacked and stood to the S. W. having fresh gales from the S. S. E. attended with rain. At one in the afternoon, saw the ice from W. S. W. to N. W. our soundings being twenty-six fathom, with a muddy bottom. At half past five it came on thick and foggy, and soon after we had rain. We also saw several morfes or sea-horses, and many small birds, which we supposed to be the *tringa lobata* of Linnæus. At seven, being near the ice, our boats were got out to make another attack upon the sea-horses, which though not very palatable, were still preferable to salt provisions, and they besides afforded us a good stock of blubber, which we afterwards found of singular service to us, as our stock of oil must otherwise have been

been all exhausted, without the possibility of renewing it. They returned at nine, but were obliged to leave the major part of what they had killed behind, as it came on foggy, and they were apprehensive of losing the ships, as well as being enclosed by the ice. At twelve we tacked and stood to the westward, the wind being N. N. W. and the weather thick and foggy.

The next morning at five, we tacked ship, and pursued a N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. course, having light breezes from the W. by N. and much loose ice about. From eight till noon it was nearly calm, during which time most of our boats were employed in killing sea-horses, which were in this part numerous beyond imagination. We observed many of their young, which they are remarkably careful of, and will defend to the utmost: upon the least appearance of danger they embrace them with their fore feet, and plunge into the water. Our people killed several of them, but the old

ones would not quit the boats till they were destroyed also; and once they were very near staving the Discovery's small cutter with their enormous teeth. At four the ice extended from N. to S. S. W. our course being S. with the wind E. S. E. At half past five we tacked, and stood to to the N. E. not being able to clear the ice upon the other tack, the eastern extremity of which bore S. by W. distant about one mile, and extended a considerable distance to the S. W. At seven it blew pretty fresh, and at eight we got down top-gallant-yards, and reefed our top-sails; our soundings were twenty-six fathom. At twelve our course was E. N. E. the ice, which we were very near, bearing N. W. The thermometer to-day was as low as 31 deg.

The next day (Aug. 29th), we had dark cloudy weather, with moderate gales from the W. N. W. and N. W. our course being S. W. At four the ice bore from N. to W. by S. and at eight there
fell

fell several showers of small rain, attended with frequent thick fogs. At nine, our longitude being nearly 186 deg. 18 min. E. we saw land, being part of the continent of Asia, bearing from S. S. W. to S. W. our soundings at this time were twenty-three fathoms, with a sandy bottom. At noon, our latitude by account was 68 deg. 46 min. N. when the extremes of the land bore from S. 55 deg. E. five miles distant, to N. 85 deg. W. three leagues distant, the nearest part bearing S. by W. about two miles, our soundings being eight fathom. We soon after tacked, and stood to the N. N. E. the wind N. W. The land to the eastward was low and level, that behind it moderately high, with little or no snow, but the whole as barren as can well be conceived: we did not observe the least ice upon or near the shore. At two we tacked and stood W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. At four we had showers of small rain, our soundings were fifteen, and at five twelve fathom,

thoms. At six tacked again, and proceeded in a N. E. by N. direction, the extremes of the land bearing S. E. and W. S. W. our distance off shore about three miles. At ten we brought-to, main-top-sail to the mast, for the night.

At two the next morning (Aug. 30th), we bore away and made sail, our course E. the wind N. N. W. the weather dark and gloomy, with continued showers of snow. At eight, our soundings were twenty fathoms, and at ten saw the land bearing S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. At eleven, the weather being clearer, we saw the extremes of it, which bore S. E. by E. and W. by N. our soundings regularly decreasing as we approached it, from twenty to ten fathoms, the nearest part being about three miles distant. It was of a very moderate elevation, and almost entirely covered with snow, which had fallen in the course of the day. We soon after altered our course to S. E. and at noon the land extended from W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. to E. S. E.

our soundings fourteen fathoms. At one in the afternoon our course was N. E. by E. the wind N. by W. At four our depth of water was fifteen fathom, and at six it shoaled to ten, on which account we hauled off. At eight the extremes bore W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. the nearest part being about six miles distant. At half past eleven we hauled the wind, and stood off for the night, our course being N. E. the wind N. N. W.

We bore away again to E. N. E. at two in the morning, and at four the land bore S. E. by E. and S. W. by W. our distance from the nearest part being four leagues. At six we bore away to E. by S. and at eight we had twenty-two fathom; the eastern extreme appeared like an island, but we afterwards found that it was connected with the main by low land, and projected considerably from it. This part captain Cook called East Cape. At noon it was hazy and cloudy over the land; our latitude observed was 67 deg.

38 min. N. At four the eastermost land in sight bore S. 9 leagues distant, and the East Cape N. 80 deg. W. three leagues. At half past five saw more land bearing S. 77 deg. E. so hauled farther off, our soundings being twelve fathom. At twelve it became squally with showers of sleet, our depth of water being thirteen fathom. In the course of the day we saw great numbers of brown sheerwaters, and some puffins and sea parrots.

The next day (Sept. 1st.) we had open cloudy weather, with slight showers of sleet. At half past two in the morning, we tacked and stood N. E. by E. At six we observed large flocks of birds flying past us, and at eight our soundings were sixteen fathom, with a black sandy bottom, the extremes of the land bearing S. E. by E. and S. W. our distance from shore being between three and four leagues. At four in the afternoon we were within seven miles of the land, which was moderately high and level, and without those

irregular summits so frequent on the American coast; we did not however see the least appearance of trees.

Early the next morning we bore away to E. by N. the wind N. W. by N. and at four we had fresh breezes, with frequent showers of snow. At six, we saw some distant land to the eastward, appearing like an island, which bore S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. We had many whales about, and variety of sea-birds, such as sheerwaters, fulmars, arctic and other gulls, and numbers of the scalloped-toad sandpipers (*tringa lobata*, Lin.) Our observed latitude was 66 deg. 40 min. N. and our soundings twenty-one fathom. At three in the afternoon, we saw more land, bearing S. 72 deg. E. and at ten were standing round the eastermost part of the continent, near the spot we anchored off on the 10th of August, our course E. S. E. Part of the fore and the whole of the afternoon were very pleasant: the land, as we proceeded farther to the southward, became

became in general more lofty and elevated, but still very regular, with many low and long extended plains, which were well clothed with herbs and plants of various kinds.

Our weather the next day was clear and pleasant, with a fine breeze from the N. W. our course being S. S. W. At eight we were abreast of the place we stopped at on August the 10th, the north point of the road bearing S. 64 deg. W. four miles distant. The wind being fair, captain Cook pursued his course, and continued to trace the land, which now made a considerable bend to the south-westward. By the help of our glasses, we saw two or three towns as we passed along, but none of the inhabitants would venture out to us. We had many birds about, and a hawk flew by the ships. Our latitude to-day was 65 deg. 31 min. N. At two in the afternoon, we observed a small drain of the tide from the N. E. At four, the two points of the road bore

bore N. 10 deg. E. and N. 40 deg. W. and the southermost land in sight S. 22 deg. W. At twelve, we hauled the wind, our course E. by N.

In the morning early (September 4th), we bore away again as usual, our course being N. W. by W. At eight, we had no ground at twenty-five fathom; but at eleven shoaled from twelve to seven fathom, and soon after to five; we directly hauled off, and our soundings became gradually deeper. At noon, we saw a spit of low land, running off from the southern extreme, which bore S. by W. As we approached this, our depth of water became less. Our latitude was 64 deg. 39 min. N. At three in the afternoon, we bore away for the American continent, our course S. S. E. the wind N. by W. and N. N. W. At four, the southermost land in sight bore S. 46 deg. W. and at six S. 51 deg. W. At nine, we hauled the wind, our course being E. by N.

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