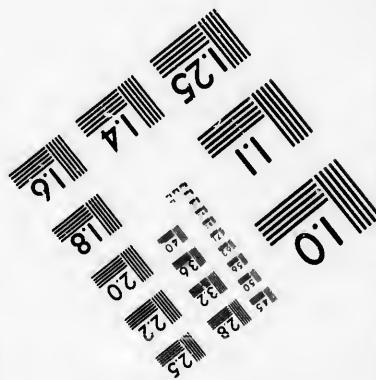
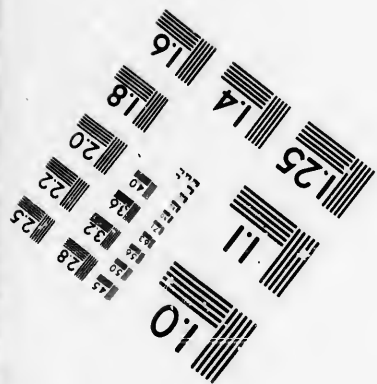
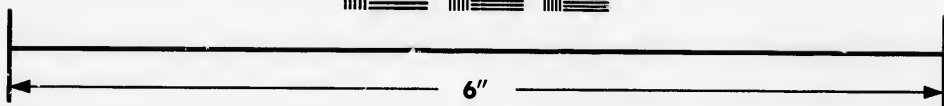
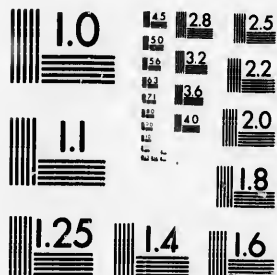


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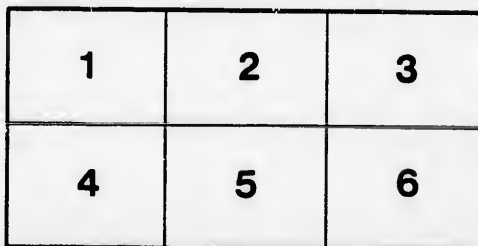
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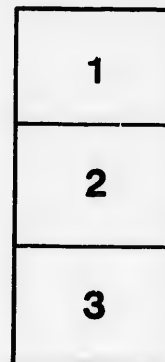
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CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, F. R. S.

CAPTAIN COOK'S

THIRD AND LAST
VOYAGE

TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN,

IN THE YEARS
1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 AND 1780.

Faithfully abridged from the Quarto Edition,

PUBLISHED
BY ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY;

DUBLIN;

PRINTED BY T. M'DONNELL,
NO. 50, ESSEX-STREET.

1801.

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
Captain *JAMES COOK*;

Written by Captain KING.

HE was born near Whitby in Yorkshire, in 1727, and at the usual age was placed as an apprentice to a shopkeeper; not approving of that situation, he engaged himself for nine years to the master of a vessel in the coal trade. In 1755, at the commencement of the war, he entered into the navy on board the *Eagle*, where Sir Hugh Palliser, the commander, discovering his merit, soon placed him on the quarter deck.

He was engaged in most of the busy and active scenes in North America: yet he found time to read Euclid, and supply the deficiencies of an early education. Sir Charles Saunders, at the siege of Quebec, committed to his care services of the first importance. Lord Colville, and Sir Charles, both patronized him; and by their recommendation, he was appointed to survey the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the

coasts of Newfoundland. In 1757, Sir Edward Hawke fixed upon him to command an expedition of discovery to the South Seas, and for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus.

From this period, as his services are too well known to require a recital here, so his reputation has proportionably advanced to a height too great to be affected by my panegyrick.

The constitution of his body was robust, inured to labour, and capable of undergoing the severest hardships. His stomach bore, without difficulty, the coarsest and most ungrateful food. Indeed, temperance in him was scarcely a virtue; so great was the indifference with which he submitted to every kind of self-denial. The qualities of his mind were of the same hardy, vigorous kind with those of his body. His courage was cool and determined, and accompanied with an admirable presence of mind in the moment of danger. His manners were plain and unaffected. His temper might perhaps have been justly blamed, as subject to hastiness and passion, had not these been disarmed by a disposition the most benevolent and humane.

Such were the outlines of Captain Cook's character; but its most distinguishing feature was, that unremitting perseverance in the pursuit of his object, which was not only superior to the opposition of dangers, and the pressure

of

of hardships, but even exempt from the want of ordinary relaxation.

Perhaps no science ever received greater additions from the labours of a single man, than geography has done from those of Captain Cook. In his first voyage to the South Seas, he discovered the Society Islands; determined the insularity of New Zealand; discovered the straits which separate the two islands, and are called after his name; and made a complete survey of both. He afterwards explored the Eastern coast of New Holland, hitherto unknown; an extent of upward of two thousand miles.

In his second expedition, he resolved the great problem of a Southern Continent; having traversed that hemisphere, in such a manner; as not to leave a possibility of its existence, unless near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage, he discovered New Caledonia, the largest Island in the Southern Pacific, except New Zealand; the island of Georgia, and an unknown coast, which he named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the Southern hemisphere; and having twice visited the tropical seas, he settled the situations of the old, and made several new discoveries.

But the voyage we are now relating, is distinguished above all the rest, by the extent and importance of its discoveries. Besides several
smaller

smaller Islands in the Southern Pacific, he discovered, to the North of the equinoctial line, the group called the Sandwich Islands; which, from their situation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of consequence, in the system of European Navigation, than any other discovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the Western coast of America, containing an extent of three thousand five hundred miles; ascertained the proximity of the two great continents of Asia and America; passed the straits between them, and surveyed the coast, on each side, to such a height of Northern latitude, as to demonstrate the impracticability of a passage, in that hemisphere, from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, either by an Eastern or a Western course. In short, if we except the sea of Amur, and the Japanese Archipelago, which still remain imperfectly known to Europeans, he has completed the hydrography of the habitable globe.

As a navigator, his services were not perhaps less splendid; certainly not less important and meritorious. The method which he discovered, and so successfully pursued, of preserving the health of seamen, forms a new æra in navigation, and will transmit his name to future ages, amongst the friends and benefactors of mankind.

That dreadful disorder the scurvy, which is peculiar to long voyages, and whose ravages have marked the tracks of discoverers with circumstances

circumstances almost too shocking to relate, must, without exercising an unwarrantable tyranny over the lives of our seamen, have proved an insuperable obstacle to the prosecution of such enterprizes. It was reserved for Captain Cook to shew the world, by repeated trials, that voyages might be protracted to the unusual length of three or even four years, in unknown regions, and under every change and rigour of climate, not only without affecting the health, but even without diminishing the probability of life, in the smallest degree. The method he pursued has been fully explained by himself in a paper which was read before the Royal Society, in the year 1776.

CAPTAIN KING concludes his account of this extraordinary man, whose death cannot be sufficiently lamented, in the following words:— Having given the most faithful account I have been able to collect, both from my own observation, and the relation of others, of the death of my ever-honoured friend, and also of his character and services, I shall now leave his memory to the gratitude and admiration of posterity; accepting, with a melancholy satisfaction, the honour, which the loss of him hath procured me, of seeing my name joined with his; and of testifying that affection and respect for his memory, which, whilst he lived, it was no less my inclination, than my constant study to shew him.

A VOYAGE

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

PART I.

*Transactions from the Commencement of the Voyage in
February 1776, to quitting New Zealand
in February 1777.*

CAPTAIN COOK and *Captain Clerke* received their commissions for making Discoveries in the *Northern Hemisphere*, in order to determine the position and extent of the West side of *North America*, its distance from *Asia*, and the practicability of a Northern passage to *Europe*.

Captain Cook was appointed to the command of his Majesty's sloop the *Resolution*, and *Captain Clerke* to that of the *Discovery*, a ship of three hundred tons burden, purchased into the service.

They immediately prepared for their voyage, by taking on board all the necessary stores, and a considerable quantity of iron tools and trinkets, which might enable them to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants of such countries as they might be fortunate enough to meet with; they also took some live stock, consisting of sheep, two cows with their calves, and a bull; they were likewise furnished with a quantity of European garden seeds, which could not fail of being valuable presents to the new discovered islands.

As they were to touch at *Otaheite*, in their way to the intended scene of fresh operations, they were ordered to carry *Omai* back to his native country. He left London with a mixture of regret and satisfaction; when he talked of his friends in England, it was with difficulty he refrained from tears; but the instant the conversation turned to his own
country,

country, his eyes sparkled with joy. He was loaded with presents of considerable value by his Majesty, Lord Sandwich, Mr. Banks (now Sir Joseph) and other persons of distinction.

Several months were spent in preparation for this long and important voyage; both the ships arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 30th of June; here they made a short stay to take in some additional provisions, to replace what had been expended, also a quantity of Port wine; and the petty officers and seamen received two months wages in advance. Contrary winds, and other circumstances of little consequence, prevented their clearing the channel till the 14th of July in the evening. There were on board the two ships 192 persons, officers included. Nothing material happened till the 1st of August, when they arrived off Teneriffe.

† Whilst we were standing in for the land, the weather being perfectly clear, we had an opportunity of seeing the celebrated Pico of Teneriffe. But I own I was much disappointed in my expectation with respect to its appearance. It is, certainly, far from equalling the noble figure of Pico, one of the Western Isles which I have seen; though its perpendicular height may be greater. This circumstance, perhaps, arises from its being surrounded by other very high hills; whereas Pico stands without a rival.

Behind the city of Santa Cruz, the country rises gradually, and is of a moderate height. Beyond this, to the South Westward, it becomes higher, and continues to rise towards the Pic, which, from the road, appears but little higher than the surrounding hills. From thence it seems to decrease, though not suddenly, as far as the eye can reach.

To

† *This account is, in general, given in the words of Captain Cook, till his death; afterwards in those of Captain King.*

To the E. of Santa Cruz, the Island appears perfectly barren. Ridges of hills run towards the sea; between which ridges are deep valleys, terminating at mountains or hills that run across, and are higher than the former.

In the forenoon of the 1st of August, after we had anchored in the road, I went on shore to one of these valleys, with an intention to reach the top of the remoter hills, which seemed covered with wood; but time would not allow me to get farther than their foot.

The city of Santa Cruz, though not large, is tolerably well built. Most of the laborious work in this island is performed by mules; oxen are also employed. In my walks and excursions I saw some hawks, parrots which are natives of the island, the sea swallow or tern, sea gulls, partridges, wagtails, swallows, martins, black-birds, and Canary-birds, in large flocks. There are also lizards of the common, and another sort; some insects, as locusts; and three or four sorts of dragon flies.

How much the temperature of the air varies here, I myself could sensibly perceive, only in riding from Santa Cruz up to Laguna, and you may ascend till the cold becomes intolerable. I was assured that no person could live comfortably within a mile of the perpendicular height of the Pic, after the month of August.

Although some smoke constantly issues from near the top of the Pic, they have had no earthquake or eruption of a volcano since 1704, when the port of Garrachica, where much of their trade was formerly carried on, was destroyed.

Their trade, indeed, must be considered as very considerable; for they reckon that forty thousand pipes of wine are annually made; the greatest part of which is either consumed in the island, or made
into

into brandy, and sent to the Spanish West Indies. The corn they raise is, in general, insufficient to maintain the inhabitants.

They make a little silk; but unless we reckon the filtering stones brought in great numbers from Grand Canary, the wine is the only considerable article of the foreign commerce of Teneriffe.

None of the race of inhabitants found here when the Spaniards discovered the Canaries now remain a distinct people, having intermarried with the Spanish settlers; but their descendants are known, from their being remarkably tall, large boned, and strong. The men are, in general, of a tawny colour, and the women have a pale complexion, entirely destitute of that bloom which distinguishes our Northern beauties. They are a decent and very civil people, retaining that grave cast which distinguishes those of their country from other European nations.

We weighed anchor on the 4th of August, and proceeded on our voyage.

On the 8th of October in the evening, one of those birds which sailors call noddies, settled on our rigging. It is said these birds never fly far from land. We knew of none nearer the station we were in than Gough's or Richmond Island, from which our distance could not be less than one hundred leagues. But it must be observed that the Atlantic Ocean, to the S. of this latitude, has been but little frequented; so that there may be more islands there than we are acquainted with.

On the 18th of October, we arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

As soon as we had saluted, I went on shore, accompanied by some of my officers, and waited on the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Fiscal, and the Commander of the troops. These gentlemen received me with the greatest civility; and

and the Governor, in particular, promised me every assistance that the place afforded.

In the morning of the 10th of November, the Discovery arrived in the bay. Captain Clerke informed me that he had sailed from Plymouth on the 1st of August, and should have been with us here a week sooner, if the late gale of wind had not blown him off the coast. Upon the whole he was seven days longer in his passage from England than we had been. He had the misfortune to lose one of his marines, by falling overboard.

I added here to my original stock of cattle, by purchasing two young bulls, two heifers, two young stone horses, two mares, two rams, several ewes and goats, and some rabbits and poultry. All of them were intended for New Zealand, Otaheite, and the neighbouring islands.

Having given Captain Clerke a copy of my instructions, and an order directing him how to proceed in case of separation, in the morning of the 30th we repaired on board. At five in the afternoon we weighed, and stood out of the bay.

We continued our course to the S. E. with a very strong gale from the W. followed by a mountainous sea; which made the ship roll and tumble exceedingly, and gave us a great deal of trouble to preserve the cattle we had on board. Notwithstanding all our care, several goats, especially the males, died; and some sheep.

Nothing very interesting happened till the 26th of January, when we arrived at Van Diemen's Land; where, as soon as we had anchored in Adventure Bay, I ordered the boats to be hoisted out, for furnishing ourselves with the necessary supplies.

In the evening, we drew the seine at the head of the bay, and, at one haul, caught a great quantity

of

of fish. Most of them were of that sort known to seamen by the name of elephant fish.

In the afternoon next day, we were agreeably surpris'd, at the place where we were cutting wood, with a visit from some of the natives; eight men and a boy. They were quite naked, and wore no ornaments unless we consider as such, and as a proof of their love of finery, some large punctures or ridges rais'd on different parts of their bodies, some in straight, and others in curved lines.

They were of common stature, but rather slender. Their skin was black, and also their hair, which was as woolly as that of any native of Guinea; but they were not distinguished by remarkably thick lips, nor flat noses. On the contrary, their features were far from being disagreeable. They had pretty good eyes, and their teeth were tolerably even, but very dirty. Most of them had their hair and beards smeared with a red ointment; and some had their faces also painted with the same composition. We made them some presents; but on shewing them the effect of our arms, and firing a musket, notwithstanding all our persuasion, they instantly fled to the woods. Immediately after their retreat, judging that their fears would prevent their remaining near enough to observe what was passing, I order'd two pigs, being a boar and a sow, to be carried about a mile within the woods, at the head of the bay.

On the 29th, we had scarce landed, when, about twenty of the natives, men and boys, join'd us, without expressing the least sign of fear or distrust. There was one of this company conspicuously deformed; and who was not more distinguishable by the hump upon his back, than by the drollery of his gestures, and the seeming humour of his speeches, which he was very fond of exhibiting, as we suppos'd, for our entertainment. But, unfortunately,

we could not understand him; the language spoken here being wholly unintelligible to us. It appeared to me to be different from that spoken by the inhabitants of the more northern parts of this country, whom I met with in my first voyage; which is not extraordinary, since those we now saw, and those we then visited, differ in many other respects.

Some of our present groupe wore loose, round their necks, three or four folds of small cord, made of the fur of some animal; and others of them had a narrow slip of the *kangaroo* skin tied round their ancles. I gave to each of them a string of beads and a medal, which I thought they received with some satisfaction. They seemed to set no value on iron, or iron tools. Their habitations were little sheds or hovels, built of sticks, and covered with bark. We could also perceive evident signs of their sometimes taking up their abode in the trunks of large trees, which had been hollowed out by fire, most probably for this very purpose.

Shortly after several women and children made their appearance. These females wore a *kangaroo* skin tied over the shoulders, and round the waist. But its only use seemed to be, to support their children when carried on their backs; for it did not cover those parts which most nations conceal; being in all other respects as naked as the men, and as black, and their bodies marked with scars in the same manner. But in this they differed from the men, that though their hair was of the same colour, some of them had their heads completely shorn; in others this operation had been performed only on one side, while the rest of them had all the upper part of the head shorn close, leaving a circle of hair all round, somewhat like the tonsure of the Romish ecclesiastics. Many of the children had fine features, and were thought pretty; but the persons of the women,

women, especially those advanced in years, appeared less favourable. However, some of the gentlemen belonging to the Discovery paid their addresses, and made liberal offers of presents, which were rejected with great disdain; either from a sense of virtue, or the fear of displeasing their men. That this gallantry was not very agreeable to the latter, is certain; for an elderly man, as soon as he observed it, ordered all the women and children to retire.

The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of *opossum*, about twice the size of a large rat; and is, most probably, the male of that species found at Endeavour River. It is of a dusky colour above, tinged with a brown or rusty cast, and whitish below. About a third of the tail towards its tip, is white, and bare underneath; by which it probably hangs on the branches of trees, as it climbs these, and lives on berries. The *kangaroo*, another animal found farther N. in New Holland, without all doubt also inhabits here, as the natives we met with had some pieces of their skins. There are several sorts of birds, but all so scarce and shy, that they are evidently harassed by the natives, who, perhaps draw much of their substance from them. — Some pretty large blackish snakes were seen in the woods; and we killed a large, hitherto unknown, lizard, fifteen inches long and six round, elegantly clouded with black and yellow; besides a small sort, of a brown gilded colour above, and rusty below. Insects, though not numerous, are here in considerable variety. Amongst them are grasshoppers, butterflies, and several sorts of small moths, finely variegated. The sea affords as great a variety as the land. The inhabitants of Adventure Bay had little of that fierce or wild appearance common to people in their situation; but, on the contrary, seemed mild and cheerful, without reserve or jealousy.

lousy of strangers. With respect to personal activity or genius, we can say but little of either. Their colour is a dull black, and not quite so deep as that of the African Negroes. Their hair is perfectly woolly. Their noses, though not flat, are broad and full; their eyes are of a middling size, with the white less clear than in us; and though not remarkably quick or piercing, such as give a frank cheerful cast to the whole countenance. Their teeth are broad, but not equal nor well set; and, either from nature or from dirt, not of so true a white as is usual among people of a black colour. Their mouths are rather wide.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 30th of January, a light breeze springing up at W. we weighed anchor, and put to sea from Adventure Bay, and pursued our course to the E.

On the 10th of February, at four in the afternoon, we discovered the land of New Zealand. The part we saw proved to be Rock's Point, and bore S.E. by S. about eight or nine leagues distant.

We had not been long at anchor in Queen Charlotte Sound before several canoes, filled with natives, came along-side of the ships; but very few of them would venture on board; which appeared the more extraordinary, as I was well known to them all.—This shyness was to be accounted for only on this supposition, that they were apprehensive we had revisited their country, in order to revenge the death of Captain Furneaux's people.

On the 13th we set up two tents, one from each ship, on the same spot where we had pitched them formerly. The observatories were at the same time erected. During the course of this day a great number of families came from different parts of the coast and took up their residence close to us; so that there was not a spot in the cove where a hut could
be

be put up, that was not occupied by them, except the place where we had fixed our little encampment.

Besides the natives who took up their abode close to us, we were occasionally visited by others of them, whose residence was not far off; and by some who lived more remote. Their articles of commerce were, curiosities and fish.

Having got on board as much hay and grass as we judged sufficient to serve the cattle till our arrival at Otahete, and having completed the wood and water of both ships, on the 24th we weighed anchor, and stood out of the cove.

While we were unmooring and getting under sail, many of the natives came to take their leave of us, or rather to obtain, if they could, some additional presents from us before we left them. Accordingly, I gave to Matahouah and Tomatongaucoranic, two of their chiefs, two pigs, a boar and a sow. They made me a promise not to kill them; though I must own I put no great faith in this. The animals which Captain Furneaux sent on shore here, and which soon after fell into the hands of the natives, I was now told were all dead; but I was afterwards informed, that Tiratou, a chief, had a great many cocks and hens in his possession, and one of the fows.

For some time before we arrived at New Zealand, Omai had expressed a desire to take one of the natives with him to his own country. We had not been there many days, before he had an opportunity of being gratified in this; for a youth about seventeen or eighteen years of age, named Taweiharooa, offered to accompany him. Finding that he was fixed in his resolution to go with us, and having learnt that he was the only son of a deceased Chief, I told his mother that, in all probability, he would never return, but this made no impression
on

on either; for when she returned the next morning, to take her last farewell of him, all the time she was on board she remained quite cheerful, and went away wholly unconcerned. Another youth, about ten years of age, accompanied him as a servant, named Kokoa; he was presented to me by his own father, who stripped him, and left him naked as he was born; indeed he seemed to part with him with perfect indifference.

From my own observations, and from the information of Taweiharooa and others, it appears to me that the New Zealanders must live under perpetual apprehensions of being destroyed by each other; there being few of their tribes that have not, as they think, sustained wrongs from some other tribe, which they are continually upon the watch to revenge; and, perhaps, the desire of a good meal may be no small incitement. Their method of executing their horrible designs, is by stealing upon the adverse party in the night; and if they find them unguarded they kill all indiscriminately, not even sparing the women and children. When the massacre is completed, they either feast themselves on the spot, or carry off as many of the dead bodies as they can, and devour them at home with acts of brutality too shocking to be described. One hardly ever finds a New Zealander off his guard, either by night or by day; indeed, no other man can have such powerful motives to be vigilant, as the preservation both of body and of soul depends upon it. For, according to their system of belief, the soul of the man whose flesh is devoured by the enemy, is doomed to a perpetual fire, whilst the soul of the man whose body has been rescued from those who killed him, as well as the souls of all who die a natural death, ascend to the habitations of the Gods.

Polygamy is allowed among these people; and

it is not uncommon for a man to have two or three wives.

No people can have a quicker sense of an injury done to them, and none are more ready to resent it. But, at the same time, they will take an opportunity of being insolent when they think there is no danger of punishment.

PART II.

From leaving New Zealand in February 1777, to their Arrival at Otahite in July following.

ON the 25th of February we sailed from New Zealand, and had no sooner lost sight of the land than our two young adventurers repented heartily of the step they had taken. All the soothing encouragement we could think of, availed but little. They wept both in public and in private; and made their lamentations in a kind of song, which was expressive of their praises of their country. Thus they continued for many days, but at length their native country and their friends were forgot; and they appeared to be as firmly attached to us, as if they had been born amongst us.

On the 29th of March, at ten in the morning, as we were standing to the N. E. the Discovery made the signal of seeing land. We saw it from the mast head almost the same moment, bearing N. E. by E. We soon discovered it to be an island of no great extent.

We presently found it was inhabited, and saw several people, armed with clubs and spears, on a point of the land we had passed. Most of them appeared naked, except having a sort of girdle, which, being brought up between the thighs, covered that part of the body. But some of them had pieces of cloth of different colours, white, striped, or chequered, which they wore as a garment,

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thrown about their shoulders; and almost all of them had a white wrapper about their heads, not much unlike a turban. They were of a tawny colour, and of a middling stature.

At this time, a small canoe was launched in a great hurry from the further end of the beach, and a man getting into it, put off, as with a view to reach the ship. On perceiving this, I brought to, that we might receive the visit; but the man's resolution failing, he soon returned toward the beach, where after some time, another man joined him in the canoe, and then they both paddled toward us. One of them, whose name was Mourooa, being asked how he came by a scar on his forehead, told us that it was the consequence of a wound he had got in fighting with the people of an island, which lies to the N.E. who sometimes came to invade them. They afterward took hold of a rope; still, however, they would not venture on board, but told Omai, who understood them pretty well, that their countrymen on shore had given them this caution, at the same time directing them to enquire from whence our ship came, and to learn the name of the Captain. On our part, we inquired the name of the island, which they called *Mangya* or *Mangeta*; and sometimes added to it *Nooe, nai, nairwa*. The name of their Chief, they said, was *Orooaeka*.

We now stood off and on, and as soon as the ships were in a proper station, about ten o'clock, I ordered two boats, one of them from the Discovery, to sound the coast, and to endeavour to find a landing-place. With this view I went in one of them myself, taking with me such articles to give the natives as I thought might serve to gain their goodwill. I had no sooner put off from the ship, than the canoe, with the two men, which had left us not long before, paddled towards my boat; and, having

having come along-side, Mouroua stepped into her without being asked, and without a moment's hesitation. Omai, who was with me, was ordered to inquire of him where we could land, and he directed us to two different places. But I saw, with regret, that the attempt could not be made at either place, unless at the risk of having our boats filled with water, or even staved to pieces; nor were we more fortunate in our search for anchorage; for we could find no bottom till within a cable's-length of the breakers. There we met with from forty to twenty fathoms depth, over sharp coral rocks; so that anchoring would have been attended with much more danger than landing.

Thus we were obliged to leave, unvisited, from the want of any safe anchorage, this fine island, which seemed capable of supplying all our wants.

As the inhabitants seemed to be both numerous and well fed, such articles of provision as the island produces must be in great plenty. It might, however, be a matter of curiosity to know, particularly, their method of subsistence; for Mouroua told us, that they had no animals, as hogs and dogs, both which, however, they had heard of; but acknowledged they had plantains, bread-fruit, and taro.—The only birds we saw were some white egg-birds, terns, and noddies; and one white heron, on the shore.

After leaving Mangeea, on the afternoon of the 30th, we continued our course N. all that night, and till noon on the 31st; when we again saw land, in the direction of N. E. by N. distant eight or ten leagues; and next morning, at eight o'clock, we got abreast of its N. end. Soon after, we observed some canoes coming off to the ships, and one of them directed its course to the Resolution. In it was a hog, with some plantains and cocoa nuts, for

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which the people who brought them demanded a dog from us, and refused every other thing that we offered in exchange. To gratify these people, Omai parted with a favourite dog he had brought from England; and with this acquisition they departed highly satisfied. The people in these canoes were of the same description with those of *Mangeea*.

I dispatched Mr. Gore with three boats, two from the *Resolution* and one from the *Discovery*. Two of the natives who had been on board accompanied him, and Omai went with him in his boat as an interpreter. Some of the islanders, now and then, came off to the ships in their canoes, with a few cocoa nuts, which they exchanged for whatever was offered to them. These occasional visits served to lessen my solicitude about our people who had landed. Though we could get no information from our visitors, yet their venturing on board seemed to imply, at least, that their countrymen on shore had not made an improper use of the confidence put in them. At length, a little before sun-set, we had the satisfaction of seeing the boats put off; when they got on board, the transactions of the day were now fully reported to me by Mr. Anderson:

“We were conducted from the beach amidst a crowd of people, who flocked with very eager curiosity to look at us; and would have prevented our proceeding, had not some men, who seemed to have authority, dealt blows, with little distinction, amongst them, to keep them off. We were then led up an avenue of cocoa-palms; and soon came to a number of men, arranged in two rows, armed with clubs. After walking a little way among these, we found a person who seemed a Chief, sitting on the ground cross-legged, cooling himself with a sort of triangular fan, made from a leaf of the cocoa-palm. In his ears were large bunches of beautiful

beautiful red feathers; but he had no other mark to distinguish him from the rest of the people, though they all obeyed him.

We proceeded still amongst the men armed with clubs, and came to a second Chief, who sat fanning himself, and ornamented as the first. In the same manner we were conducted to a third Chief.

In a few minutes, we saw, at a small distance, about twenty young women, ornamented as the Chiefs, with red feathers, engaged in a dance, which they performed to a slow and serious air, sung by them all. Their motions and song were performed in exact concert. In general they were rather stout than slender, with black hair flowing in ringlets down the neck, and of an olive complexion. Their eyes were of a deep black, and each countenance expressed a degree of complacency and modesty, peculiar to the sex in every part of the world; but perhaps more conspicuous here, where Nature presented us with her productions in the fullest perfection, unbiassed in sentiment by custom, or unrestrained in manner by art. Their shape and limbs were elegantly formed. Their dress consisted only of a piece of glazed cloth, fastened about the waist, and scarcely reaching so low as the knees.

A young hog that had been dressed, was set before us, of which we were desired to eat. Our appetites, however, had failed, from the fatigue of the day; and though we did eat a little to please them, it was without satisfaction to ourselves.

It being now near sun-set, we told them it was time to go on board. This they allowed; and sent down to the beach the remainder of the victuals that had been dressed, to be carried with us to the ships. They put us on board our boats, with the cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other provisions, which they had brought; and we rowed to the ships, very

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well pleased that we had at last got out of the hands of our troublesome masters.

We regretted much, that our restrained situation gave us so little opportunity of making observations on the country.

We could observe, that except a few, those we had hitherto seen on board, were of the lower class. For a great number of those we now met with, had a superior dignity in their air, and were of a much whiter cast. In general their hair was long, black, and of a most luxuriant growth. Many of the young men were perfect models in shape, of a complexion as delicate as that of the women, and, to appearance, of a disposition as amiable.

The wife of one of the Chiefs appeared with her child, laid in a piece of red cloth, which had been presented to her husband; and seemed to carry it with great tenderness, suckling it much after the manner of our women. Another Chief introduced his daughter, who was young and beautiful; but appeared with all the timidity natural to the sex.

If it had not been for the terrible ideas these people conceived of the guns of our ships, from setting fire to some cartridges of powder before them, and explaining its effects, it was thought that they would have detained the gentlemen all night. For Omai assured them, that if he and his companions did not return on board the same day, they might expect that I would fire upon the island.

Light airs and calms having prevailed, by turns, all the night of the 3d of April, the Easterly swell had carried the ships some distance from Wateoo, before day-break. But as I had failed in my object of procuring some effectual supply, I quitted it without regret, and steered for the neighbouring island.

With a gentle breeze at E. we got up with it before ten o'clock in the morning, and I immediately

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dispatched Mr. Gore, with two boats, to endeavour to get some food for our cattle. As there seemed to be no inhabitants here to obstruct our taking away whatever we might think proper, our boats no sooner reached the W. side of the island, but they ventured in, and Mr. Gore and his party got safe on shore.

The supply obtained here consisted of about a hundred cocoa nuts for each ship; we also got for our cattle some grass, and a quantity of the leaves and branches of young cocoa trees, and of the *wharra* tree, as it is called at Otaheite.

The only birds seen here were a beautiful cuckoo, of a chestnut brown, variegated with black, which was shot. And upon the shore, were some egg-birds; a small sort of curlew; blue and white herons; and great numbers of noddies; which last, at this time, laid their eggs, a little farther up, on the ground.

One of our people caught a lizard, of a most forbidding aspect, though small, running up a tree; and many of another sort were seen.

As soon as the boats were hoisted in, I made sail again to the N. Although Hervey's Island, discovered in 1773, was not above fifteen leagues distant, yet we did not get sight of it till day-break in the morning. As we drew near it, at eight o'clock, we observed several canoes put off toward the ships. This was a sight that, indeed, surpris'd me, as no signs of inhabitants were seen when the island was first discovered; which might be owing to a pretty brisk wind that then blew, and prevented their canoes venturing out, as the ships passed to leeward; whereas now we were to windward. The people in these canoes, for none of them would venture on board, although they bartered some fish with us, seemed to differ as much in person as in disposition, from the natives of Watceoo, though the distance
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between the two islands is not very great. Their colour was of a deeper cast; and several had a fierce rugged aspect, resembling the natives of New Zealand. The shell of a pearl-oyster, polished, and hung about the neck, was the only ornamental fashion that we observed amongst them; for not one of them had adopted that mode of ornament, so generally prevalent amongst the natives of this Ocean, of puncturing or *tattooing* their bodies.

Though singular in this, we had the most unequivocal proofs of their being of the same common race; and their language approached still nearer to the dialect of Otahete than that of Wateoo or Mangea.

Finding here no safe anchorage for the ships, I now determined to bear away for the Friendly Islands, where I was sure of meeting with abundance of every thing that I wanted.

April the 7th, I steered W. by S. with a fine breeze E. I proposed to proceed first to Middleburgh, or Eooa; thinking, if the wind continued favourable, that we had food enough on board for the cattle, to last till we should reach that island. But, about noon next day, those faint breezes that had attended and retarded us so long, again returned; and I found it necessary to haul more to the N. to get into the latitude of Palmerston's and Savage Islands, discovered in 1774, during my last voyage; that, if necessity required, we might have recourse to them.

At length, at day-break, in the morning of the 13th, we saw Palmerston Island, bearing W. by S. distant about five leagues. However, we did not get up with it till eight o'clock the next morning. I then sent four boats to search for the most convenient landing-place.

About one o'clock one of the boats came on board, laden with scurvy-grass and young cocoa nut trees; which,

which, at this time was a feast for the cattle. Before evening I went ashore in a small boat, accompanied by Captain Clerke. Upon the bushes that front the sea, or even farther in, we found a great number of men of war birds, tropic birds, and two sorts of boobies, which, at this time, were laying their eggs, and so tame, that they suffered us to take them off with our hands. At one part of the reef, which looks into, or bounds the lake that is within, there was a large bed of coral, almost even with the surface, which afforded, perhaps, one of the most enchanting prospects that nature has any where produced. The sea was at this time quite unruffled; and the sun shining bright, exposed the various sorts of coral in the most beautiful order. But the appearance of these was still inferior to that of the multitude of fishes that glided gently along, seemingly with the most perfect security. The colours of the different sorts were the most beautiful that can be imagined; the yellow, blue, red, black, &c. far exceeding any thing that art can produce.

There were no traces of inhabitants having ever been here; if we except a small piece of a canoe that was found upon the beach.

Having got a sufficient supply by sun-set, I ordered every body on board. But having little or no wind, I determined to wait, and to employ the next day, by endeavouring to get some cocoa-nuts for our people from the next island to leeward, where we could observe that those trees were in much greater abundance than where we had already landed. With this view I kept standing off and on all night; and in the morning, between eight and nine o'clock, I went with the boats to the W. side of the island, and landed with little difficulty. I immediately set the people with me to work to gather cocoa-nuts, which we found in great abundance. Omai, who
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was with me, caught, with a scoop net, in a very short time, as much fish as served the whole party on shore for dinner, besides sending some to both ships. Here were also great abundance of birds, particularly men of war and tropic birds, so that we fed sumptuously. Upon the whole, we did not spend our time unprofitably at this last islet, which was near a half larger than the other, for we got there about twelve hundred cocoa-nuts, which were equally divided amongst the whole crew.

In the night between the 24th and 25th we passed Savage Island, which I had discovered in 1774. I steered for the S. and then hauled up for Annamooka. The weather being squally, with rain, I anchored, at the approach of night, in fifteen fathoms deep water, over a bottom of coral-sand and shells; Komango bearing N.W. about two leagues distant. — Soon after we had anchored, two canoes, the one with four, and the other with three men, paddled toward us, and came along-side without the least hesitation. They brought some cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, plantains, and sugar-cane, which they bartered with us for nails. Next morning, at four o'clock, I sent Lieutenant King, with two boats, to Komango, to procure refreshments, and at five made the signal to weigh, in order to ply up to Annamooka, the wind being unfavourable at N. W.

It was no sooner day-light than we were visited by six or seven canoes from different islands, bringing with them, besides fruit and roots, two pigs, several fowls, some large wood-pigeons, small rails, and large violet coloured coots. All these they exchanged with us for beads, nails, hatchets, &c. They had also other articles of commerce, such as pieces of their cloth, fish-hooks, small baskets, musical reeds, and some clubs, spears, and bows. Before mid day, Mr. King's boat returned with se-

vēn hogs, some fowls, a quantity of fruit and roots for ourselves, and some grass for the cattle. His party was very civilly treated at Komango. The inhabitants did not seem to be numerous; and their huts, which stood close to each other, within a plantain walk, were but indifferent. With Mr. King, came on board the Chief of the island, named Tooboulangee; and another, whose name was Taipa. They brought with them a hog, as a present to me, and promised more the next day.

At four o'clock next morning, I ordered a boat to be hoisted out, and sent the Master to sound the S.W. side of Annamooka. From his report I determined to anchor on the N. side of the island, where, during my last voyage, I had found a place fit both for watering and landing; we reached it that afternoon. The following day I went ashore, accompanied by Captain Clerke. Toobou, the Chief of the island, conducted me and Omai to his house. We found it situated on a pleasant spot, in the center of his plantation. While we were on shore we procured a few hogs, and some fruit, by bartering; and, before we got on board again, the ships were crowded with the natives; few of them coming empty handed, every necessary refreshment was now in the greatest plenty.

On the 6th, we were visited by a great Chief from Tongataboo, whose name was Feenou, and whom Taipa was pleased to introduce to us as King of all the Friendly Isles. All the natives paid their obedience to him, by bowing their heads as low as his feet, the soles of which they also touched with each hand, first with the palm, and then with the back part. There could be little room to suspect that a person, received with so much respect, could be any thing less than the King. In the afternoon, I went to pay this great man a visit, having first received a
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present of two fish from him, brought on board by one of his servants. As soon as I landed, he came up to me; he appeared to be about thirty years of age, tall, but thin, and had more of the European features than any I had yet seen here. After a short stay, our new visitor, and five or six of his attendants, accompanied me on board. I entertained, and gave suitable presents to them all. In the evening I attended them on shore in my boat, in which the Chief ordered three hogs to be put, as a return for the presents he had received from me.

Feenou, understanding that I meant to proceed directly to Tongataboo, importuned me strongly to alter this plan, to which he expressed as much aversion as if he had some particular interest to promote by diverting me from it. In preference to it, he warmly recommended an island, or rather a group of islands, called Hapae, lying to the N. E. There, he assured us, we could be supplied plentifully with every refreshment, in the easiest manner; and, to add weight to his advice, he engaged to attend us thither in person. He carried his point with me; and Hapae was made choice of for our next station.

To the N. and N. E. of Annamooka, and in the direct tract to Hapae, whither we were now bound, the sea is sprinkled with a great number of small isles.

At day-break in the morning of the 16th, with a gentle breeze at S. E. we steered N. E. for Hapae, which was now in sight. By the time we had anchored, the ships were filled with the natives. They brought from the shore, hogs, fowl, fruit and roots, which they exchanged for hatchets, knives, nails, beads, and cloth. I went on shore, accompanied by Omai and Feenou, landing at the N. part of Lefooga, a little to the right of the ships station. The Chief conducted me to a hut, situated close to the sea-beech, which I had seen brought thither but a few

few minutes before, for our reception. In this Feenou, Omai, and myself were seated. The other Chiefs, and the multitude, composed a circle, on the out-side, fronting us, and they also sat down. Tapia then harangued them, that during my stay, they must not steal any thing, nor molest me any other way; and that it was expected, they would bring hogs, fowls, fruit, &c. to the ships, where they would receive, in exchange for them, such and such things, which he enumerated. Having distributed a few presents, we returned to the ships.

Next morning early, Feenou came on board, to require my presence upon the island. I had not long been seated with Feenou where we had been the day before, before near a hundred of the natives appeared in sight, and advanced, laden with yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and sugar-canes. They deposited their burdens, in two heaps, or piles, upon our left, being the side they came from. Soon after arrived a great number of others from the right bearing the same kind of articles, which were collected into two piles upon that side; to these were tied two pigs, and six fowls; and to those upon the left, six pigs and two turtles. Earoupa seated himself before the several articles upon the left; and another Chief before those upon the right; they being, as I judged, the two Chiefs who had collected them, by order of Feenou, who seemed to be as implicitly obey'd here as he had been at Annamooka; and, in consequence of his commanding superiority over the Chiefs of Hapae, had laid this tax upon them for the present occasion. As soon as this magnificent collection of provisions was laid down in order, and disposed to the best advantage, the bearers of it joined the multitude, who formed a large circle round the whole. Presently after a number of men entered this circle, or area, before us, armed with clubs, made of the green branches of the cocoa

nut tree. These paraded about for a few minutes, and then retired; the one half to one side, and the other half to the other side, seating themselves before the spectators. Soon after, they successively entered the lists, and entertained us with single combats. This entertainment was now and then suspended for a few minutes; during these intervals, there were both wrestling and boxing matches. These combats were exhibited in the midst of at least three thousand people, and were conducted with the greatest good humour on all sides. As soon as these diversions were ended, the Chief told me, that the heaps of provisions on our right hand were a present to Omai; and that those on our left hand, being about two-thirds of the whole quantity, were given to me. There was as much as loaded four boats; and I could not but be struck with the munificence of Feenou; for this present far exceeded any I had ever received from any of the Sovereigns of the various islands I had visited in the Pacific Ocean.

Feenou had expressed a desire to see the marines go through their military exercise. As I was desirous to gratify his curiosity. I ordered them all ashore from both ships in the morning. After they had performed various evolutions, and fired several volleys, with which the numerous body of spectators seemed well pleased, the Chief entertained us in his turn, with an exhibition, which, as was acknowledged by us all, was performed with a dexterity and exactness, far surpassing the specimen we had given of our military manœuvres. It was a kind of a dance, entirely different from any thing I had ever seen, and a chorus of voices. In order to give them a more favourable opinion of English amusements, and to leave their minds fully impressed with the deepest sense of our superior attainments, I directed some fireworks to be got ready; and, after it was dark,

dark, played them off in the presence of Feenou, the other Chiefs, and a vast concourse of their people. Our water and sky-rockets, in particular, pleased and astonished them beyond all conception; and the scale was now turned in our favour.

Curiosity on both sides being now sufficiently gratified, I began to have time to look about me. Accordingly, next day, I took a walk into the island of Lefooga, of which I was desirous to obtain some knowledge; I found it to be, in several respects, superior to Annamooka; the plantations were more numerous and more extensive. In many places, indeed toward the sea, especially on the E. side, the country is still waste; owing, perhaps, to the sandy soil, as it is much lower than Annamooka, and its surrounding isles; but, toward the middle of the island the soil is better; and the marks of considerable population and of improved cultivation were very conspicuous; for we met here with very large plantations, inclosed in such a manner, that the fences running parallel to each other, form fine spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. We observed large spots covered with the paper mulberry-trees; and the plantations, in general, were well stocked with such roots and fruits as are the natural produce of the island. To these I made some addition, by sowing the seeds of Indian corn, melons, pumpkins, and the like. This island is not above seven miles long; and, in some places, not above two or three broad.

Finding that little or nothing of the produce of the island was now brought to the ships, I resolved to change our station, and to pass to some other convenient anchoring-place, where refreshments might still be met with. At half past two in the afternoon of the 26th of May, I hauled into a bay that

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that lies between the S. end of Lefooga, and the N. end of Hoolaiva, and there anchored in seventeen fathoms water. About noon, a large sailing canoe came under our stern, in which was a person named Futtafaihe, or Poulaho, or both, who, as the natives then on board told us, was King of Tongataboo, and of all the neighbouring islands. It was a matter of surprise to me, to have a stranger introduced under this character, which I had so much reason to believe really belonged to Feenou. However, it being my interest, as well as my inclination, to pay court to all the great men, without making inquiry into the validity of their assumed titles, I invited Poulaho on board; he brought with him as a present, two fat hogs, though not so fat as himself. Poulaho sat down with us to dinner; but he eat little, and drank less. When we rose from the table, he desired me to accompany him ashore. I attended him in my own boat, having first made presents to him of such articles as I could observe he valued much, and were even beyond his expectation to receive. I was not disappointed in my view of thus securing his friendship; for the moment the boat reached the beach; he ordered two more hogs to be brought, and delivered to my people. He was then carried out of the boat by some of his own people, upon a board resembling a hand-barrow, and went and seated himself in a small house near the shore, which seemed to have been erected there for his accommodation. He placed me at his side, and his attendants, who were not numerous, seated themselves in a semicircle before us, on the outside of the house. Behind the Chief, or rather on one side, sat an old woman, with a sort of fan in her hand, whose office it was to prevent his being pestered with the flies. I stayed till several of his attendants left him, first paying him obeisance, by bowing

bowing the head down to the sole of his foot, and touching or tapping the same with the upper and under side of the fingers of both hands. Others who were not in the circle, came, as it seemed, on purpose, and paid him this mark of respect, and then retired, without speaking a word. I was quite charmed with the decorum that was observed. I had no where seen the like, not even amongst more civilized nations.

At day-break the next morning, finding no good anchorage, I weighed with a fine breeze at E. N. E. and stood to the W. with a view to return to Annamooka. On the 31st, I stood for the channel which is between Kotoo, and the reef of rocks that lie to the W. of it.

We did but just fetch in with Footooha, between which and Kotoo we spent the night, under reefed topsails and foresail. The wind was fresh, and blew by squalls, with rain, and we were not without apprehensions of danger. We were now obliged to anchor in fifty fathoms water, with the sandy isle bearing E. by N. one mile distant.

We lay here until the 4th, when we weighed; and, with a fresh gale at E. S. E. stood away for Annamooka, where we anchored, next morning, nearly in the same station which we had so lately occupied. I went on shore soon after, and found the inhabitants very busy in their plantations, digging up yams to bring to market. It appeared also that they had been very busy, while we were absent, in cultivating; for we now saw several large plantain fields, in places which we had so lately seen lying waste. The yams were now in the greatest perfection; and we procured a good quantity, in exchanges for pieces of iron.

At eight o'clock next morning, we steered for Tongataboo, having a gentle breeze at N. E. We
continued

continued our course till day-break, and presently after saw several small islands before us, and Eooa and Tongataboo beyond them. At length, about two in the afternoon, we arrived at our intended station. It was a very snug place, formed by the shore of Tongataboo on the S. E. and two small islands on the E. and N. E. Here we anchored in ten fathoms water, over a bottom of oozy sand; distant from the shore one-third of a mile.

Soon after we had anchored, having first dined, I landed, accompanied by Omai, and some of the Officers. We found the King waiting for us upon the beach. He immediately conducted us to a small neat house, situated a little within the skirts of the woods, with a fine large area before it. This house, he told me, was at my service, during our stay at the island; and a better situation we could not wish for.

As I intended to make some stay at Tongataboo, we pitched a tent, in the afternoon, just by the house which Poulaho had assigned for our use. The horses, cattle, and sheep, were afterwards landed, and a party of marines, with their Officer, stationed there as a guard. The observatory was then set up, at a small distance from the other tent, and Mr. King resided on shore, to attend the observations. The gunners were ordered to conduct the traffic with the natives, who thronged from every part of the island, with hogs, yams, cocoa nuts, and other articles of their produce.

In the morning of the 15th, I received a message from old Topbou, that he wanted to see me ashore. We found him like an ancienr patriarch, seated under the shade of a tree, with a large piece of the cloth made in the island spread out at full length before him, and a number of respectable looking people sitting round it. He desired us to place ourselves

by him; and then he told Omai that the cloth, together with a piece of red feathers, and about a dozen cocoa nuts, were his present to me. I thanked him for the favour, and desired he would go on board with me, as I had nothing on shore to give him in return. Omai now left me, being sent for by Poulaho; and soon after Feenou came, and acquainted me that young Fattafaihe, Poulaho's son, desired to see me. I obeyed the summons, and found the Prince and Omai sitting under a large canopy of the finer sort of cloth, with a piece of the coarser sort spread under them and before them, that was seventy-six yards long, and seven and a half broad. On one side was a large old boar, and on the other side a heap of cocoa-nuts. A number of people were seated round the cloth; and amongst them I observed Mareewagee, and others of the first rank, I was desired to sit down by the Prince, and then Omai informed me, that he had been instructed by the King to tell me, that as he and I were friends, he hoped that his son might be joined in this friendship; and that as a token of my consent, I would accept of his present. I very readily agreed to the proposal; and it being now dinner-time, I invited them all on board. Accordingly the young Prince, Mareewagee, old Toobou, three or four inferior Chiefs, and two respectable old ladies of the first rank accompanied me. Mareewagee was dressed in a new piece of cloth, on the skirts of which were fixed six pretty large patches of red feathers; this dress seemed to have been made on purpose for this visit, for as soon as he had got on board, he put it off, and presented it to me; having, I guess, heard that it would be acceptable, on account of the feathers. Dinner being over, and having gratified their curiosity, by shewing to them every part of the ship, I then conducted them ashore.

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On the 16th, in the morning, Mr. Gore and I took a walk into the country; in the course of which nothing remarkable appeared, but our having opportunities of seeing the whole process of making cloth, which is the principal manufacture of these islands, as well as of many others in this ocean.— The manufacturers, who are females, take the slender stalks or trunks of the paper-mulberry, which they cultivate for that purpose, and which seldom grows more than six or seven feet in height, and about four fingers in thickness. From these they strip the bark, and scrape off the outer-rind with a muscle-shell; the bark is then rolled up to take off the convexity which it had round the stalk, and macerated in water for some time (they say a night). After this, it is laid across the trunk of a small tree squared, and beaten with a square wooden instrument, about a foot long, full of coarse grooves on all sides; but sometimes with one that is plain. According to the size of the bark, a piece is soon produced; but the operation is often repeated by another hand, or it is folded several times, and beat longer, which seems rather intended to close than to divide its texture. When this is sufficiently effected, it is spread out to dry; the pieces being from four to six, or more, feet in length, and half as broad. They are then given to another person, who joins the pieces, by smearing part of them over with the viscous juice of a berry, called *soo*, which serves as a glue. Having been thus lengthened, they are laid over a large piece of wood, with a kind of stamp, made of a fibrous substance, pretty closely interwoven, placed beneath. They then take a bit of cloth, and dip it in a juice, expressed from the bark of a tree, called *kokka*, which they rub briskly upon the piece that is making. This, at once, leaves a dull brown-colour, and a dry gloss upon its surface;

face; the stamp at the same time, making a slight impression, that answers no other purpose than I could see, but to make the several pieces that are glued together stick a little more firmly. In this manner they proceed, joining and staining by degrees, till they produce a piece of cloth of such length and breadth as they want; generally leaving a border of a foot broad at the sides, and longer at the ends, unstained. Throughout the whole, if any parts of the original pieces are too thin, or have holes, which is often the case, they glue spare bits upon them, till they become of an equal thickness. When they want to produce a black colour, they mix the soot procured from an oily nut, called *doe-doe*, with the juice of the *kokka*, in different quantities, according to the proposed depth of the tinge. And, to obtain strength, they are always careful to join the small pieces lengthwise, which makes it impossible to tear the cloth in any direction but one.

On our return from the country, we met with Feenou, and took him and another young Chief on board to dinner.

Next day was fixed upon by Mareewagee for giving a grand *Haiwa*, or entertainment, which consisted in a number of dances, accompanied by instrumental and vocal music; these were succeeded by several boxing and wrestling matches, in which some of our people ventured to contend, but were always worsted. The number of spectators we computed to be ten or twelve thousand.

In the evening of the 19th, I assembled all the Chiefs before our house, and my intended presents to them were marked out. To Poulaho, the King, I gave a young English bull and cow; to Mareewagee, a Cape ram and two ewes; and to Feenou, a horse and a mare. As my design to make such a distribution had been made known the day before,

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most of the people in the neighbourhood were then present. I instructed Omai to tell them, that there were no such animals within many months sail of their island; that we had brought them, for their use, from that immense distance, at a vast trouble and expence; and that, therefore, they must be careful not to kill any of them till they had multiplied to a numerous race. After the Chiefs had left us, I walked out with Omai, to see how the people about us fared; for this was the time of their meals. I found that in general they were at short commons; nor is this to be wondered at, since most of the yams, and other provisions which they had brought with them, were sold to us; and they never thought of returning to their own habitations while they could find any sort of subsistence in our neighbourhood.

Early the next morning, the King came on board, to invite me to an entertainment, which he proposed to give the same day. It consisted of baked hogs, yams, and bread fruit, to which were added, a turtle, and a large quantity of excellent fish. I dined ashore. The King sat down with us, but he neither eat nor drank. I found that this was owing to the presence of a female, whom, as we afterwards understood, had superior rank to himself. As soon as this great personage had dined, she stepped up to the King, who put his hands to her feet, and then she retired. He immediately dipped his fingers into a glass of wine, and then received the obeisance of all her followers. This was the single instance we ever observed of his paying this mark of reverence to any person. At the King's desire, I ordered some fire works to be played off in the evening.

We had now recruited the ships with wood and water, and had finished the repairs of our sails. However, as an eclipse of the sun was to happen upon the 5th of July, and it was now the 25th of

June, I resolved to defer sailing till that time had elapsed, in order to have a chance of observing it. We made an excursion into the country, attended by one of the King's ministers. Our train was not great, as he would not suffer the rabble to follow us. He also obliged all those whom we met upon our progress, to sit down till we had passed; which is a mark of respect due only to their Sovereigns. By far the greatest part of the country was cultivated, and planted with various sorts of productions. I went to visit old Toobou, Captain Furneaux's friend, who had a house hard by, which for size and neatness was exceeded by few in the place. I found here a company preparing a morning draught of *kava*. This Chief made a present to me of a living hog, a baked one, a quantity of yams, and a large piece of cloth. The *kava* is a species of pepper, which they cultivate for this purpose, and esteem it a valuable article. It seldom grows to more than a man's height; it branches considerably, with large heart-shaped leaves, and jointed stalks. The root is the only part that is used; they break it in pieces, scrape the dirt off with a shell, and then each begins and chews his portion, which he spits into a plantain leaf. The person who is to prepare the liquor, collects all these mouthfuls, and puts them into a large wooden dish or bowl, adding as much water as will make it of a proper strength. It is then well mixed up with the hands; and some loose stuff, of which mats are made, is thrown upon the surface. The immediate effect of this beverage is not perceptible on these people, who use it so frequently; but on some of ours, who ventured to try it, though so nastily prepared, it had the same power as spirits have, in intoxicating them; or rather, it produced that kind of stupefaction, which is the consequence of using opium. The greatest part

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of them cannot swallow it without making wry faces, and shuddering afterward.

Mr. King and I went, on the 30th, along with Futtasaihe as visitors to his house, which is at Mooa, very near that of his brother Poulaho. Here we walked about the country, but met with nothing remarkable, except a *fiatooka* of one house, standing on an artificial mount, at least thirty feet high. In the evening, upon our return, we had a baked pig, with yams and cocoa nuts, brought for supper; and Futtasaihe asked us, as his guests, to share it, and give it to whom we pleased. When supper was over, abundance of cloth was brought for us to sleep in; but we were a good deal disturbed, by a singular instance of luxury, in which their principal men indulge themselves; that of being beat while they are asleep. Two women sat by Futtasaihe, and performed this operation, which is called *tooge tooge*, by beating briskly on his body and legs, with both fists, as on a drum, till he fell asleep, and continuing it the whole night, with some short intervals. When once the person is asleep, they abate a little in the strength and quickness of the beating; but resume it if they observe any appearance of his awaking. In the morning, we found that Futtasaihe's women relieved each other, and went to sleep by turns.

In the morning of the 5th, the day of the eclipse, the weather was dark and cloudy, with showers of rain; so that we could make no observation. The general appearance of the country conveys to the spectator an idea of the most exuberant fertility, whether we respect the places improved by art, or those still in a natural state. Of cultivated fruits, the principal are plantains; of which they have fifteen different sorts or varieties; bread fruit; two sorts of fruit found at Otahete, and known there under the names of *jambu* and *eevee*; the latter a

kind of plum; and vast numbers of shaddocks, which, however, are found as often in a natural state, as planted. Besides vast numbers of coconut trees, they have three other sorts of palms. There is plenty of excellent sugar-cane, which is cultivated; gourds; bamboo; turmerick; and a species of fig, about the size of a small cherry, called *matts*, which, though wild, is sometimes eat. The only quadrupeds, besides hogs, are a few rats, and some dogs, which are not natives of the place. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domesticated here. Amongst the birds are parrots, somewhat smaller than the common grey ones; parquets, not larger than a sparrow, of a fine yellowish green, with bright azure on the crown of the head, and the throat and belly red. There are owls about the size of our common sort, but of a finer plumage; the cuckoos, mentioned at Palmerston's Island; king-fishers, about the size of a thrush, of a greenish blue, with a white ring about the neck. The other land birds are rails, of a variegated colour; large violet coloured coots, with red bald crowns; two sorts of fly-catchers; a very small swallow; and three sorts of pigeons. Of water-fowl, and such as frequent the sea, are ducks; blue and white herons; tropic birds; common nuddies; white terns; a new species of a leaden colour, with a black crest; a small blueish curlew; and a large plover spotted with yellow. Besides the large bats, there is also the common sort. The only noxious or disgusting animals of the reptile or insect tribe, are sea snakes, three feet long, with black and white circles alternately, often found on shore; some scorpions and *centipedes*. The sea abounds with fish, though the variety is less than might be expected.

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On June 26th, we were ready to sail, but the wind being E. we were under the necessity of waiting some days. On the 10th July, at eight in the morning, we weighed anchor, and, with a steady gale at S. E. turned through the channel, between the small isles called Makkahaa and Monooafai. We remained at this station till eleven o'clock the next day when we weighed, and plyed to the E. But it was ten o'clock at night before we weathered the E. end of the island, and were enabled to stretch away for Middleburg, or Eooa (as it is called by the inhabitants) where we anchored at eight o'clock the next morning. We had no sooner anchored than Taoofa, the Chief and several other natives, visited us on board, and seemed to rejoice much at our arrival. This Taoofa knew me when I was here, during my last voyage, consequently we were not strangers to each other. I put ashore at this island, the ram and two ewes, of the Cape of Good Hope breed of sheep, intrusting them to the care of Taoofa, who seemed proud of his charge. Eooa not having, as yet, any dogs upon it, seems to be a more proper place than Tongataboo for the rearing of sheep.

As we lay at anchor, this island bore a very different aspect from any we had lately seen, and formed a most beautiful landscape. The next morning, I planted a pine apple, and sowed the seeds of melons and other vegetables in the Chief's plantation. I had some encouragement, indeed, to flatter myself, that my endeavours of this kind would not be fruitless; for, this day, there was served up at my dinner, a dish of turnips, being the produce of the seeds I had left here during my last voyage. I had fixed upon the 15th for sailing, till Taoofa pressed me to stay a day or two longer, to receive a present he had prepared for me. Accordingly, the next

day, July 16, I received the Chief's present, consisting of two small heaps of yams and some fruit, which seemed to be collected by a kind of contribution, as at the other isles.

Now we took leave of the Friendly Islands, after a stay of near three months, during which time we lived together in the most cordial friendship. The natives of the Friendly Islands seldom exceed the common stature (though we measured some who were above six feet), but are very strong and well made, especially as to their limbs; they are generally broad about the shoulders, and though the muscular disposition of the men, which seems a consequence of much action, rather conveys the appearance of strength than of beauty, there are several to be seen, who are really handsome. We met with hundreds of truly European faces, and many genuine Roman noses amongst them. Their eyes and teeth are good, but the last neither so remarkably white, nor so well set as is often found amongst Indian nations. The women are not so much distinguished from the men by their features as by their general form, which is, for the most part, destitute of that strong fleshy firmness that appears in the latter; though the features of some are so delicate, as not only to be a true index of their sex, but to lay claim to a considerable share of beauty and expression, for the bodies and limbs of most of the females are well proportioned; and some absolutely perfect models of a beautiful figure. But the most remarkable distinction in the women, is the uncommon smallness and delicacy of their fingers, which may be put in competition with the finest in Europe. The general colour is a cast deeper than the copper brown; but several of the men and women have a true olive complexion; and some of the last are even a great deal fairer. There are, upon the

the whole, few natural defects or deformities to be seen among them. Their hair is in general straight, thick and strong; though a few have it bushy or frizzled; the natural colour, I believe, almost without exception, is black. The men are stained from about the middle of the belly, to about half way down the thighs, with a deep blue colour. The women have only a few small lines or spots, thus imprinted, on the inside of their hands. Their Kings, as a mark of distinction, are exempted from this custom. The dress of both men and women is the same; and consists of a piece of cloth or matting (but mostly the former,) about two yards wide, and two and a half long; at least so long as to go once and a half round the waist, to which it is confined by a girdle or cord; it is double before, and hangs down like a petticoat, as low as the middle of the leg. The upper part of the garment, above the girdle, is plaited into several folds; so that when unfolded, there is cloth sufficient to draw up, and wrap round the shoulders, which is very seldom done. The inferior sort are satisfied with small pieces. The ornaments worn by both sexes are necklaces, made of the fruit of the *pandanus*, and various sweet smelling flowers, which go under the general name of *kahulla*. Others are composed of small shells, the wing and leg bones of birds, sharks teeth, and other things; all which hang loose upon the breast: rings of tortoise-shell on the fingers; and a number of these, joined together, as bracelets on the wrists. The lobes of the ears (though, most frequently only one) are perforated with two holes in which they wear cylindrical bits of ivory, about three inches long.

Cleanliness induces them to bathe in the ponds, which seem to serve no other purpose. They are sensible that salt water hurts their skin, and when necessity obliges them to bathe in the sea, they com-

monly have some cocoa nut shells, filled with fresh water, poured over them, to wash it off. People of superior rank use cocoa nut oil, which improves the appearance of the skin very much. The employment of the women is of the easy kind, and, for the most part, such as may be executed in the house. The manufacturing their cloth is wholly consigned to their care. The manufacture next in consequence, and also within the department of the women, is that of their mats, which excel every thing I have seen at any other place, both as to their texture and their beauty. There are many other articles of less note, that employ the spare time of their females; as combs, of which they make vast numbers; and little baskets, with small beads; but all finished with such neatness and taste in the disposition of the various parts, that a stranger cannot help admiring their assiduity and dexterity. The province allotted to the men is, as might be expected, far more laborious and extensive than that of the women. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, fishing, and other things that relate to navigation, are the objects of their care.

It is remarkable, that these people, who, in many things display much taste and ingenuity, should shew little of either in building their houses; those of the lower people are poor huts, and very small; those of the better sort, are larger and more comfortable. The dimensions of one of a middling size, are about thirty feet long, twenty broad, and twelve high. Their house is, properly speaking, a thatched roof or shed, supported by posts and rafters, disposed in a very judicious manner. The floor is raised with earth smoothed, and covered with strong thick matting, and kept very clean. A thick strong mat, about two and one half or three feet broad bent into the form of a semicircle, and set upon its edge, with

with the ends touching the side of the house, in shape resembling the fender of a fire hearth, incloses a space for the master and mistress of the family to sleep in. The rest of the family sleep upon the floor; wherever they please to lie down; the unmarried men and women apart from each other; or, if the family be large, there are small huts adjoining, to which the servants retire in the night; so that privacy is as much observed here as one could expect. The clothes that they wear in the day serve for their covering in the night. Their whole furniture consists of a bowl or two, in which they make *kava*, a few gourds, cocoa nut shells, and some small wooden stools, which serve them for pillows. The only tools which they use to construct their boats, which are very dexterously made, are hatchets, or rather adzes, of a smooth black stone that abounds at Toofao, augres, made of shark's teeth, fixed on small handles; and rasps, of a rough skin of a fish, fastened on flat pieces of wood, thinner on one side, which also have handles. The cordage is made from the fibres of the cocoa nut husk, which, though not more than nine or ten inches long, they plait, about the size of a quill, or less, to any length they please, and roll it up in balls, from which the larger ropes are made, by twisting several of these together. The lines that they fish with are as strong and even as the best cord we make, resembling it almost in every respect. Their other fishing implements are large and small hooks, made of pearl shell. The weapons which they make, are clubs of different sorts (in the ornamenting of which they spend much time), spears and darts. They have also bows and arrows; but these seemed only to be designed for amusement, such as shooting at birds, and not for military purposes. The women are not excluded from eating with the men; but there are certain ranks or orders amongst them,

that can neither eat nor drink together. This distinction begins with the King; but where it ends I cannot say.—They seem to have no set time for meals. They go to bed as soon as it is dark, and rise with the dawn in the morning. Their private diversions are chiefly singing, dancing, and music, performed by the women.

Whether their marriages be made lasting by any kind of solemn contract, we could not determine with precision; but it is certain the bulk of the people satisfied themselves with one wife. The Chiefs, however, have commonly several women; though some of us were of opinion, that there was only one that was looked upon as the mistress of the family. Nothing can be a greater proof of the humanity of these people, than the concern they shew for the dead. To use a common expression, their mourning is not in words but deeds: They beat the teeth with stones, strike a shark's tooth into the head until the blood flows in streams, and thrust spears into the inner part of the thigh, into their sides below the arm-pits, and through the cheeks into the mouth. Their long and general mourning proves, that they consider death as a very great evil; and this is confirmed by a very old custom which they practise to avert it. They suppose that the Deity will accept of the little finger, as a sort of sacrifice efficacious enough to procure the recovery of their health. They cut it off with one of their stone hatches. There was scarce one in ten of them whom we did not find thus mutilated, in one or both hands. The Supreme Author of most things they call *Kal-Isfootonga*, residing in the sky, and directing the thunder, wind, rain, and, in general, all the changes of weather. They believe, that when this Deity is angry with them, the productions of the earth are blasted;

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blasted; that many things are destroyed by light-
ning; and that they themselves are afflicted with
sickness and death, as well as their hogs and other
animals. When this anger abates, they suppose that
every thing is restored to its natural order. They
also admit a plurality of deities, though all inferior
to *Kallafoonga*. Some of them told us, that the
power of the King is unlimited, and that the life
and property of the subject is at his disposal; and
we saw instances enough to prove that the lower
order of people have no property, nor safety for their
persons, but at the will of the Chiefs to whom they
respectively belong. When any one wants to speak
with the King or Chief, he advances, and sits down
before him with his legs across, which is a posture to
which they are so much accustomed, that any other
mode of sitting is disagreeable to them. To speak
to the King standing, would be accounted here as a
striking mark of rudeness. The language of the
Friendly Island has the greatest affinity imaginable
to that of New Zealand, of *Wateeo*, and *Mangeoa*;
and, consequently, to that of *Otaheite*, and the
Society Islands.

PART III.

*Transactions at Otaheite, and the Society Islands; and
Prosecution of the Voyage to the Coast of North
America, from July 1777 to March 1778.*

IN the evening of the 17th of July, at eight
o'clock, I stood to the South, till half an hour
past six o'clock the next morning, when a sudden
squall, from the same direction, took our ship aback;
and, before the ships could be trimmed, on the other
tack, the main-sail and the top-gallant sails were
much torn. I continued to stretch to the E.S.E.
till the evening of the 29th; when we had a sudden
and very heavy squall of wind from the N. In the
morning

morning of the 8th of August, land was seen, bearing N. N. E. nine or ten leagues distant; as we approached, we saw it every where guarded by a reef of coral rock, extending, in some places, a full mile from the land, and a high surf breaking upon it. We also observed people on several parts of the coast, walking or running along shore; and, in a little time after we had reached the lee-side of the island, two canoes, into which above a dozen men got, paddled toward us, and conversed with us. Being in want of no refreshments, I made sail to the N. but not without getting from them, during their vicinity to our ship, the name of their island, which they called Toobouai. There are hills in it of a considerable elevation. At the foot of the hills is a narrow border of flat land, running quite round it, edged with a white sand beach. According to the information of the men in the canoes, their island is stocked with hogs and fowls; and produces the several fruits and roots that are found at the other islands in this part of the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants of Toobonai speak the Otàheite language; a circumstance that indubitably proves them to be of the same nation. Those of them whom we saw in the canoes, were a stout copper-coloured people, with straight black hair. After leaving this island, from the discovery of which, future navigators may possibly derive some advantage, I steered to the N. with a fresh gale at E. by S. and, at day-break, in the morning of the 12th, we saw the island of Maitea. Soon after, Otàheite made its appearance; and, at noon, it extended from S. W. by W. to W. N. W. Squally weather obliged us to stand out, and to spend the night at sea. When we first drew near the island, several canoes came off to the ship, each conducted by two or three men. At length, a Chief, whom I had known before, named Ootee,

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and Omai's brother-in-law, who chanced to be now in this corner of the island, and three or four more persons, all of whom knew Omai, before he embarked with Captain Furneaux, came on board. The important news of red feathers being on board our ships, having been conveyed on shore by Omai's friends, day had no sooner begun to break next morning, than we were surrounded by a multitude of canoes, crowded with people bringing hogs and fruit to market. At first, a quantity of feathers, not greater than what might be got from a tom-tit, would purchase a hog of forty or fifty pounds weight. But as almost every body in the ships was possessed of some of this precious article of trade, it fell in its value above five hundred *per cent.* before night: Nails and beads, and other trinkets, which, during our former voyages, had so great a run at this island, were now so much despised, that few would deign so much as to look at them. Omai's sister came on board to see him. I was happy to observe, that much to the honour of them both, their meeting was marked with expressions of the tenderest affection. My first object was, to pay a visit to a man whom Omai represented as a very extraordinary personage indeed, for he said, that he was the god of Bolabola. His name was Etary. We found him seated under one of those small awnings, which they usually carry in their larger canoes, with some young plantain trees before him, and I could observe nothing peculiarly distinguishing him. I left Omai in the midst of a number of people, who had gathered round him, and went to view a house, said to be built by strangers since I was here before. By an inscription, I found it was erected by some Spaniards from Lima that had been lately there in two ships.

The next day we put on shore the bull, cows, horses, and sheep, and appointed two men to look after

after them. During the two following days it hardly ever ceased raining. The natives, nevertheless, came to us from every quarter, the news of our arrival having rapidly spread. Waheia doo, though at a distance, had been informed of it, and in the afternoon of the 16th, a Chief named Etoea, under whose tutorage he was, brought me two hogs as a present from him, and acquainted me that he himself would be with us the day after; and so it proved, for I received a message from him the next morning, notifying his arrival and desiring I would go ashore to meet him. Accordingly Omai and I paid him a formal visit. After some formalities, the young Chief was directed, by his attendants, to come and embrace me; and, by way of confirming this treaty of friendship, we exchanged names. The ceremony being closed, he and his friends accompanied me on board to dinner.

On the 19th, this young Chief made me a present of ten or a dozen hogs, a quantity of fruit, and some cloth. In the evening we played off some fireworks, which both astonished and entertained the numerous spectators. Having taken in a fresh supply of water, and finished all our other necessary operations, on the 22d I brought off the cattle and sheep, which had been put on shore here to graze; and made ready for sea. In the morning of the 23d of August, while the ships were unmooring, Omai and I landed, and took leave of the young Chief.

As soon as I got on board, a light breeze springing up at E. we got under sail, and steered for Matavai Bay, where we landed the same evening. About nine o'clock in the morning, Otoo, the King of the whole island, attended by a great number of canoes full of people, came from Oparre, his place of residence, and having landed on Matavai Point, sent a message on board, expressing his desire

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to see me there. Accordingly I landed, accompa-
 nied by Omai, and some of the officers. We found
 a prodigious number of people assembled on this
 occasion, and in the midst of them was the King,
 attended by his father, his two brothers, and three
 sisters. I went up first and saluted him, followed
 by Omai, who kneeled and embraced his legs.
 Omai made the Chief a present of a large piece of
 red feathers, and about two or three yards of gold
 cloth; and I gave him a suit of fine linen, a gold-
 laced hat, some tools, and, what was of more value
 than all the other articles, a quantity of red feathers,
 and one of the bonnets in use at the Friendly
 Islands. After the hurry of this visit was over, the
 King, and the whole royal family, accompanied
 me on board, followed by several canoes, laden with
 all kind of provisions, in quantity sufficient to have
 served the companies of both ships for a week. As
 soon as we had dined, a party of us accompanied
 Otoo to Oparre, taking with us the poultry with
 which we were to stock the island. They consisted
 of a peacock and hen, a turkeycock and hen; one
 gander, and three geese; a drake, and four ducks.
 All these I left at Oparre, in the possession of
 Otoo; and the geese and ducks began to breed be-
 fore we sailed. We found there a gander, which
 the natives told us was the same that Captain Wallis
 had given to Oberea ten years before; several goats;
 and the Spanish bull, which they kept tied to a
 tree, near Otoo's house. I never saw a finer ani-
 mal of his kind. The next day I sent the three
 cows that I had on board to this bull; and the
 bull, which I had brought also; the horse and
 mare, and sheep, I put ashore at Matavai.

On the 20th, I had a piece of ground cleared for
 a garden, and planted it with several articles; very
 few of which, I believe, the natives will ever look
 after. Some melons, potatoes, and two pine-apple
 plants,

plants, were in a fair way of succeeding before we left the place. I had brought from the Friendly Islands, several Shaddock trees. These I also planted here; and they can hardly fail of success, unless their growth should be checked by the same premature curiosity, which destroyed a vine planted by the Spaniards at Oheitepeha.

Hitherto the attention of Otoo and his people had been confined to us; but now a new scene of business opened, by the arrival of some messengers from Eimeo, with intelligence that the people in that island were in arms; and that Otoo's partizans there had been worsted, and obliged to retreat to the mountains. On the arrival of these messengers, all the Chiefs who happened to be at Maravai, assembled at Otoo's house, where I actually was at the time, and had the honour to be admitted into their council. Towha, a man of much weight in the island, not being at this meeting, soon after sent a messenger to acquaint Otoo, that he had killed a man to be sacrificed to the *Eatooa*, to implore the assistance of the God against Eimeo. This act of worship was to be performed at the great *Moras* at Attahooroo; and Otoo's presence was absolutely necessary on that solemn occasion. I proposed to Otoo that I might be allowed to accompany him. To this he readily consented; and we immediately set out in my boat, with my old friend Potatou, Mr. Anderlon and Mr. Webber; Omai following in a canoe. As soon as we landed at Attahooroo, we immediately proceeded to the *Morai*, having our hats off, attended by a great many men and some boys, but not one woman. We found four priests, and their attendants, or assistants, waiting for us. The dead body, or sacrifice, which at first was in a small canoe that lay on the beach, and partly in the wash of the sea, fronting the *morai*, was now placed

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on the beach, when the ceremonies began; which continued two days, and consisted chiefly in the priests, joined sometimes by the King and some others, repeating many prayers and invocations of the dead body, to obtain for them from *Eatooa* a complete victory over their enemies, two drums beating slowly at intervals; and after the interment of the body, in a hole two feet deep, covered over with earth and stones, in killing a dog and pig, whose entrails were taken out, their appearances examined, and then thrown into the fire to consume, while the bodies of these beasts, besmeared with blood, were, together with the hearts, livers, and kidneys, roasted on hot stones, and deposited on an altar, supposing the *Eatooa* (a boy screaming three several times, in a loud shrill voice, to invite him) to come and feast on the banquet. In these rites, two bundles were distinguished, one containing the girdle with which their Kings are invested; the other, named the *ark*, concealed their Divinity (*Eatooa*), or rather was supposed to represent him. Their choicest feathers, fine cloth, and plantains had also their uses in this sacrifice.

Those who are devoted to suffer, in order to perform this bloody act of worship, are never apprised of their fate, till the blow is given that puts an end to their existence. The great Chief pitches upon the victim. Some of his trusty servants are then sent, who fall upon him suddenly, and put him to death with a club, or by stoning him. It is much to be regretted, that a practice so horrid in its own nature, and so destructive of that inviolable right of self-preservation, which every one is born with, should be found still existing.

5th. A young ram, of the Cape breed, that had been lamed, and with great care, brought up on board the ship, was killed by a dog. The loss of this animal

animal was a serious misfortune, as it was the only one I had of that breed; and I had only one of the English breed left.

In the evening of the 7th, we played off some fireworks before a great concourse of people. Otoo was not more attentive to supply our wants, by a succession of presents, than he was to contribute to our amusement, by a succession of diversions. A party of us having gone down to Oparre, on the 10th, he treated us with what may be called a play. His three sisters were the actresses; and the dresses that they appeared in were new and elegant; that is, more so than we had actually met with at any of these islands. In the evening we returned from Oparre, where we left Otoo, and all the royal family; and I saw none of them till the 12th; when all, but the Chief himself, paid me a visit. The following day, being honoured with Otoo's company, Captain Clerke and I, mounted on horseback, took a ride round the plain of Matavai, to the very great surprise of a great train of people who attended on the occasion, gazing upon us with as much astonishment as if we had been centaurs. In the morning of the 18th, Mr. Anderson, myself, and Omai, went again with Otoo to Oparre, and took with us the sheep which I intended to leave upon the island, consisting of an English ram and ewe, and three Cape ewes; all which I gave to Otoo. As all the three cows had taken the bull, I thought I might venture to divide them, and carry some to Ulietea; but finally determined to leave them all with Otoo, strictly injoining him never to suffer them to be removed from Oparre, not even the Spanish bull, nor any of the sheep, till he should get a stock of young ones; which he might then dispose of to his friends, and send to the neighbouring islands.

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The power and strength of these islands lie entirely in their navies. I never heard of a general engagement on land; and all their decisive battles are fought on the water. If the time and place of conflict are fixed upon by both parties, the preceding day and night are spent in diversions and feasting. The day after the battle, they assemble at the *morai*, to return thanks to the *Ediooa* for the victory, and to offer up the slain as sacrifices, and the prisoners also, if they have any.

For a rheumatic pain extending from the hip to the foot, I submitted to the following treatment, at the request of some of my female friends on board. I was desired to lay myself down amongst them, upon the cabin floor; then as many of them as could get round me, began to squeeze me with both hands, from head to foot, but more particularly on the parts where the pain was lodged, till they made my bones crack, and my flesh became a perfect mummy. In short, after undergoing this discipline about a quarter of an hour, I was glad to get away from them. However, the operation being repeated once or twice after, entirely removed the pains. If, at any time, one appears languid and tired, and sits down by any of them, they immediately begin to practise the *somee*, as they call it, upon his legs; and I have always found it to have an exceeding good effect.

The war with Eimeo being finally closed, all our friends paid us a visit on the 26th; and, as they knew that we were upon the point of sailing, brought with them more hogs than we could take off their hands. For, having no salt left to preserve any, we wanted no more than for present use. Our friend Omai got one good thing at this island, for the many good things he gave away. This was a very fine double sailing canoe, completely equipped, and fit for the sea. Omai had also equipped himself with

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a good stock of cloth and cocoa-nut oil, which are not only in greater plenty, but much better, at Otaheite, than at any of the Society Islands; insomuch, that they are articles of trade. In the afternoon of the 29th, the wind being at E. we weighed anchor. If I could have prevailed upon Omai to fix himself at Otaheite, I should not have left it so soon.

When the Spaniards touched here, they took uncommon pains to impress the minds of the islanders with the most exalted ideas of the greatness of the Spanish nation, and to make them think meanly of the English. They even went so far as to assure them, that we no longer existed as an independent nation; that *Pretans* was only a small island, which they, the Spaniards, had entirely destroyed; and, for me, that they had met with me at sea, and, with a few shots, had sent my ship, and every soul in her, to the bottom; so that my visiting Otaheite at this time, was, of course, very unexpected. As I did not give up my design of touching at Eimeo, at day break, in the morning of the 30th of September, after leaving Otaheite, I stood for the N. end of the island; the harbour, which I wished to examine, being at that part of it. Omai, in his canoe, having arrived there long before us, had taken some necessary measures to shew us the place. We had no sooner anchored, than the ships were crowded with the inhabitants, who brought with them abundance of bread fruit, cocoa-nuts, and a few hogs. These they exchanged for hatches, nails and beads; for red feathers were not so much sought after here as at Otaheite. In the morning of the 2d, Maheine, the Chief of the island, paid me a visit. This Chief, who, with a few followers, had made himself, in a manner, independent of Otaheite, is between 40 and 50 years old. He is bald-headed; which is rather uncommon in these islands, at that age.

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Having employed two or three days in getting up all our spirit casks, to tar their heads, which we found necessary, to save them from the efforts of a small insect to destroy them, we hauled the ship off into the stream, on the 6th of October, in the morning, intending to put to sea the next day; but an accident happened which, to retrieve, gave me a good deal of trouble. We had sent our goats ashore, to graze, with two men to look after them; notwithstanding which precaution, the natives had contrived to steal two of them this evening.

At Eimeo we abundantly supplied the ships with fire wood, of which we had not taken in any at Otaheite, where the procuring this article would have been very inconvenient; there not being a tree at Matavai but what is useful to the inhabitants.— We also got here good store of refreshments. There is a very striking difference in the women of this island and those of Otaheite. Those of Eimeo are of a low stature, have a dark hue, and, in general, forbidding features. If we met with a fine woman amongst them, we were sure, upon enquiry, to find that she had come from some other island.

We left Eimeo on the 12th of October, and the next morning we saw Huaheine. At noon we anchored at the N. entrance of Owharre harbour, which is on the W. side of the island. Omai entered the harbour just before us, in his canoe, but did not land. Our arrival brought all the principal people of the island to our ships, on the next morning, being the 13th. This is just what I wished, as it was high time to think of settling Omai. He now seemed to have an inclination to establish himself at Ulietea, where his father had been dispossessed of some land; and if he and I could have agreed about bringing that plan to bear, I should have no objection to adopt it. But this being almost impossible,

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pointed out to me Huaheine as the proper place. I therefore resolved to avail myself of the presence of the chief men of the island, and to make this proposal to them. After the hurry of the morning was over, we got ready to pay a formal visit to Taireetareea, meaning then to introduce this business.— Omaidressed himself very properly on the occasion; and prepared a handsome present for the Chief himself, and another for his *Eatooa*, consisting of red feathers, cloth, &c. Some religious ceremonies having been performed, Omai sat down by me, and we entered upon business. Omai's establishment was then proposed to the assembled Chiefs. He acquainted them, that he had been enriched by our liberality, with a variety of articles, which would prove very useful to his countrymen; and that, besides the two horses which were to remain with him, several new and valuable animals had been left at Otaheite, which would soon multiply, and furnish a sufficient number for the use of all the islands in the neighbourhood. He then signified to them, that it was my earnest request, in return for all my friendly offices, that they would give him a piece of land, to build a house upon, and to raise provisions for himself and servants; adding, that if this could not be obtained for him in Huaheine, either by gift or by purchase, I was determined to carry him to Ulietea, and fix him there. I desired, that they would not only assign the particular spot, but also the exact quantity of land, which they would allot for the settlement. And after a short consultation among themselves, my request was granted by general consent; and the ground immediately pitched upon, adjoining to the house where our meeting was held. The extent along the shore of the harbour was about 200 yards, and its depth, to the foot of the hill, somewhat more; but a proportional part of the hill was

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was included in the grant. This business being settled to the satisfaction of all parties, I set up a tent ashore, established a post, and erected the observatories. The carpenters of both ships were also set to work to build a small house for Omai, in which he might secure the European commodities that were his property. At the same time, some hands were employed in making a garden for his use, planting shaddocks, vines, pine-apples, melons, and the seeds of several other vegetable articles; all of which I had the satisfaction of observing to be in a flourishing state before I left the island.

Omai found at Huaheine, a brother, a sister, and a brother-in-law; the sister being married. I was sorry, however, to discover, that though they were too honest to do him any injury, they were of too little consequence in the island to do him any positive good. They had neither authority nor influence to protect his person or his property; and, in that helpless situation, I had reason to apprehend, that he ran great risk of being stripped of every thing he had got from us, as soon as he should cease to have us within his reach, to enforce the good behaviour of his countrymen. To prevent this, if possible, I advised him to make a proper distribution of some of his moveables to two or three of the principal Chiefs; who, being thus gratified themselves, might be induced to take him under their patronage, and protect him from the injuries of others. He promised to follow my advice; and I heard with satisfaction, before I sailed, that this very prudent step had been taken. I took every opportunity of notifying to the inhabitants, that it was my intention to return to their island again, after being absent the usual time: and that, if I did not find Omai in the same state of security, all those whom I should then discover to have been his enemies, would feel the

weight of my resentment. While we lay in this harbour, we carried ashore the bread remaining in the bread room, to clear it of vermin. The number of cock-roaches that infested the ship at this time is incredible; the damage these insects did us was very considerable; and every method devised by us to destroy them proved ineffectual. If food of any kind was exposed only for a few minutes, it was covered with them; and they soon pierced it full of holes, resembling a honeycomb. They were particularly destructive to birds, which had been stuffed and preserved as curiosities; and, what was worse, were uncommonly fond of ink; so that the writing on the labels, fastened to different articles, was quite eaten out.

Omai's house being nearly finished, many of his moveables were carried ashore on the 26th. In the long list of the presents bestowed upon him in England, fireworks had not been forgot. Some of these we exhibited, in the evening of the 28th, before a great concourse of people, who beheld them with a mixture of pleasure and fear. As soon as Omai was settled in his new habitation, I began to think of leaving the island; and got every thing off from the shore this evening, except the horse and mare, and a goat big with kid; which were left in the possession of our friend, with whom we were now finally to part. I also gave him a boar and two sows of the English breed; and he had got a sow or two of his own. The horse covered the mare while we were at Otaheite; so that I consider the introduction of a breed of horses into these islands, as likely to have succeeded, by this valuable present. Omai had picked up at Otaheite four or five *Toutous*; the two New Zealand youths remained with him; and his brother and some others joined him at Huaheine; so that his family already consisted of

eight

eight or ten persons; if that can be called a family, to which not a single female as yet belonged; nor, I doubt, was likely to belong, unless its master became less volatile. His European weapons consisted of a musket, bayonet, and cartouch-box; a fowling-piece; two pair of pistols; and two or three swords or cutlasses.

Before I sailed, I had the following inscription cut upon the outside of his house.

Georgius Tertius, Rex, 2 Novembris, 1777.

*Naves { Resoluition, Jac. Cook, Pr.
Discovery, Car. Clerke, Pr.*

On the 2d of November, at four in the afternoon, I took the advantage of a breeze, which then sprung up at E, and sailed out of the harbour. Most of our friends remained on board till the ships were under sail; when, to gratify their curiosity, I ordered five guns to be fired. They then all took their leave, except Omai, who remained till we were at sea. In an hour or two after he went ashore, taking a very affectionate farewell of all the officers. He sustained himself with a manly resolution, till he came to me, then his utmost efforts to conceal his tears failed; and Mr. King, who went in the boat, told me, that he wept all the time in going ashore. The boat which carried Omai ashore, never to join us again, having returned to the ship, we hoisted her in, and immediately stood over for Ulietea, where I intended to touch next. At ten o'clock at night we brought to, till four the next morning, when we made sail round the S. end of the island, for the harbour of Ohamaneno. At noon, we were by calms and light airs, still a league from the entrance of the harbour. While we were thus detained, my old friend, Oreo, Chief of the island, with his son, and Pootoe, his son-in-law, came off to visit us. Next morning, being the 4th, I moored the ship. The Discovery

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moored likewise. While this work was going forward, I returned Oteo's visit. The present I made him, on the occasion, consisted of a linen gown, a shirt, a red-feathered cap from Tongataboo, and other things of less value. I then brought him and some of his friends on board to dinner. Though we were separated from Omai, we were still near enough to have intelligence of his proceedings; and I had desired to hear from him. Accordingly, about a fortnight after our arrival at Ulietea, he sent two of his people in a canoe, who brought me the satisfactory intelligence, that he remained undisturbed by the people of the island, and that every thing went well with him, except that his goat died in kidding. He accompanied this intelligence with a request, that I would send him another goat, and two axes. Being happy to have this additional opportunity of serving him, the messengers were sent back to Huaheine, on the 18th, with the axes and two kids, male and female, which were spared for him out of the Discovery.

The wind continued constantly between the N. and W. and confined us in the harbour till eight o'clock in the morning of the 7th of December; when we took the advantage of a light breeze which then sprung up at N. E. and, with the assistance of all the boats, got out to sea. The inhabitants of Ulietea seemed, in general, smaller and blacker than those of the other neighbouring islands; and appeared also less orderly, which, perhaps, may be considered as the consequence of their having become subject to the natives of Bolabola. As soon as we had got clear of the harbour, we took our leave of Ulietea, and steered for Bolabola. My sole object in visiting this island, was to get possession of an anchor, which M. Bougainville had lost at Otaheite; it was taken up there, and sent to Opoody,

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ny, the Chief of this place as a present, who now readily parted with it to me, on the receipt of a few presents. The high double-peaked mountain, which is in the middle of this island, appeared to be barren on the E. side; but, on the W. side, has trees or bushes on its most craggy parts. The lower grounds, all round, towards the sea, are covered with cocoa-palms and bread-fruit trees, like the other islands of this ocean. As they had already got possession of a ram, brought to Otaheite by the Spaniards, I carried ashore a ewe, which we had brought from the Cape of Good Hope; and I hope that, by this present, I have laid the foundation for a breed of sheep at Bolabola. I also left at Ulietea, under the care of Oreo, an English bear and sow, and two goats.

The natural fertility of the country, combined with the mildness and serenity of the climate, renders the natives careless in their cultivation. The cloth plant, which is raised by seeds brought from the mountains, and the *ava*, or intoxicating pepper, are almost the only things to which they seem to pay any attention. I have inquired very carefully into their manner of cultivating the bread-fruit tree; but found that they never planted it. Their chief trees beside are the cocoa-nut and the plantain; the latter only requires attention; in three months after it is planted it begins to bear; during which time it gives young shoots, which supply a succession of fruit; for the old stocks are cut down as the fruit is taken off. The muscular appearance, so common amongst the Friendly Islanders, and which seems a consequence of their being accustomed to much action, is lost here, where the superior fertility of their country enables the inhabitants to lead a more indolent life. Their common diet is made up of, at least, nine-tenths of vegetable food; and it is, perhaps, owing to this temperate course of life that they

they have so few diseases among them. The Otaheiteans express their notions of death very emphatically, by saying, "That the soul goes into darkness; or rather into night."

Notwithstanding the extreme fertility of this island, a famine frequently happens, in which, it is said, many perish. In times of scarcity, after their bread-fruit and yams are consumed, they have recourse to various roots, which grow, without cultivation, upon the mountains. The *patarra*, which is found in vast quantities, is what they use first. It is not unlike a very large potatoe or yam, and good when in its growing state. Of animal food, a very small portion falls, at any time, to the share of the lower class of people; and then it is either fish, sea-eggs, or other marine productions; for they seldom or ever eat pork. The *Eree de hoi* alone, is able to furnish pork every day; and inferior Chiefs, according to their riches, once a week, fortnight or month. It is also among the better sort, that the *ava* is chiefly used. The times of eating at Otaheite, are very frequent. Their first meal is about two o'clock in the morning, after which they go to sleep; and the next is at eight. At eleven they dine; and again at two, and at five; and sup at eight. The women have not only the mortification of being obliged to eat by themselves, and in a different part of the house from the men, but, by a strange kind of policy, are excluded from a share of most of the better sorts of food. Their religious system is extensive, and, in many instances, singular; but few of the common people have a perfect knowledge of it; that being confined chiefly to their priests, who are pretty numerous. They do not seem to pay respect to one God as possessing pre-eminence; but believe in a plurality of divinities, who are all very powerful. They have traditions, concerning

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cerning the creation, which, as might be expected, are complex, and clouded with obscurity. The King never enters the house of any of his subjects; but has, in every district, where he visits, houses belonging to himself. And if at any time, he should be obliged by accident to deviate from this rule, the house thus honoured with his presence, and every part of its furniture, is burnt. The ranks of people, besides the *Eree de hoi*, or King and his family, are the *Erees*, or powerful Chiefs; the *Manahoeone*, or vassals; and the *Teou*, or *Toutou*, servants, or rather slaves. The men of each of these, according to the regular institution, form their connections with women of their respective ranks; but if with any inferior one, which frequently happens, and a child be born, it is preserved, and has the rank of the father, unless it happens to be an *Eree*, in which case it is killed. If a woman of condition should choose an inferior person for a husband, the children he has by her are killed. And if a *Teou* be caught in an intrigue with a woman of the blood-royal, he is put to death. The son of the *Eree de hoi* succeeds his father in title and honours, as soon as he is born; but if he should have no children, the brother assumes the government at his death.

There are also several low islands to the N. E. of Otaheite, which they have visited, but not constantly; and are said to be only at the distance of two days sail with a fair wind.

Monday, December the 8th, after leaving Bola-bola, I steered to the N. close-hauled, with the wind between N. E. and E. hardly ever having it to the S. of E. till after we had crossed the line, and had got into N. latitudes. Seventeen months had now elapsed since our departure from England. Before I sailed from the Society Islands, I inquired if there were any islands in a N. or a N. W. direction; but I did

did not find that they knew of any. Nor did we meet with any thing that indicated the vicinity of land, till we came to about the latitude of 8° S. where we began to see birds; such as boobies, tropic and men-of-war birds, tern, and some other sorts. In the night between the 22d and 23d, we crossed the line. On the 24th, about half an hour after day-break, land was discovered bearing N.E. by E. half E. Upon a nearer approach, it was found to be one of those low islands so common in this ocean; that is, a narrow bank of land inclosing the sea within. A few cocoa-nut trees were seen in two or three places; but in general, the land had a very barren appearance. The meeting with soundings determined me to anchor, with a view to try to get some turtle; for the island seemed a likely place to meet with them, and to be without inhabitants.

On the 28th I landed, in company with Mr. Bayly, on the island which lies between the two channels, to prepare the telescopes for observing the approaching eclipse of the sun, which was one great inducement to my anchoring here. On the morning of the 30th, the day the eclipse was to happen, the sun was clouded at times; but it was clear when the eclipse ended, the time of which was observed to be 3 sec. 26 m. p. noon. Having some cocoa-nuts and yams on board, in a state of vegetation, I ordered them to be planted here. On the 1st of January, 1778, I sent boats to bring on board all our parties from the land, and the turtle they had caught. We got at this island, to both ships, about 300 turtle, weighing, one with another, about 90 or 100 pounds. They were all of the green kind; and perhaps as good as any in the world. We also caught, with hook and line, as much fish as we could consume during our stay. They consisted principally of cavallies, of different sizes; large and small snappers; and

and a few of two sorts of rock-fish. There were not the smallest traces of any human being having ever been here before us. As we kept our Christmas here, I called this discovery Christmas island.

On the 2d of January, 1778, at day-break, we weighed anchor, and resumed our course to the N. We discovered no land till day-break in the morning of the 18th, when an island made its appearance, bearing N.E. by E. and, soon after, we saw more land bearing N. and entirely detached from the former. Both had the appearance of being high land. On the 19th, at sun rise, the island first seen bore E. several leagues distant. This being directly to windward, which prevented our getting near it, I stood for the other, which we could reach; and, not long after, discovered, a third island in the direction of W. N. W. as far distant as land could be seen. Seeing no signs of an anchoring place at the E. extreme of the island, I bore away to leeward, and ranged along the S. E. side, at the distance of half a league from the shore. As soon as we made sail, some canoes that came up to us, left us; but others came off, as we proceeded along the coast, bringing with them roasting pigs, and some very fine potatoes, which they exchanged for whatever was offered to them. Several small pigs were purchased for a sixpenny nail; so that we again found ourselves in a land of plenty; and just at the time when the turtle, which we had so fortunately procured at Christmas Island, were nearly expended. The next morning we stood in for the land, and were met by several canoes filled with people, some of whom took courage, and ventured on board.

In the course of my several voyages, I never before met with the natives of any place so much astonished as these people were, upon entering a ship; strongly marking to us, that, till now, they had never

never been visited by Europeans, nor been acquainted with any of our commodities, except iron; which however, it was plain they had only heard of or had known it in some small quantity, brought to them at some distant period. They were of a brown colour, of the common size, and some of their visages not very unlike those of Europeans. The men wore a *maro*, and the women a piece of cloth round the waist to half down the thigh. Between three and four o'clock I went ashore with three armed boats, and twelve marines, to examine the water, and to try the disposition of the inhabitants, several hundreds of whom were assembled on a sandy beach before the village. The very instant I leaped on shore, the collected body of the natives all fell flat upon their faces, and remained in that very humble posture till, by expressive signs, I prevailed upon them to rise. They then brought a great many small pigs, which they presented to me, with plantain trees. I expressed my acceptance of their proffered friendship, by giving them, in return, such presents as I had brought with me from the ship for that purpose. At the beach, the next morning, a brisk trade for pigs, fowls, and roots went on, with the greatest good order. At noon I went on board to dinner, having procured, in the course of the day, nine tuns of water; and, by exchanges, chiefly for nails and pieces of iron, about 70 or 80 pigs, and a few fowls. These people merited our best commendations, never once attempting to cheat us, either ashore or alongside the ships. Some of them, indeed, at first, betrayed a thievish disposition; but they soon laid aside a conduct, which, we convinced them, they could not persevere in with impunity.

On the 24th, a breeze sprung up at N. and we steered for Oneeheow; but the wind changing, we stood back to Atooi. We fetched in with the land

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about two leagues to leeward of the road, which, though so near, we never could recover; for what we gained at one time, we lost at another; so that, by the morning of the 29th, the currents had carried us W. within three leagues of Oneehew. Seeing a village a little farther to leeward, and some of the islanders, who had come off to the ships, informing us that fresh water might be got there, I ran down, and came to an anchor before it. Six or seven canoes had come off to us before we anchored, bringing some small pigs and potatoes, and a good many yams and mats. The people in them resembled those of Atooi; and seemed to be equally well acquainted with the use of iron, which they asked for also by the names of *hamaita* and *toe*; parting readily with all their commodities for pieces of this precious metal. Several more canoes soon reached the ships after they had anchored. These visitors also furnished us with an opportunity of knowing that they were cannibals; and I cannot hesitate in pronouncing it to be certain, that the horrid banquet of human flesh is as much relished here, amidst plenty, as it is in New Zealand.

On the 30th, I sent Mr. Gore ashore, with a guard of mariners, and a party, to trade with the natives for refreshments. I went myself with the pinnace and launch up to the point, taking with me a ram-goat and two ewes, a boar and sow pig of the English breed; and the seeds of melons, pumpkins, and onions; being very desirous of benefiting these poor people, by furnishing them with some additional articles of food. I found my party there, with some of the natives in company. To one of them, whom Mr. Gore had observed assuming some command, I gave the goats, pigs, and seeds. I should have left these well-intended presents at Atooi, had we not been so unexpectedly driven from it. The

ground,

ground, though stony and poor, was, however, covered with shrubs and plants, some of which perfumed the air with a most delicious fragrancy: The habitations of the natives were thinly scattered about; and there could not be more than 500 people upon the island. Their method of living appeared to be decent and cleanly. There did not appear any instance of the men and women eating together; and the latter seemed generally associated in companies by themselves. It was found, that they burnt here the oily nuts of the *dobe dooe* for lights in the night, as at Otaheite; and that they baked their hogs in ovens; but, contrary to the practice of the Society and Friendly Islands, split the carcasses through their whole length. A particular veneration seemed to be paid here to owls, which they have very tame.

On Monday the 2d of February, we stood away to the N. in prosecution of our voyage. Our ships procured from these islands, provisions sufficient for six weeks at least. It is worthy of observation, that the islands in the Pacific Ocean, which our late voyages have added to the geography of the globe, have been generally found lying in groups, or clusters; the single intermediate islands, as yet discovered, being few in proportion to the others; though, probably, there are many more of them still unknown, which serve as steps between the several clusters. We saw five of them, whose names, as given to us by the natives, are Woahoo, Atooi, Ooneehow, Oreehoua, and Tahoorā. Atooi, from what we saw of it, is, at least, ten leagues in length from E. to W. The water to be got here is excellent, but no wood can be cut at any distance, convenient enough to bring it from. The vale or moist ground produces *cava*, of a much larger size than any we had ever seen; and the high ground fur-

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nishes sweet potatoes that often weigh 10lb. The temperature of the climate may be easily guessed from the situation of the island. The heat was at this time very moderate: and few of those inconveniencies, which many of those tropical countries are subject to, either from heat or moisture, seem to be experienced here, as the habitations of the natives are quite close; and they salt both fish and pork, which keep well, contrary to what has usually been observed to be the case, when this operation is attempted in hot countries. Besides the vegetable articles, bought by us as refreshments, amongst which were, at least, five or six varieties of plantains, the island produces some bread-fruit. The scarlet birds, which were brought for sale, were never met with alive; but we saw a single small one, about the size of a canary-bird, of a deep crimson colour; a large owl; two large brown hawks, or kites; and a wild duck; and it is probable there are a great many sorts, judging by the quantity of fine yellow, green, and very small, velvet-like, black feathers, used upon the cloaks and other ornaments worn by the inhabitants. Fish, and other marine productions, were, to appearance, not various. The hogs, dogs, and fowls, were all of the same kind that we met with at the S. Pacific Islands. There were also small lizards; and some rats.

The inhabitants are of a middling stature, firmly made. Their visage, especially amongst the women, is sometimes round; but others have it long; nor can we say that they are distinguished, as a nation, by any general cast of countenance. Their colour is nearly of a nut brown. The women have been already mentioned, as being a little more delicate than the men, in their formation; and I may say, that, with a very few exceptions, they have little claim to those peculiarities that distinguish

the sex in other countries. Sometimes, a small human image of bone, about three inches long, neatly polished, is hung round the neck. The women also wear bracelets of a single shell, pieces of black wood, with bits of ivory interspersed, and well polished. The men, sometimes, wear plumes of the tropic birds feathers stuck in their heads. Of animal food they can be in no want, as they have abundance of hogs, which run, without restraint, about the houses; and if they eat dogs, which is not improbable, their stock of these seemed to be very considerable. The great number of fishing hooks found amongst them, shewed, that they derive no inconsiderable supply of animal food from the sea. In every thing manufactured by these people, there appeared to be an uncommon degree of neatness and ingenuity. Their cloth is made, doubtless, in the same manner as at Otaheite and Tongataboo. They fabricate a great many white mats, which are strong, with many red stripes, rhombuses, and other figures interwoven on one side, and often pretty large; but they make others coarser, plain and strong, which they spread over their floors to sleep on. Though I did not see a Chief of any note, there were, however, several, as the natives informed us, who reside upon Atooi, and to whom they prostrate themselves as a mark of submission.

On Monday, February the 2d, we stood away to the N. close hauled, with a gentle gale from the E. On the 7th the wind veered to S. E. This enabled us to steer N. E. and E. which course we continued till the 12th; I then tacked, and stood to the N. On the 25th, we began to meet with the rock-weed, which the Manilla ships generally fall in with. Now and then a piece of wood also appeared. But, if we had not known that the continent of N. Ame-

rica was not far distant, we might, from the few signs of the vicinity of the land hitherto met with, have concluded, that there was none within some thousand leagues of us. On the 1st of March we had one calm day. This was succeeded by a wind from the N. with which I stood to the E. close hauled, in order to make the land. According to the charts, it ought not to have been far from us. On the 6th at noon, we saw two seals, and several whales; and at day-break the next morning, the long-looked for coast of New Albion, or the W. side of N. America, was seen, extending from N. E. to S. E. distant ten or twelve leagues. In this situation, we had 73 fathoms water, over a muddy bottom. The land appeared to be of a moderate height, diversified with hills and vallies, and, almost every where, covered with wood. We had variable light airs and calms, till eight o'clock in the evening, when a breeze sprung up at S. W.

From March the 7th to the 29th, we stretched along the coast of N. America, combating contrary winds. On the 29th, we anchored in 85 fathoms water, so near the shore as to reach it with an awl. We no sooner drew near the inlet than we found the coast to be inhabited. The breeze which soon after sprung up, bringing us nearer to the shore, the canoes began to come off in great numbers.—Though our visitors behaved very peaceably, and could not be suspected of any hostile intention, we could not prevail upon any of them to come on board. They shewed great readiness, however, to part with any thing they had, and took from us whatever we offered them in exchange; but were more desirous of iron than of any other of our articles of commerce, appearing to be perfectly acquainted with the use of that metal.

PART IV.

Transactions amongst the Natives of North America; Discoveries along that coast and the Eastern Extremity of Asia. Northward to Icy Cape; and return Southward to the Sandwich Islands; from March 1778, to January 1779.

THE ships having happily found so excellent shelter in an inlet, the coasts of which appeared to be inhabited by a race of people, whose inoffensive behaviour promised a friendly intercourse. The next morning, after coming to anchor, on the N.W. of the arm we were now in, and not far from the ships, I met with a convenient cove, well suited to our purpose. A great many canoes, filled with the natives, were about the ships all day; and a trade commenced betwixt us and them, which was carried on with the strictest honesty on both sides. The articles which they offered to sale were skins of various animals, such as bears, wolves, foxes, deer, rackoons, polecats, martins, and, in particular, the sea otters, which are found at the islands E. of Kamtschatka. Besides the skins in their native shape, they also brought garments made of them, and another sort of clothing made of the bark of a tree, or some plant like hemp; weapons, such as bows, arrows, and spears; fish-hooks, and instruments of various kinds; wooden vizors of many different monstrous figures; a sort of woollen stuff blanketing; bags filled with red ochre, pieces of carved work, beads, and several other little ornaments of thin brass and iron, shaped like a horse-shoe, which they hang at their noses; and several chissels, or pieces of iron, fixed to handles. From their possessing which metals, we could infer that they had either been visited before by some civilized nation, or had connections with tribes on their continent, who had communi-

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cation with them. But the most extraordinary of all the articles which they brought to the ships for sale, were human skulls, and hands not yet quite stripped of the flesh, which made our people plainly understand, that the horrid practice of feeding on their enemies is as prevalent here as we had found it to be at New Zealand and other S. Sea islands. For the various articles which they brought, they took in exchange knives, chissels, pieces of iron and tin, nails, looking-glasses, buttons, or any kind of metal. Glass beads they were not fond of; and cloth of every sort they rejected.

The ships being securely moored, we began our other necessary business the next day. We brewed some spruce beer, as pine-trees abounded here. A considerable number of the natives visited us daily; and, every now and then, we saw new faces. Very often they would give us a song, in which all in the canoe joined, with a very pleasing harmony. During these visits, they gave us no other trouble, than to guard against their thievish tricks. Bad weather now came on, but that did not, however, hinder the natives from visiting us daily. They frequently brought us a tolerable supply of fish, either sardines, or what resembled them much, a small kind of bream; and sometimes small cod. After a fortnight's bad weather, the 19th proving a fair day, we availed ourselves of it, to take a view of the Sound. I first went to the W. point, where I found a large village. In most of the houses were women at work, making dresses of the bark of a tree, or a plant like hemp, which they executed exactly in the same manner that the New Zealanders manufacture their cloth. Others were occupied in opening sardines, I had seen a large quantity of them brought on shore from canoes, and divided by measure amongst several people, who carried them

up to their houses, where the operation of curing them by smoke-drying is performed. Cod and other large fish are also cured in the same manner. I now found that the land, under which the ships lay, was an island; and there were many smaller ones lying scattered in the Sound on the W. of it. Every thing being now ready, in the morning of the 26th we put to sea.

On my arrival in this inlet, I had honoured it with the name of King George's Sound; but I afterwards found that it is called Noorka by the natives. The depth of water in the middle of the Sound is from 47 to 90 fathoms, and perhaps more. The harbours and anchoring places within its circuit are numerous. The land bordering upon the sea-coast is of a middling height and level; but, within the Sound, it rises almost every where into steep hills, which agree in their general formation, ending in round or blunted tops, with some sharp, though not very prominent, ridges on their sides. Some of these hills may be reckoned high. The trees which chiefly compose the woods, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, *cypressus thyoides*, the wild pine, with two or three other sorts of pine less common. There is but little variety of vegetable productions, though, doubtless, several had not yet sprung up at the early season when we visited the place. About the verge of the woods we found straw berry plants, some raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes. As we lay in a cove on an island, no other animals were ever seen alive in the woods than two or three raccoons, martins, and squirrels. The account, therefore, that we can give of the quadrupeds is taken from the skins which the natives brought to sell. Of these, the most common were bears, deer, foxes, and wolves. The foxes are in great plenty, and of several varieties; some yellow, some red, some white,

and

and some black. Besides the common sort of martin, the pine-martin is also here; the ermine is also found at this place. Hogs, dogs, and goats have not as yet found their way to this place. Nor do the natives seem to have any knowledge of our brown rats. The sea animals seen off the coast were whales, porpoises, and seals. Sea-otters, which live mostly in the water, are found here. The fur of these animals is certainly softer and finer than that of any others we know of; and, therefore, the discovery of this part of the continent of N. America, where so valuable an article of commerce may be met with, cannot be a matter of indifference. Birds, in general, are not only rare as to the different species, but very scarce as to numbers. Those which frequent the woods are crows and ravens; a blueish jay or magpie; common wrens, which are the only singing bird that we heard; the Canadian or migrating thrush, and a considerable number of brown eagles, with white heads and tails; which though they seem principally to frequent the coast, come into the Sound in bad weather, and sometimes perch upon the trees. The birds which frequent the waters and the shores, are not more numerous than the others. The quebrantahueños, gulls, and shags were seen off the coast; and the two last also frequent the Sound; they are of the common sorts. We saw wild ducks in considerable flocks; and the greater *Jumme*, or diver, found in our northern countries. There were also seen, once or twice, some swans flying across the Sound. Fish are more plentiful. The principal sorts are the common herring, seven inches in length; a smaller sort, which is the same with the anchovy, or sardine, though rather larger; a white, or silver-coloured bream, and another of a gold-brown colour, with many narrow longitudinal blue stripes. Sharks, likewise, sometimes frequent

the Sound; for the natives have some of their teeth in their possession; and we saw some pieces of ray, or skate, which seemed to have been pretty large. The other marine animals are a small cruciated *medusa*, or blubber; star fish; and we once saw a large cuttle-fish. There is abundance of large muscles about the rocks, and other shell fish; such as the rugged wilks, a snail peculiar to this place, sea-ears, cockles, and crabs. Many of the muscles are a span in length; and some having pretty large pearls. The only animals of the reptile kind observed here, and found in the woods, were brown snakes, two feet long, which are harmless; and brownish water-lizards, with a tail exactly like that of an ell.

The persons of the natives are, in general, under the common stature; the visage of most of them is round and full; and sometimes, also broad, with high prominent cheeks; and, above these, the face is frequently much depressed, or seems fallen in quite across between the temples; the nose also flattening at its base, with pretty wide nostrils, and a rounded point; the forehead rather low; the eyes small, black, and rather languishing than sparkling; the mouth round, with large round thickish lips; the teeth tolerably equal and well set, but not remarkably white; their eye-brows are also scanty, and always narrow; but the hair of the head is in great abundance, very coarse and strong; and, without a single exception, black, straight, and lank, or hanging down over the shoulders. The neck is short; and the limbs, in general, are small in proportion to the other parts, crooked, or ill made, with large feet badly shaped, and projecting ancles. Their colour we could never positively determine, as their bodies were incrusted with paint and dirt; though, in particular cases, when these were well rubbed off, the whiteness of the skin appeared almost

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most to equal that of Europeans. The women are nearly of the same size, colour, and form with the men, from whom it is not easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural delicacies sufficient to render their persons agreeable. Their common dress is a flaxen garment, or mantle, ornamented on the upper edge by a narrow strip of fur, and, at the lower edge, by fringes or tassels; it is tied over the shoulders. Over this, which reaches below the knees, is worn a small cloak of the same substance, likewise fringed at the lower part; in shape this resembles a round dish cover, being quite close, except in the middle, where there is a hole just large enough to admit the head. They have woollen garments, which they seldom use. The ears of many of them are perforated in the lobe, where they make a pretty large hole; and two others higher up on the outer edge. In these holes they hang bits of bone; quills fixed upon a leathern thong; small shells; bunches of woollen tassels; or pieces of thin copper, which our beads could never supplant. The *septum* of the nose, in many, is also perforated, through which they draw a piece of soft cord; and others wear, at the same place, small thin pieces of iron, brass, or copper, shaped almost like a horse shoe, the narrow opening of which receives the *septum*, so that the two points may gently pinch it; and the ornament thus hangs over the upper lip.

The only instruments of music, (if such they may be called,) which I saw amongst them, were a rattle, and a small whistle, with one hole only. They use the rattle when they sing; but upon what occasions they use the whistled I know not. Their houses might be compared to a long stable, with a double range of stalls, and a broad passage in the middle; for the different families are only separated by a piece of plank. Close to the sides, in each of these parts,

a bench of boards, raised five or six inches higher than the rest of the floor, and covered with mats, on which the family sit and sleep. These benches are commonly seven or eight feet long, and four or five broad. In the middle of the floor, between them, is the fire-place, which has neither hearth nor chimney. The chief employment of the men is fishing, and killing land or sea animals. The women were occupied in manufacturing their flaxen or woollen garments, and in preparing the sardines for drying. Of the sea animals, the most common that we saw in use amongst them, as food, is the porpoise, the fat or rind of which, as well as the flesh, they cut in large pieces, and having dried them, as they do the herrings, eat them without any farther preparation. The oil which they procure from these and other sea animals, is also used by them in great quantities, both supping it alone, with a large scoop or spoon, made of horn, or mixing it with other food or sauce. It may also be presumed, that they feed upon other sea animals, such as seals, sea-otters, and whales, from skins of the two first being frequent amongst them.

Their weapons are bows and arrows, slings, spears, short truncheons of bone, somewhat like the *patoo* of New Zealand, and a small pick-axe, not unlike the common American *tomahawk*. The tomahawk is a stone, six or eight inches long, pointed at one end, and the other end fixed into a handle of wood, which resembles the head and neck of the human figure, and the stone is fixed in the mouth, so as to represent an enormously large tongue. From the number of stone weapons and others, we might almost conclude, that it is their custom to engage in close fight; and we had two convincing proofs that their wars are both frequent and bloody, from the vast number of human skulls which they brought

brought to sell. Their taste or design in working figures upon their garments, correspond with their fondness for carving, as well as drawing in colours. Their canoes are of a simple structure; even the largest, which carry twenty people or more, are formed of one tree. Many of them are forty feet long, seven broad, and about three deep. From the middle, toward each end, they become gradually narrower, the after part, or stern, ending abruptly or perpendicularly, with a small knob on the top; but the fore-part is lengthened out, stretching forward and upward, ending in a notched point or prow, considerably higher than the sides of the canoe, which run nearly in a straight line. Their paddles are small and light, the shape, in some measure, resembling that of a large leaf, pointed at the bottom, broadest in the middle, and gradually losing itself in the shaft, the whole being about five feet long. They have acquired great dexterity in managing these paddles, by constant use; for sails are no part of their art of navigation.

We can say nothing as to the manner of their catching or killing land animals, unless we may suppose that they shoot the smaller sorts with arrows, and engage bears, or wolves and foxes with their spears. I saw nothing that could give the least insight into their notions of religion, except some wooden images, called by them *Klumma*. Most probably these were idols; but as they frequently mentioned the word *Acweek*, or Chief, when they spoke of them, we may, perhaps, be authorized to suppose that they are the images of some of their ancestors, whom they venerate as divinities.

I bore away, steering N. W. in which direction I supposed the coast to lie. On the 28th of April, I steered more to the N. At seven in the evening, on the 1st of May, we got sight of the land, which abounds

COOK'S LAST VOYAGE

abounds with hills, but one considerably out-tops the rest; this I called Mount Edgcombe. It was wholly covered with snow; as were also all the other elevated hills; but the lower ones, and the flatter spots, bordering upon the sea, were free from it, and covered with wood. At half an hour past four in the morning, on the 3d, we saw a large inlet, distant six leagues; and the most advanced point of the land, lying under a very high peaked mountain, which obtained the name of *Mount Fair Weather*. The inlet was named *Cross Sound*. On the 4th, we saw several whales, seals, and porpoises; many gulls, and several flocks of birds. On the 10th, we found ourselves no more than three leagues from the coast of the continent, which extended from E. half N. to N. W. half W. as far as the eye could reach. To the W. of this last direction was an island that extended from N. to S. distant six leagues. A point shoots out from the main toward the N. E. end of the island, about five or six leagues distant. This point I named *Cape Suckling*.

On the 11th, I bore up for the island. At ten o'clock in the morning, I went in a boat, and landed upon it with a view of seeing what lay on the other side; but finding it farther to the hills than I expected, and the way being steep and woody, I was obliged to drop the design. I named this island *Kaye's Island*. It is eleven or twelve leagues in length, in the direction of N. E. and S. W. but its breadth is not above a league and a half. On this island there are a considerable number of pines, and the whole seems covered with a broad girdle of wood. Here we saw flying about a crow; two or three of the white-headed eagles mentioned at Nootka; a few quebrantahueses; divers; ducks, or large peterels; gulls; shags; and burres. We also saw two or three little seals off shore; but no other

other animals or birds, nor the least signs of inhabitants having ever been upon the island. I returned on board at half past two in the afternoon; and, with a light breeze E. steered for the S. W. of the island, which we got round by eight o'clock, and then stood for the W. land now in sight, which, at this time, bore N. W. half N. two leagues distant.

Between this point and the shore under which we were at anchor, is a bay about three leagues deep; on the S. W. side of which there are two or three coves, and in the middle some rocky islands. To these islands Mr. Gore was sent in a boat, in hopes of shooting some eatable birds; but he had hardly got to them, before about twenty natives made their appearance in two large canoes; on which he thought proper to return to the ships, and they followed him. They would not venture along side, but kept at some distance, and, in a short time, began a kind of song exactly after the manner of those at Nootka. Their heads were also powdered with feathers. The canoes were not constructed of wood, as at King George's or Nootka Sound; the frame only, being slender laths, was of that substance; the outside consisting of the skins of seals, or of such like animals.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 17th, we weighed, and steered to the N. W. with a light breeze at E. N. E. thinking, if there should be any passage to the N. through this inlet, that it must be in that direction. Soon after we were under sail, the natives, in both great and small canoes, paid us another visit, which gave us an additional opportunity of forming a more perfect idea of their persons, dress, and other particulars. We were now upward of 520 leagues to the W. of any part of Hudson's Bay. Next morning at three o'clock, we weighed, and with a gentle breeze at N. proceeded to the S. down

down the inlet. A calm continued till ten o'clock the next morning, when it was succeeded by a small breeze from the N. with which we weighed; and, by six o'clock in the evening, we were again in the open sea, and found the coast trending W. by S. as far as the eye could reach. To the inlet which we had now left, I gave the name of *Prince William's Sound*. The natives, who came to make us several visits while we were in the Sound, were nearly of the same description with those at Nootka. The food which we saw them eat, was dried fish, and the flesh of some animal, either broiled or roasted. Some of the latter that was bought, seemed to be bear's flesh, but with a fishy taste. They also eat the larger sort of fern-root, mentioned at Nootka, either baked or dressed in some other way. Their drink is most probably water.

Besides the animals, which were seen at Nootka, there are some others in this place which we did not find there; such as the white bear, of whose skins the natives brought several pieces, and some entire skins of cubs; from which their size could not be determined. We also found the wolverene, or quickhatch, which had very bright colours; a larger sort of ermine than the common one, which is the same as at Nootka, varied with a brown colour, and with scarcely any black on its tail. The number of skins we found here, points out the great plenty of these several animals just mentioned; but it is remarkable, that we neither saw the skins of the moose nor of the common deer. We found here the white-headed eagle; the shag; the *alcyon*, or great king-fisher, which had very fine bright colours; and the humming-bird. The water fowl were geese; a small sort of duck, almost like that mentioned at Kerguelen's Land; another sort which none of us knew; and some of the black seapyes,

with

with red bills, which we found at Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. Some of the people who went on shore killed a grouse, a snipe, and some plover. The water fowl were pretty numerous, especially the ducks and geese. The only fish we got were some torsk and halibut, a few sculpins, and a purplish star-fish, that had seventeen or eighteen rays. The rocks were observed to be almost destitute of shell fish; and the only other animal of this tribe seen, was a red crab.

The metals we saw were copper and iron; both which, particularly the latter, were in such plenty, as to constitute the points of most of the arrows and lances. The beads and iron found amongst these people, left no room to doubt, that they must have received them from some civilized nation.

On Thursday, May the 21st, I steered to the S. W. and passed a lofty promontory. As the discovery of it was connected with the Princess Elizabeth's birth day, I named it *Cape Elizabeth*. Beyond it we could see no land; so that, at first, we were in hopes that it was the W. extremity of the continent; but not long after, we saw our mistake; for fresh land appeared in sight, bearing W. S. W. We continued our course, with little variation, observing many high mountains near the coast, till the 30th, when we anchored in nineteen fathoms water under the E. shore. About noon two canoes, with a man in each, came off to the ship, from near a place where we had seen some smoke the preceding day. They accepted a few trifles from me, which I conveyed to them from the quarter-gallery. These men, in every respect, resembled the people we had met with in Prince William's Sound, as to their persons and dress. When the flood made, we weighed, and then the canoes left us. I stood over to the W. shore, with a fresh gale at N. N. E. This, with the

other

other on the opposite shore, contracted the channel to the breadth of four leagues. Through this channel ran a prodigious tide. As we proceeded farther up, the marks of a river displayed themselves. The water was found to be fresher, insomuch, that I was convinced that we were in a large river, and not in a strait, communicating with the N. seas. But I was desirous of having stronger proofs, and, therefore, weighed with the next flood in the morning of the 31st, and plied higher up, or rather drove up with the tide, for we had but little wind.

About eight o'clock we were visited by several of the natives, in one large, and several small canoes. We procured from them some of their fur dresses, made of the skins of sea-otters, martins, hares, and other animals; a few of their darts; and a small supply of salmon and halibut. In exchange for these they took old clothes, beads, and pieces of iron. We found that they were in possession of large iron knives, and of sky-blue glass beads, such as we had found amongst the natives of Prince William's Sound. At nine o'clock, we came to an anchor, in sixteen fathoms water, about two leagues from the W. shore; the tide was on the ebb.

To determine our situation, and examine the shoals, I dispatched two boats, under the command of the master; and, as soon as the flood-tide made, followed with the ships; but as it was a dead calm, and the tide strong, I anchored, after driving about ten miles in an E. direction. We had now many evident proofs of being in a great river; such as low shores, very thick and muddy water, large trees, and all manner of dirt and rubbish, floating up and down with the tide. At two o'clock next morning, being the 1st of June, the master returned, and reported that he found the inlet, or rather river, contracted to the breadth of one league, by low land

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on each side, through which it took a N. direction. He proceeded three leagues through this narrow part, which he found navigable for the largest ships. While the ebb or stream run down, the water was perfectly fresh; but, after the flood made, it became brackish; and toward high water. very much so, even as high up as he went. He landed upon an island which lies between this branch and the E. one; and upon it saw some cutrant bushes, with the fruit already set; and some other fruit-trees and bushes, unknown to him. All hopes of finding a passage were now given up. At ten o'clock, finding the ebb begun, I anchored in nine fathoms water, over a gravelly bottom. By means of this river, which I shall distinguish by the name of *River Turnagain*, and its several branches, a very extensive inland communication seems to lie open. We had traced it seventy leagues, or more, from its entrance, without seeing the least appearance of its source.

We were now convinced, that the continent of N. America extended farther to the W. than, from the modern most reputable charts, we had reason to expect. This made the existence of a passage into Hudson's Bay less probable; or, at least, shewed it to be of greater extent. It was a satisfaction to me, however, to reflect, that, if I had not examined this very considerable inlet, it would have been assumed, by speculative fabricators of geography, as a fact, that it communicated with the sea to the N. or with Hudson's Bay to the E. We weighed anchor as soon as it was high water, and, with a faint breeze S. stood over to the W. shore, where the return of the flood obliged us to anchor early next morning. Soon after several large, and some small canoes, with natives, came off, who bartered their skins, after which they sold their garments, till many of them were quite naked.

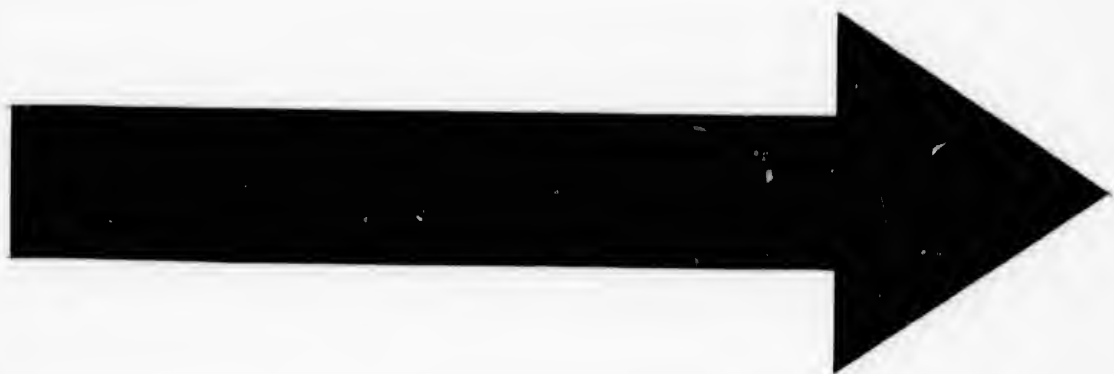
On the 2d of June, at half past ten, we weighed with the first of the ebb, and having a gentle breeze at S. plied down the river. We once more cast anchor on the W. shore, in nineteen fathoms water. A good many of the natives came off, and brought with them a large quantity of very fine salmon, which they exchanged for such trifles as we had to give them. Most of it was split ready for drying; and several hundred weight of it was procured for the two ships. In the afternoon, the mountains, for the first time since our entering the river, were clear of clouds, and we discovered a volcano in one of those on the W. side. It did not make any striking appearance, emitting only a white smoke, but no fire.

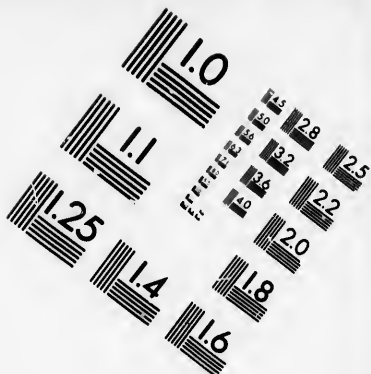
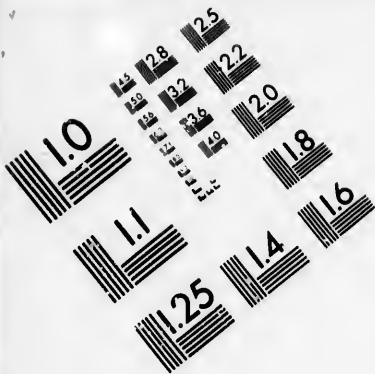
One o'clock next morning, a fresh breeze sprung up at W. with which, on Saturday June 6, we got under sail. On the 7th, we passed a large bay, which I named Whitsuntide Bay. The land on the E. side of this bay is destitute of wood, and partly free from snow. In standing in for the coast, we crossed the mouth of Whitsuntide Bay, and saw land all round the bottom of it. In the evening of the 12th, we had a sight of the land bearing W. twelve leagues distant. We stood in for it early next morning. At noon we were not above three miles from it; an elevated point, which obtained the name of *Cape Barnabas*, bore N. E. ten miles distant. The N. E. extreme was lost in a haze; but the point to the S. E. whose elevated summit terminated in two round hills, on that account was called *Two-headed Point*. We daily saw some of the sea-birds that are commonly found in the N. oceans; such as gulls, shags, puffins, sheerwaters, and sometimes ducks, geese, and swans. And seldom a day passed without seeing seals, whales, and other large fish.

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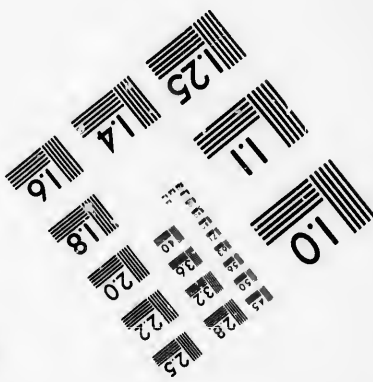
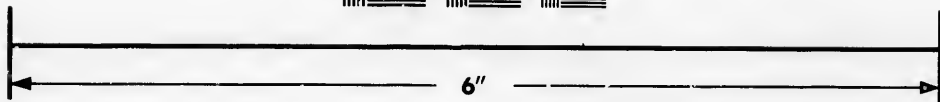
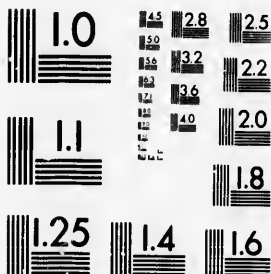
On the 19th, we continued to run all night with a gentle breeze at N. E. and, at two o'clock next morning, some breakers were seen within us, at the distance of two miles. The breakers forced us so far from the continent, that we had but a distant view of the coast. Over some adjoining islands we could see the main land covered with snow; but, particularly, some hills, whose elevated tops were seen, towering above the clouds, to a most stupendous height. The most S. W. of these hills was discovered to have a *volcano*, which continually threw up vast columns of black smoke. In the afternoon, having three hours calm, our people caught upward of a hundred halibuts, some of which weighed a hundred pounds. This was a very seasonable refreshment to us. In the height of our fishing, a small canoe conducted by one man, came to us from the large island. On approaching the ship, he took off his cap, and bowed. It was evident to us that the Russians must have a communication and traffic with these people. His canoe was of the same make with those we had seen before, but rather smaller. He used the double-bladed paddle, as did also those who had visited the Discovery. In his size and features, he exactly resembled those we saw in the Great River. He had nothing to barter.

At six in the morning of the 24th, we got a sight of the continent; and at nine it was seen extended from N. E. by E. to S. W. by W. half W. the nearest part about four leagues distant. The next morning we got a breeze E. and we resumed our course to the W. Day-light availed us little, for the weather was so thick, that we could not see a hundred yards before us. At half past four, we were alarmed at hearing the sound of breakers on our larboard bow. On heaving the lead, we found twenty-eight fathoms water; and the next cast, twenty-five. I immediately





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immediately brought the ship to, with her head to the N. and anchored in this last depth, over a bottom of coarse sand; calling the *Discovery*, she being close by us, to anchor also. A few hours after, the fog having cleared a little, it appeared that we had escaped very imminent danger. On a point which bore W. from the ship, three quarters of a mile distant, were several natives and their habitations. To this place we saw them tow in two whales, which we supposed they had just killed. A few of them, now and then, came off to the ships, and bartered a few trifling things with our people. Thick fogs, and contrary wind, detained us at this island till the 2d of July, which afforded an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of the country and of its inhabitants. It is called by the natives, *Samganoodba*; it is one mile broad at the entrance, narrowing toward the head, where its breadth is not above a quarter of a mile. Great plenty of good water may be easily got, but nothing else.

Having put to sea on the 2d of July, we steered to the N. till the wind having veered to the S. E. enabled us to steer E. N. E. The coast lay in this direction, and was about four leagues distant. On the 9th, we perceived the coast extended as far as N. E. half N. where it seemed to terminate in a point, beyond which we hoped and expected, that it would take a more E. direction. But soon after, we discovered low land, extending from behind this point as far as N. W. where it was lost in the horizon. At five in the morning of the 15th, we found ourselves nearer the land than we expected. Here, between two points, the coast forms a bay, in some parts of which the land was hardly visible from the mast head. At nine I sent Lieutenant Williamson with orders to land, and see what direction the coast took, and what the country produced; for, from

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the ships, it had but a barren appearance. Soon after Mr. Williamson returned, and reported, that he had landed on the point, and having climbed the highest hill, found, that the farthest part of the coast in sight bore nearly N. The promontory, to which he gave the name of *Cape Newenham*, is a rocky point of tolerable height. The hills are naked; but on the lower grounds grew grass, and other plants, very few of which were in flower. He saw no other animal but a doe and her fawn; and a dead sea-horse, or cow, upon the beach. Of these animals we had lately seen a great many.

On the 21st we were obliged to anchor, to avoid running upon a shoal, which had only a depth of five feet. While we lay here, twenty-seven men of the country, each in a canoe came off to the ships, and a traffic presently commenced between them and our people, who got dresses of skins, bows, arrows, darts, wooden vessels, &c. our visitors taking in exchange for these whatever was offered them. They seemed to be the same sort of people that we had of late met with all along this coast, wore the same kind of ornaments in their lips and noses, but were far more dirty, and not so well clothed. They appeared to be wholly unacquainted with people like us. One part of their dress, which we got from them, was a kind of girdle, very neatly made of skin, with trappings depending from it, and passing between the legs, so as to conceal the adjoining parts. By the use of such a girdle, it should seem that they sometimes go naked, even in this high latitude, for they hardly wear it under their other clothing. The canoes were made of skins, like all the others we had lately seen.

Variable winds, with rain, prevailed till the 3d of July. Mr. Anderson, my surgeon, who had been lingering under a consumption for more than twelve months,

COOK'S LAST VOYAGE

months, expired between three and four this afternoon. He was a sensible young man, an agreeable companion, well skilled in his own profession, and had acquired considerable knowledge in other branches of science. Soon after he had breathed his last, land was seen to the W. twelve leagues distant. It was supposed to be an island; and, to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, for whom I had a very great regard, I named it *Anderson's Island*. On the 4th, at three in the afternoon, we could see the coast extending from E. to N. W. and a pretty high island, bearing W. by N. three leagues distant.

At ten in the morning of the 5th, with the wind at S. W. we ran down, and anchored between the island and the continent, in seven fathoms water. This island, which was named *Sledge Island*, is about four leagues in circuit. I saw neither shrub nor tree, either upon the island or on the continent. We saw one fox; a few plovers, and some other small birds; and we met with some decayed huts that were partly built below ground. We found, near where we landed, a sledge, which occasioned this name being given to the island. It seemed to be such a one as the Russians in Kamtschatka made use of over the ice or snow. I was, after several observations from the 6th to the 9th, satisfied that the whole was a continued coast; I sailed, and stood away for its N. W. part, and came to an anchor under it in seventeen fathoms water. A high steep rock or island bore W. by S. Under this hill lies some low land, the extreme point of which bore N. E. by E. about three miles distant. This point of land, which I named *Cape Prince of Wales*, is the more remarkable, by being the W. extremity of all America hitherto known.

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At day-break in the morning of the 10th, we resumed our course to the W. and about ten o'clock we anchored in a large bay, two miles from the shore. As we were standing into this bay, we perceived on the N. shore a village, and some people, whom the sight of the ships seemed to throw into confusion, or fear. At these habitations I proposed to land. About thirty or forty men, each armed with a spontoon, a bow, and arrows, stood drawn up on a rising ground close by the village. As we drew near, three of them came down toward the shore, and were so polite as to take off their caps, and to make us low bows. We returned the civility. By degrees a sort of traffic between us commenced. In exchange for knives, beads, tobacco, and other articles, they gave us some of their clothing; and a few arrows. But nothing that we had to offer could induce them to part with a spear or a bow. The arrows were pointed either with bone or stone; but very few of them had barbs; and some of them had a round blunt point. The bows were such as we had seen on the American coast, and like those used by the Esquimaux. The spears, or spontoons, were of iron or steel, and of European or Asiatic workmanship. Those who stood ready with bows and arrows in their hands, had the spear slung over their right shoulder by a leathern strap. A leathern quiver, slung over their left shoulder, contained arrows; and some of these quivers were extremely beautiful, being made of red leather, on which was very neat embroidery, and other ornaments.

All the Americans we had seen, since our arrival on that coast, were rather low of stature, with round chubby faces, and high cheek-bones. The people we now were amongst, far from resembling them; had long vilages, and were stout and well made; All of them had their ears bored; and some had

glasses

glass beads hanging to them. These were the only fixed ornaments we saw about them. Their clothing consisted of a cap, a frock, a pair of breeches, a pair of boots, and a pair of gloves, all made of leather, or of the skins of deer, dogs, seals, &c. and extremely well dressed; some with the hair or fur on, but others without it. We found the village composed both of their summer and winter habitations: The latter are exactly like a vault, the floor of which is sunk a little below the surface of the earth: The summer huts were pretty large and circular, being brought to a point at the top. The framing was of light poles and bones, covered with the skins of sea animals.

They have a great number of dogs of the fox kind, rather large, and of different colours, with long soft hair like wool. They are, probably, used in drawing their sledges in winter. It is also not improbable, that dogs may constitute a part of their food. The country appeared to be exceedingly barren, yielding neither tree nor shrub, that we could see. At some distance W. we observed a ridge of mountains covered with snow, that had lately fallen.

At first we supposed this land to be a part of the island of Alaschka, laid down in Mr. Stæhlin's map; but from the figure of the coast, the situation of the opposite shore of America, and from the longitude, we soon began to think that it was, more probably, the E. extremity of Asia, explored by Beering in 1729.

The wind veering to the S. we weighed anchor, and stood out of the bay. In a few hours our position was nearly in the middle of the channel between the two coasts, each being seven leagues distant. From this station we steered E. in order to get nearer the American coast.

On Monday the 7th, before noon, we perceived a brightness in the N. horizon, like that reflected

from ice, commonly called the blink. About an hour after, the sight of a large field of ice left us no longer in doubt about the cause of the brightness of the horizon. At half past two we tacked, close to the edge of the ice, in 22 fathoms water, not being able to stand on any farther; for the ice was quite impenetrable, and extended from W. by S. to E. by N. as far as the eye could reach. Here were abundance of sea-horses; some in the water, but far more upon the ice. On the 18th, at noon, we were near five leagues farther to the E. We were, at this time, close to the edge of the ice, which was as compact as a wall; and seemed to be ten or twelve feet high at least; but farther N. it appeared much higher. We now stood to the S. and, after running six leagues, saw land extending from S. to S. E. by E. about three or four miles distant. The E. extreme forms a point, which was much incumbered with ice; for which reason it obtained the name of *Icy Cape*. The other extreme of the land was lost in the horizon; so that there can be no doubt of its being a continuation of the American continent. Our situation was now more and more critical. We were in shoal water, upon a lee shore; and the main body of the ice to windward, driving down upon us. I therefore made the signal for the Discovery to tack, and tacked myself at the same time.

At eight in the morning of the 19th, the wind veering back to W. I tacked to the N. In this situation, we had a good deal of drift-ice about us; and the main ice was about two leagues to the N. It was too close, and in too large pieces, to attempt forcing the ships through it. On the ice lay a prodigious number of sea-horses; and as we were in want of fresh provisions, the boats from each ship were sent to get some. By seven o'clock in the evening

evening, we had received on board the *Resolution* nine of these animals, which till now, we had supposed to be sea-cows. We lived upon these as long as they lasted; and there were few on board who did not prefer them to our salt meat. The fat, at first, is as sweet as marrow; but in a few days it grows rancid, unless it be salted, in which state it will keep much longer. The lean flesh is coarse, black, and has rather a strong taste; and the heart is nearly as well tasted as that of a bullock. The fat, when melted, yields a good deal of oil, which burns very well in lamps; and their hides, which are very thick, were very useful about our rigging. They lie in herds of many hundreds upon the ice; huddling one over the other like swine; and roar or bray very loud; so that in the night, or in very foggy weather, they gave us notice of the vicinity of the ice, before we could see it. When fired at, they would tumble one over the other, into the sea, in the utmost confusion; and if we did not, at the first discharge, kill those we fired at, we generally lost them, though mortally wounded. Vast numbers of them would follow, and come close up to the boats; but the flash of a musquet in the pan, or even pointing one at them, would send them down in an instant. The female will defend the young one to the very last, and at the expence of her own life, whether in the water or upon the ice. Nor will the young one quit the dam, though she be dead; so that if you kill one, you are sure of the other. The dam, when in the water, holds the young one between her fore-fins. Why they should be called sea-horse, is hard to say, unless the word be a corruption of the Russian name *Morse*; for they have not the least resemblance of a horse.— This is, without doubt, the same animal that is found in the Gulph of St. Laurence, and there called

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called Sea-cow. It is certainly more like a cow than a horse; but this likeness consists in nothing but the snout. In short it is an animal like a seal; but incomparably larger.

It is worth observing, that for some days before this (August 19) we had frequently seen flocks of ducks flying to the Southward. Does not this indicate that there must be land to the North, where these birds find shelter in the proper season to breed; and from whence they were now returning to a warmer climate? By the time that we had got our sea-horses on board, we were, in a manner, surrounded with the ice; and had no way left to clear it, but by standing to the Southward, which was done till three o'clock next morning. At two in the afternoon we fell in with the main ice; along the edge of which we kept; being partly directed by the roaring of the sea-horses; for we had a very thick fog. At ten the next morning, the fog clearing away, we saw the continent of America, extending from S. by E. to E. by S. and at noon, from S. W. half S. to E. the nearest part five leagues distant, I continued to steer in for it until eight o'clock, in order to get a nearer view of it, and to look for a harbour; but seeing nothing like one, I stood again to the N. with a light breeze at W. The ice now obliged us to change our course frequently. — On the 29th, we had a pretty good view of the Asiatic coast; which, in every respect, is like the opposite one of America; that is, low land next the sea, with elevated land farther back. It was perfectly destitute of wood, and even snow; but was probably covered with a mossy substance, that gave it a brownish cast.

The season was now so far advanced, and the time when the frost is expected to set in so near at hand, that I did not think it consistent with prudence

dence to make any further attempts to find a passage into the Atlantic this year, in any direction; so little was the prospect of succeeding. My attention was now directed towards finding out some place where we might supply ourselves with wood and water; and the object uppermost in my thoughts was, how I should spend the winter, so as to make some improvements in geography and navigation, and, at the same time, be in a condition to return to the N. in farther search of a passage the ensuing summer. After standing off till we got into eighteen fathoms water, I bore up to the E. along the coast of Asia. At day break on the 30th, we steered such a course as I thought would bring us in with the land. For the weather was as thick as ever, and it snowed incessantly. At ten we got sight of the coast, bearing S. W. four miles distant. The inland country hereabout is full of hills; some of which are of a considerable height. The land was covered with snow.

Wednesday, September 1, we had now fair weather and sunshine; and as we ranged along the coast, at the distance of four miles, we saw several of the inhabitants, and some of their habitations, which looked like little hillocks of earth. None of them, however, attempted to come off to us.— These people must be the Tschutski; a nation that, at the time Mr. Muller wrote, the Russians had not been able to conquer. The more I was convinced of my being now upon the coast of Asia, the more I was at a loss to reconcile Mr. Stæhlin's map of the New Northern Archipelago with my observations. And, as these Northern isles are represented by him as abounding with wood, I was in hopes, if I should find them, of getting a supply of that article, which we now began to be in great want of on board. With these views I steered over for the

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American coast; and on the 6th, at four in the morning we got sight of it. At eight in the evening of the 7th, we had got close in with the land, and pursued our course along the coast.

On the 9th, we found ourselves upon a coast covered with wood; an agreeable sight, to which, of late, we had not been accustomed. At nine o'clock next morning, being about a league from the W. shore, I took two boats and landed, attended by Mr. King, to seek wood and water. We landed where the coast projects out into a bluff head, composed of perpendicular *strata* of a rock of a dark blue colour. Here we observed tracks of deer and foxes on the beach; on which also lay a great quantity of drift-wood; and there was no want of fresh water. I returned on board, with an intention to bring the ships to an anchor here; but the wind then veering to N. E. I stretched over to the opposite shore, in the hopes of finding wood there also, and anchored at eight o'clock in the evening; but next morning, we found it to be a peninsula, united to the continent by a low neck of land, on each side of which the coast forms a bay, which obtained the name of *Cape Danbigh*. Several people were seen upon the peninsula; and one man came off in a small canoe. I gave him a knife and a few beads, with which he seemed well pleased. Others of the natives soon after came off, and exchanged a few dry fish, for such trifles as they could get, or we had to give them. They were most desirous of knives; and they had no dislike to tobacco. After dinner, Lieutenant Gore was sent to the peninsula, to see if wood and water were there to be got; or rather water; for the whole beach round the bay seemed to be covered with drift-wood. About eight o'clock, he returned, with the launch laden with wood. He reported that there was but little fresh

fresh water; and that wood was difficult to be got at, by reason of the boats grounding at some distance from the beach. This being the case, I stood back to the other shore; and, at eight o'clock the next morning, sent all the boats, and a party of men, with an officer, to get wood from the place where I had landed two days before. In the afternoon I went ashore, and walked a little into the country; which, where there was no wood, was covered with heath and other plants, some of which produce berries in abundance. All the drift-wood in those Northern parts was fir. I saw not a stick of any other sort. Next day, a family of the natives came near to the place where we were taking off wood. Iron was their beloved article. For four knives which we had made out of an old iron hoop, I got from them near four hundred pounds weight of fish, which they had caught on this and the preceding day. Some were trout, and the rest were, in size and taste, somewhat between a mullet and a herring. Before night we got the ships amply supplied with wood; and had carried on board above twelve tons of water to each.

On the 4th, a party of men were sent on shore to cut brooms, which we were in want of, and the branches of spruce trees for brewing beer. Some doubts being still entertained, whether the coast we were now upon belonged to an island, or the American continent; and the shallowness of the water putting it out of our power to determine this with our ships, I sent Lieutenant King, with two boats under his command, to make such searches as might leave no room for a variety of opinions on the subject. On the beach were a great many geese and bustards; but so shy, that it was not possible to get within musket-shot of them. We also met with some snipes; and on the high ground were partridge

ges of two sorts. Where there was any wood, musquitos were in plenty. Some of the officers met with a few of the natives of both sexes, who treated them with civility. About seven in the evening, Mr. King returned from his expedition; and reported, that he proceeded with the boats about three or four leagues farther than the ships had been able to go; that he then landed on the W. side; that, from the heights, he could see the two coasts join, and the inlet to terminate in a small river or creek, before which were banks of sand or mud; and every where shoal water. From the elevated spot on which Mr. King surveyed the Sound, he could distinguish many extensive valleys, with rivers running through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a gentle ascent and moderate height. I named this inlet *Norton's Sound*.

It was now high time to think of leaving those Northern regions, and to retire to some place during the winter, where I might procure refreshments for my people, and a small supply of provisions.— No place was so conveniently within our reach, where we could expect to have our wants relieved, as the Sandwich islands. To them, therefore, I determined to proceed. Having weighed, on the 17th of September, in the morning, with a light breeze at E. we steered to the S. and attempted to pass within Besborough Island; but though it lies six or seven miles from the continent, were prevented, by meeting with shoal water. We resumed our course at day-break on the 18th, along the coast. We continued to stretch to the E. till eight o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when we tacked and stood to the W. At length, on the 2d of October, at day-break, we saw the island of Oonalashka, bearing S. E. At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, we anchored in Samganoodha Harbour. There were

great

great quantities of berries found ashore. One third of the people, by turns, had leave to go and pick them. Considerable quantities of them were also procured from the natives. If there were any seeds of the scurvy in either ship, these berries, and the use of spruce beer, which they had to drink every other day, effectually eradicated them. We also got plenty of fish; at first, mostly salmon, both fresh and dried, which the natives brought us.— Some of the fresh salmon was in high perfection; we caught a good many salmon trout, and once a halibut that weighed two hundred and fifty-four pounds,

On the 2th, I received, by the hands of an Oonalahka man, named Derramoushk; a very singular present, considering the place. It was a rye loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it enclosed some salmon highly seasoned with pepper. This man had the like present for Captain Clarke. It was natural to suppose, that this present was from some Russians now in our neighbourhood; and therefore we sent, by the same hand, to those our unknown friends, a few bottles of rum, wine, and porter. I also sent along with Derramoushk, Corporal Lediard of the marines, an intelligent man, in order to gain some further information.

On the 10th, Lediard returned with three Russian seamen, or furriers, who, with some others, resided at Egochshac, where they had a dwelling-house, some store-houses, and a sloop of about thirty tons burden. They were all three well behaved intelligent men, and very ready to give me all the information I could desire. The trade in which they are engaged is very beneficial; and its being undertaken and extended to the E. of Kamtschaka, has been the source of much private advantage to individuals, and of public utility to the Russian nation.

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On the 14th, in the evening, while Mr. Webber and I were at a village at a small distance from Samganoodha, a Russian landed there, who, I found, was the principal person amongst his countrymen in this and the neighbouring islands. His name was Erasim Gregorioff Sin Ismyloff. Having invited us into his tent, he set before us some dried salmon and berries; which, I was satisfied, was the best cheer he had. He appeared to be a sensible intelligent man. I desired to see him on board the next day; and accordingly he came with all his attendants. I found that he was very well acquainted with the geography of those parts, and with all the discoveries that had been made in them by the Russians.— From what we could gather from Ismyloff and his countrymen, the Russians have made several attempts to get a footing upon that part of the continent that lies contiguous to Oonalashka and the adjoining islands, but have always been repulsed by the natives, whom they describe as a very treacherous people. The Russian settlement here consisted of a dwelling-house, and two store-houses. They live chiefly on what the sea produces. They may, now and then, taste real bread; or have a dish in which flour is an ingredient; but this can only be an occasional luxury. If we except the juice of berries, which they sip at their meals, they have no other liquor besides pure water; and it seems to be very happy for them that they have nothing stronger.— As the island supplies them with food, so it does, in a great measure, with clothing. This consists partly of skins, and is, perhaps, the best they could have. There are Russians settled upon all the principal islands between Oonalashka and Kamtschatka, for the sole purpose of collecting furs. Their great object is the sea beaver or otter. The native inhabitants, to all appearance, are the most peaceable, inoffensive

inoffensive people, I ever met with. And as to honesty, they might serve as a pattern to the most civilized nation on earth. These people are rather low of stature, but plump and well shaped; with rather short necks; swarthy chubby faces; black eyes; small beards; and long, straight black hair; which the men wear loose behind, and cut before, but the women tie up in a bunch. Both sexes wear the same in fashion; the only difference is in the materials. The women's frock is made of seal skin; and that of the men, of the skins of birds; both reaching below the knee. This is the whole dress of the women. But, over the frock, the men wear another made of gut, which resists water; and has a hood to it, which draws over the head. Some of them wear boots; and all of them have a kind of oval snouted cap, made of wood, with a rim to admit the head; These caps are dyed with green and other colours; and round the upper part of the rim are stuck the long bristles of some sea-animal, on which are strung glass beads; and on the front is a small image or two made of bone. They make use of no paint; but the women puncture their faces slightly; and both men and women bore the under lip, to which they fix pieces of bone.— Their food consists of fish, sea-animals, birds, roots, and berries; and even of sea-weed. They dry large quantities of fish in summer; which they lay up in small huts for winter use; and probably, they preserve roots and berries for the same time of scarcity. They eat almost every thing raw. Boiling and broiling were the only methods of cookery that I saw them make use of; and the first was probably learned from the Russians. Their method of building is: They dig, in the ground, an oblong square pit, the length of which seldom exceeds fifty feet, and the breadth twenty; but in general the dimensions are smaller;

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smaller. Over this excavation they form the roof of wood which the sea throws ashore. This is covered first with grass, and then with earth; so that the outward appearance is like a dunghill.— There are few, if any of them, that do not smoke, chew tobacco, and take snuff; a luxury that bids fair to keep them always poor. I saw not a fireplace in any of their houses. They are lighted, as well as heated, by lamps; a little dry grass serves the purpose of a wick. Both men and women frequently warm their bodies over these. They produce fire both by collision and by attrition; the former by striking two stones one against another, one of which a good deal of brimstone is first rubbed. The latter method is with two pieces of wood; one of which is a stick of about eighteen inches in length, and the other a flat piece. The pointed end of the stick they press upon the other, whirling it nimbly round as a drill; thus producing fire in a few minutes. Their canoes are built nearly after the manner of those used by the Greenlanders and Esquimaux; the framing being of slender laths, and the covering of seal-skins. They are about twelve feet long; a foot and a half broad in the middle; and twelve or fourteen inches deep. Their fishing-hooks are composed of bone, and the lines of sinews. The fishes which are common to other northern seas, are found here; such as whales, grampusses, porpoises, sword-fish, halibut, cod, salmon, trout, soals, flat-fish, &c. Sea-horses are, indeed, in prodigious numbers about the ice; and the sea-otter is, I believe, no where found but in this sea. I think I may venture to assert, that sea and water fowls are neither in such numbers, nor in such variety, as with us in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The few land birds that we met with are the same with those in Europe.

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As our excursions and observations were confined wholly to the sea-coast, it is not to be expected, that we could know much of the animals or vegetables of the country. Except musquitoes, there are few other insects; nor reptiles, that I saw, but lizards. There are no deer upon Oonalashka, or upon any other of the islands. Nor have they any domestic animals; not even dogs. Foxes and weasels were the only quadrupeds we saw.

There are a great variety of plants at Oonalashka; and most of them were in flower the latter end of June. The principal one is the *saranne*, or lily root; which is about the size of a root of garlick; the taste is not disagreeable, and we found means to make some good dishes with it. We must reckon amongst the food of the natives, some other wild roots; the stalk of a plant resembling *angelica*; and berries of several different sorts; such as bramble-berries; cranberries; hurtle-berries; heath-berries; a small red berry, which, in Newfoundland, is called partridge-berry; and another brown berry, unknown to us. This has somewhat the taste of a sloe, but is unlike it in every other respect. It is very astringent, if eaten in any quantity. Brandy might be distilled from it. Native sulphur was seen here. We found also a stone that gives a purple colour; and another that gives a very good green.— In its natural state, it is of a greyish green colour, coarse and heavy. It easily dissolves in oil: but when put into water, it entirely loses its properties. What their notions are of the Deity, and of a future state, I know not. I am equally unacquainted with their diversions; nothing having been seen that could give us an insight into either. They are remarkably cheerful and friendly. They do not seem to be long-lived. I no where saw a person, man or woman, whom I could suppose to be sixty years of

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age; and but very few who appeared to be above fifty. I have frequently had occasion to notice, from the time of our arrival in Prince William's Sound, how remarkably the natives, on this N. W. side of America, resemble the Greenlanders and Esquimaux, in various particulars of person, dress, weapons, canoes, and the like. However, I was much less struck with this, than with the affinity which we found subsisting between the dialects of the Greenlanders and Esquimaux, and those of Norton's Sound and Oonalashka. From which there is great reason to believe; that all those nations are of the same extraction; and if so, there can be little doubt of there being a Northern communication of some sort, by sea, between this W. side of America and the E. side, through Baffin's Bay; which communication, however, may be effectually shut up against ships, by ice and other impediments.

In the morning of Monday the 26th of October, we put to sea from Samganoodeha harbour; and as the wind was S. stood away to the W. My intention was now to proceed to the Sandwich Islands, there to spend a few of the winter months, in case we should meet with the necessary refreshments, and then to direct our course to Kamtschatka, so as to endeavour to be there by the middle of May, the ensuing summer. I continued to steer to the S. till day-light in the morning of the 25th. I now spread the ships, and steered to the W. In the evening, we joined; and at midnight brought to. At day-break, next morning, land was seen extending from S. S. E. to W. We were now satisfied, that the group of the Sandwich Islands had been only imperfectly discovered; as those of them which we had visited in our progress N. all lie to the leeward of our present station. I bore up, and ranged along the coast to the W. It was not long before we saw

people on several parts of the shore, and some houses and plantations. The country seemed to be both well wooded and watered. At noon, seeing some canoes coming off to us, I brought to. We found them to be of the same nation with the inhabitants of the islands more to leeward. We got from our visitors a quantity of cuttle, fish, bread-fruit, potatoes, tarra, or eddy roots, a few plantains, and small pigs; all of which they exchanged for nails and iron tools. We continued trading with them till four o'clock in the afternoon, when we made sail, and stood off shore.

In the afternoon of the 30th, being off the N. E. end of the island, several canoes came off to the ships. Most of these belonged to a Chief, named Terreeboo, who came in one of them. He made me a present of two or three small pigs; and we got, by barter, from the other people, a little fruit. In the evening, we discovered another island to windward, which the natives call *Owhyhee*.

On the 1st of December, at eight in the morning, *Owhyhee* extended from S. 22° E. to S. 12° W. and *Mowee* from N. 41° to N. 83° W. Finding that we could fetch *Owhyhee*, I stood for it; and our visitors from another island, called *Mowee*, not choosing to accompany us, embarked in their canoes and went ashore. And at seven in the evening, we were close up with the N. side of *Owhyhee*; where we spent the night standing off and on. In the morning of the 2d, we were surpris'd to see the summits of the mountains on *Owhyhee* covered with snow. As we drew near the shore, several of the natives came off to us. We continued trading with them till six in the evening; when we made sail, and stood off, with a view of plying to windward round the island. Having procur'd a quantity of sugar cane, and finding a strong decoction of

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it produced a very palatable beer, I ordered some more to be brewed for our general use. We now made sail, and stretched off to the N. I had never met with a behaviour so free from reserve and suspicion, as we experienced in this island. It was very common for them to send up into the ship the several articles they brought off for barter; afterwards they would come in themselves, and make their bargains on the quarter-deck.

On the 23d, we tacked to the S, and had hopes of weathering the island. We should have succeeded, if the wind had not died away. While we lay, as it were, becalmed, several of the islanders came off with hogs, fowls, fruit, and roots. Out of one canoe we got a goose; which was about the size of a Muscovy duck. Its plumage was dark grey, and bill and legs black. On the 5th of January, in the morning, we passed the S. point of the island. This part of the country, from its appearance, did not seem capable of affording any vegetables. Marks of its having been laid waste by the explosion of a volcano, every where presented themselves. The 8th and 9th we spent as usual, standing off and on. On the 11th many canoes visited us, whose people had not a single thing to barter; which convinced us, that this part of the island must be very poor.— The weather being fine, on the 15th, we steered to the N. At day-break on the 16th, seeing the appearance of a bay, I sent Mr. Bligh, with a boat from each ship, to examine it, being at this time three leagues off. Canoes now began to arrive from all parts; so that before ten o'clock, there were not fewer than a thousand about the two ships, most of them crowded with people, and well laden with hogs and other productions of the island. In the evening Mr. Bligh returned, and reported; that he had found a bay in which was good anchor-

age, and fresh water. Here I resolved to carry the ships, to rest, and supply ourselves with every refreshment the place could afford. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, we anchored in the bay, which is called by the natives *Karakakooa*.

N.B. Here Capt. Cook's Journal ends; the remaining transactions of the voyage are related by Capt. King.

PART V.

Captain King's Journal of the Transactions on returning to the Sandwich Islands, from January 1779, to March following.

KARAKAKOOA Bay is situated on the West side of the island of Owhyhee, in a district called Akona. As soon as the inhabitants perceived our intention of anchoring in the bay, they came off from the shore in astonishing numbers, and expressed their joy by singing and shouting, and exhibiting a variety of wild and extravagant gestures. Among the Chiefs that came on board the Resolution, was a young man, called Parcea, whom we soon perceived to be a person of great authority. A few presents attached him entirely to our interests, and he became, as well as Kaneena, another of their Chiefs, exceedingly useful to us in the management of his countrymen, as we had soon occasion to experience. Both these Chiefs were men of strong and well-proportioned bodies, and of countenances remarkably pleasing, Kaneena especially, was one of the finest men I ever saw. He was about six feet high, had regular and expressive features, with lively dark eyes; his carriage was easy, firm, and graceful.

Soon after the Resolution had got into her station, our two friends, Parcea and Kaneena, brought on board a third Chief, named Koah, who, we were

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told, was a priest, and had been, in his youth, a distinguished warrior. Being led into the cabin, he approached Captain Cook with great veneration, and threw over his shoulders a piece of red cloth, which he had brought along with him. Then stepping a few paces back, he made an offering of a small pig, which he held in his hand, whilst he pronounced a discourse, that lasted for a considerable time. This ceremony was frequently repeated during our stay at Owhyhee, and appeared to us, to be a sort of religious adoration.

When this ceremony was over, Koah dined with Captain Cook, eating plentifully of what was set before him. In the evening, Captain Cook, attended by Mr. Bayly and myself, accompanied him on shore. We landed at the beach, and were received by four men, who carried wands tipped with dog's hair, and marched before us, pronouncing with a loud voice a short sentence, in which we could only distinguish the word *Orono*. The crowd, which had been collected on the shore, retired at our approach; and not a person was to be seen, except a few lying prostrate on the ground, near the huts of the adjoining village.

We were conducted by Koah to the top of the *Morai*, or burying place, being an elevated square, surrounded by a rail, by an easy ascent, leading from the beach to the North West corner of the area. At the entrance, we saw two large wooden images, with features violently distorted, and a large piece of carved wood, of a conical form inverted, rising from the top of their heads; the rest was without form, and wrapped round with red cloth. We were here met by a tall young man with a long beard, who presented Captain Cook to the images, and after chanting a kind of hymn, in which he was joined by Koah, they led us to that end of the *Morai* where

where five poles were fixed. At the foot of them were twelve images ranged in a semicircular form, and before the middle figure stood a high table, on which lay a putrid hog, and under it pieces of sugar cane, cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, plantains, and sweet potatoes. Koah having placed the Captain under this stand, took down the hog, and held it toward him; and after having a second time addressed him in a long speech, pronounced with much vehemence and rapidity, he let it fall on the ground, and led him to the scaffolding, which they began to climb together, not without great risk of falling. At this time we saw, coming in solemn procession, at the entrance of the top of the *Morai*, ten men carrying a live hog, and a large piece of red cloth. Being advanced a few paces, they stopped, and prostrated themselves; and Kaireekea, the young man above-mentioned, went to them, and receiving the cloth, carried it to Koah, who wrapped it round the Captain, and afterwards offered him the hog, which was brought by Kaireekea with the same ceremony.

While Captain Cook was aloft, in this awkward situation, swathed round with red cloth, and with difficulty keeping his hold amongst the pieces of rotten scaffolding, Kaireekea and Koah began their office, chanting sometimes in concert, and sometimes alternately. This lasted a considerable time; at length Koah let the hog drop, when he and the Captain descended together. He then led him to the images before mentioned, and having said something to each in a saecring tone, snapping his fingers at them as he passed, he brought him to that in the center, which, from its being covered with red cloth, appeared to be in a greater estimation than the rest. Before this figure he prostrated himself, and kissed it, desiring Captain Cook to do the same;

same; who suffered himself to be directed by Koah throughout the whole of this ceremony.

We were now led back into the other division of the *Morai*, where there was a space, ten or twelve feet square, sunk about three feet below the level of the area. Into this we descended, and Captain Cook was seated between two wooden idols, Koah supporting one of his arms, whilst I was desired to support the other. At this time arrived a second procession of natives, carrying a baked hog, and a pudding, some bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and other vegetables. When they approached us, Kaireckea put himself at their head, and presenting the pig to Captain Cook in the usual manner, began the same kind of chant as before, his companions making regular responses. We observed, that after every response, their parts became gradually shorter, till, towards the close, Kaireckea's consisted of only two or three words, which the rest answered by the word *Orono*.

When this offering was concluded, which lasted a quarter of an hour, the natives sat down, fronting us, and began to cut up the baked hog, to peel the vegetables, and break the cocoa-nuts; whilst others employed themselves in brewing the *ava*; which is done by chewing it in the same manner as at the Friendly Islands. Kaireckea then took part of the kernel of a cocoa-nut, which he chewed; and wrapping it in a piece of cloth, rubbed with it the Captain's face, head, hands, arms, and shoulders. The *ava* was then handed round, and after we had tasted it, Koah, and Pareea began to pull the flesh of the hog in pieces, and to put it into our mouths. I had no great objection to being fed by Pareea, who was very cleanly in his person; but Captain Cook, who was served by Koah, recollecting the putrid hog, could not swallow a morsel; and his reluctance,

as may be supposed, was not diminished, when the old man, according to his own mode of civility, had chewed it for him.

When this last ceremony was finished, the men with wands conducted us to the boats, repeating the same words as before. We immediately went on board, our minds full of what we had seen, and extremely well satisfied with the good dispositions of our new friends.

The next morning, I went on shore with a guard of eight marines, including the corporal and lieutenant, to erect the observatory in such a situation as might best enable me to superintend and protect the waterers, and the other working parties that were to be on shore. We fixed on a field of sweet potatoes adjoining to the *Morai*, which was readily granted us; and the priests, to prevent the intrusion of the natives, immediately consecrated the place, by fixing their wands round the wall by which it was inclosed.

We had not long been settled at the observatory, before we discovered in our neighbourhood, the habitations of a society of priests, whose regular attendance at the *Morai* had excited our curiosity. Their huts stood round a pond of water, and were surrounded by a grove of cocoa-nut trees, which separated them from the beach and the rest of the village, and gave the place an air of religious retirement. Whenever Captain Cook stopped at the observatory, Kaireekēea and his brethren immediately made their appearance with hogs, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, &c. and presented them with the usual solemnities. The civilities of this society were not, however, confined to mere ceremony and parade. Our party on shore received from them, every day, a constant supply of hogs and vegetables, more than sufficient for our subsistence; and several canoes loaded

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loaded with provisions were sent to the ships with the same punctuality.

Things continued in this state till the 24th, when we were a good deal surprised to find that no canoes were suffered to put off from the shore, and that the natives kept close to their houses. After several hours suspense, we learned that the bay was *tabooed*, and all intercourse with us interdicted, on account of the arrival of Terreoboo. As we had not foreseen an accident of this sort, the crews of both ships were obliged to pass the day without their usual supply of vegetables.

The next day, about noon, the King, in a large canoe, attended by two others, set out from the village, and paddled toward the ships in great state.

Their appearance was grand and magnificent. In the first canoe was Terreoboo and his Chiefs, dressed in their rich feathered cloaks and helmets, and armed with long spears and daggers; in the second came the venerable Kao, the chief of the priests, and his brethren, having their idols displayed on red cloth, with features strangely distorted. The third canoe was filled with hogs and various sorts of vegetables. As they went along, the priests in the centre canoe sung their hymns with great solemnity; and after paddling round the ships, instead of going on board, as was expected, they made toward the shore at the beach where we were stationed.

As soon as I saw them approaching, I ordered out our little guard to receive the King; and Captain Cook, perceiving that he was going on shore, followed him, and arrived nearly at the same time. We conducted them into the tent, where they had scarcely been seated, when the King rose up, and in a very graceful manner, threw over the Captain's shoulders the cloak he himself wore, put a feathered

a feathered helmet upon his head, and a curious fan into his hand. He also spread at his feet five or six other cloaks, all exceedingly beautiful, and of the greatest value. His attendants then brought four very large hogs, with sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, and bread-fruit; and this part of the ceremony was concluded by the King's exchanging names with Captain Cook, which, amongst all the islanders of the Pacific Ocean, is esteemed the strongest pledge of friendship. A procession of priests, with a venerable old personage at their head, now appeared, followed by a long train of men leading large hogs, and others carrying plantains, sweet potatoes, &c. By the looks and gestures of Kaireekoa, I immediately knew the old man to be the chief of the priests before mentioned, on whose bounty we had so long subsisted. He had a piece of red cloth in his hands, which he wrapped round Captain Cook's shoulders, and afterwards presented him with a small pig in the usual form. A seat was then made for him, next to the King, after which, Kaireekoa and his followers began their ceremonies, Kaoo and the Chiefs joining in the responses.

As soon as the formalities of the meeting were over, Captain Cook carried Terreeoboo, and as many chiefs as the pinnace could hold, on board the Resolution. They were received with every mark of respect that could be shewn them; and Captain Cook, in return for the feathered cloak, put a linen shirt on the King, and girt his own hanger round him. The ancient Kaoo, and about half a dozen more old Chiefs, remained on shore, and took up their abode at the priests houses. During all this time, not a canoe was seen in the bay, and the natives either kept within their huts, or lay prostrate on the ground. Before the King left the Resolu-

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tion, Captain Cook obtained leave for the natives to come and trade with the ships as usual.

On the 28th, Captain Clerke, whose ill health confined him, for the most part, on board, paid Terreeboo his first visit, at his hut on shore. He was received with the same formalities as were observed with Captain Cook; and, on his coming away, though the visit was quite unexpected, he received a present of thirty large hogs, and as much fruit and roots as his crew could consume in a week.

As we had not seen any thing of their sports, or athletic exercises, the natives, at the request of some of our officers, entertained us this evening with a boxing-match. These games were much inferior, as well in point of solemnity and magnificence, as in the skill and powers of the combatants, to what we had seen exhibited at the Friendly Islands.

Terreeboo, and his Chiefs, had, for some days past, been very inquisitive about the time of our departure. This circumstance had excited in me a great curiosity to know, what opinion this people had formed of us, and what were their ideas, respecting the cause and objects of our voyage. I took some pains to satisfy myself on these points; but could never learn any thing farther, than that they imagined we came from some country where provisions had failed; and that our visit to them was merely for the purpose of filling our bellies. We had now been sixteen days in the bay; and if our enormous consumption of hogs and vegetables be considered, it need not be wondered, that they should wish to see us take our leave. On our telling Terreeboo we should leave the island on the next day but one, we observed, that a sort of proclamation was immediately made, through the villages, to require the people to bring in their hogs, and

and vegetables, for the King to present to the *Oroya*, on his departure. And we were astonished at the value and magnitude of the present upon this occasion, which far exceeded every thing of the kind we had seen, either at the Friendly or Society Islands.

Early in the morning of the 4th of February, we unmoored, and sailed out of the bay, with the *Discovery* in company, and were followed by a great number of canoes. Captain Cook's design was to finish the survey of *Owhyhee*, before he visited the other islands, in hopes of meeting with a road better sheltered than the bay we had just left. We had calm weather this and the following day, which made our progress to the Northward very slow.

In the afternoon of the 7th, though the weather was still squally, we stood in for the land.

At midnight on the 7th, a gale of wind came on, which obliged us to double reef the top-sails, and get down the top gallant yards. On the 8th, at day-break, we found that the foremast had given way. This accident induced Captain Cook to return to *Karakakooa* bay. As the repairs were likely to take up several days, Mr. Bayly and myself got the astronomical apparatus on shore the 12th, and pitched our tents on the *Morai*, having with us a guard of a corporal and six marines. I shall now proceed to the account of those other transactions with the natives, which led, by degrees, to the fatal catastrophe of the 14th.

Upon coming to anchor, we were surprised to find our reception very different from what it had been on our first arrival; no shouts, no bustle, no confusion; but a solitary bay, with only here and there a canoe stealing close along the shore. The impulse of curiosity, which had before operated to so great a degree, might now indeed be supposed to have ceased; but the hospitable treatment we had

had invariably met with, and the friendly footing on which we parted, gave us some reason to expect that they would again have flocked about us with great joy in our return. However things went on in their usual quiet course, till the afternoon of the 3th.

Toward the evening of that day, the officer who commanded the watering-party of the Discovery, came to inform me that several Chiefs had assembled at the well near the beach, driving away the natives, whom he had hired to assist the sailors in rolling down the casks to the shore. He told me, at the same time, that he thought their behaviour extremely suspicious, and that they meant to give him some farther disturbance. I went myself to the spot, attended by a marine, with his musket. Seeing us approach, they threw away their stones, and, on my speaking to some of the Chiefs, the mob were driven away, and those who chose it, were suffered to assist in filling the casks. Having left things quiet here, I went to meet Captain Cook, whom I saw coming on shore, in the pinnace. I related to him what had just passed; and he ordered me, in case of their beginning to throw stones, or behave insolently, to immediately fire a ball at the offenders.

Soon after our return to the tents, we were alarmed by a continued fire of muskets, from the Discovery, which we observed to be directed at a canoe, that we saw paddling toward the shore, in great haste, pursued by one of our small boats. We immediately concluded, that the firing was in consequence of some theft, and Captain Cook ordered me to follow him with a marine armed, and to endeavour to seize the people as they came on shore. Accordingly, we ran toward the place where we supposed the canoe would land, but were too late, the people having quitted it, and made their

escape into the country before our arrival. We were at this time ignorant that the goods had already been restored; and as we thought it probable, from the circumstances we had at first observed, that they might be of importance, were unwilling to relinquish our hopes of recovering them. Having therefore inquired of the natives, which way the people had fled, we followed them, till it was near dark, when judging ourselves to be about three miles from the tents, and suspecting, that the natives, who frequently encouraged us in the pursuit, were amusing us with false information, we thought it in vain to continue our search any longer, and returned to the beach.

During our absence, a difference of a more serious and unpleasant nature, had happened. The officer who had been sent in the small boat, and was returning on board with the goods which had been restored, observing Captain Cook and me engaged in the pursuit of the offenders, thought it his duty to seize the canoe, which was left drawn up on the shore. Unfortunately, this canoe belonged to Pareea, who arriving, at the same moment, from on board the Discovery, claimed his property, with many protestations of his innocence. The officer refusing to give it up, and being joined by the crew of the pinnace, a scuffle ensued, in which Pareea was knocked down, by a violent blow on his head, with an oar. The natives, who were collected about the spot, and had hitherto been peaceable spectators, immediately attacked our people with such a shower of stones, as forced them to retreat, with great precipitation, and swim off to a rock, at some distance from the shore. The pinnace was immediately ransacked by the islanders, and, but for the timely interposition of Pareea, who seemed to have recovered from the blow, and for-

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got it at the same instant, would soon have been entirely demolished. Having driven away the crowd, he made signs to our people, that they might come and take possession of the pinnace, and that he would endeavour to get back the things which had been taken out of it. After their departure, he followed them in his canoe, with a midshipman's cap, and some other trifling articles of the plunder, and, with much apparent concern at what had happened, asked, if the *Orono* would kill him, and whether he would permit him to come on board the next day? On being assured that he should be well received, he joined noses (as their custom is) with the officers, in token of friendship, and paddled over to the village of Kowrowa.

When Captain Cook was informed of what had passed, he expressed much uneasiness at it, and as we were returning on board, "I am afraid," said he, "that these people will oblige me to use some violent measures; for (he added) they must not be left to imagine, that they have gained an advantage over us." However, as it was too late to take any steps this evening, he contented himself with giving orders, that every man and woman on board should be immediately turned out of the ship.

Next morning, the 14th, at day-light, I went on board the *Resolution* for the time-keeper and, in my way, was hailed by the *Discovery*, and informed, that their cutter had been stolen, during the night, from the buoy where it was moored. When I arrived on board, I found the marines arming, and Capt. Cook loading his double-barrelled gun. It was between seven and eight o'clock when we quitted the ship together; Capt. Cook in the pinnace, having Mr. Phillips, and nine marines with him; and myself in the small boat. The last orders I received from him were, to quiet the minds of the natives,

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on our side of the bay, by assuring them, they should not be hurt; to keep my people together; and to be on my guard. We then parted; the Captain went toward Kowrowa, where the King resided; and I proceeded to the beach. My first care on going ashore, was to give strict orders to the marines to remain within the tent, to load their pieces with ball; and not to quit their arms. Afterwards I took a walk to the huts of old Kaoo, and the priests, and explained to them the object of the hostile preparations, which had exceedingly alarmed them. In the mean time, Capt. Cook, having called off the launch, which was stationed at the N. point of the bay, and taken it along with him, proceeded to Kowrowa, and landed with the Lieutenant and nine marines. He immediately marched into the village, where he was received with the usual marks of respect; the people prostrating themselves before him, and bringing their accustomed offerings of small hogs. Finding that there was no suspicion of his design, his next step was, to inquire for Terree-ohoo, and the two boys, his sons, who had been his constant guests on board the Resolution. In a short time, the boys returned along with the natives, who had been sent in search of them, and immediately led Captain Cook to the house where the King had slept. They found the old man just awoke from sleep; and, after a short conversation about the loss of the cutter, from which Captain Cook was convinced that he was in no wise privy to it, he invited him to return in the boat, and spend the day on board the Resolution. To this proposal the King readily consented, and immediately got up to accompany him.

Things were in this prosperous train, the two boys being already in the pinnace, and the rest of the party having advanced near the water side, when

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an elderly woman called Kanee-kabareea, the mother of the boys, and one of the King's favourite wives, came after him, and with many tears and entreaties besought him not to go on board. At the same time, two Chiefs, who came along with her, laid hold of him, and insisting that he should go no farther, forced him to sit down. The natives, who were collecting in prodigious numbers along the shore, and had probably been alarmed by the firing of the great guns, and the appearances of hostility in the bay, began to throng round Captain Cook and their King. In this situation, the Lieutenant of marines observing that his men were buddled close together in the crowd, and thus incapable of using their arms if any occasion should require it, proposed to the Captain to draw them up along the rocks close to the water's edge; and the crowd readily making way for them to pass, they were drawn up in a line, at the distance of about thirty yards from the place where the King was sitting. Captain Cook therefore finding that the alarm had spread too generally, and that it was in vain to think any longer of getting him off without bloodshed, at last gave up the point; observing to Mr. Phillips, that it would be impossible to compel him to go on board without the risk of killing a great number of the inhabitants.

Though the enterprize which had carried Captain Cook on shore had now failed and was abandoned, yet his person did not appear to have been in the least danger, till an accident happened, which gave a fatal turn to the affair. The boats, which had been stationed across the bay, having fired at some canoes that were attempting to get out, unfortunately had killed a Chief of the first rank. The news of his death arrived at the village where Captain Cook was, just as he had left the King, and

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was walking slowly toward the shore. The ferment it occasioned was very conspicuous; the women and children were immediately sent off; and the men put on their war-mats, and armed themselves with spears and stones. One of the natives, having in his hands a stone and long iron spike, which they call a *pahooa*, came up to the Captain, flourishing his weapon, by way of defiance, and threatening to throw the stone. The Captain desired him to desist; but the man persisting in his insolence, he was at length provoked to fire a load of small shot. The man having his mat on, which the shot were not able to penetrate, this had no other effect, than to irritate and encourage them. Several stones were thrown at the marines; and one of the *Erees* attempted to stab Mr. Phillips with his *pahooa*; but failed in the attempt, and received from him a blow with the but end of his musket. Captain Cook now fired his second barrel, loaded with ball, and killed one of the foremost of the natives. A general attack with stones immediately followed, which was answered by a discharge of musketry from the marines, and the people in the boats. The islanders, contrary to the expectations of every one, stood the fire with great firmness; and before the marines had time to reload, they broke in upon them with dreadful shouts and yells. What followed was a scene of the utmost horror and confusion.

Four of the marines were cut off amongst the rocks in their retreat, and fell a sacrifice to the fury of the natives; three more were dangerously wounded; and the Lieutenant, who had received a stab between the shoulders with a *pahooa*, having fortunately reserved his fire, shot the man who had wounded him just as he was going to repeat his blow. Our unfortunate Commander, the last time he was seen distinctly, was standing at the water's edge, and calling

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calling out to the boats to cease firing, and to pull in. If it be true, as some of those who were present imagined, that the marines and boat-men had fired without his orders, and that he was desirous of preventing any further bloodshed, it is not improbable, that his humanity, on this occasion, proved fatal to him. For it was remarked, that whilst he faced the natives, none of them had offered him any violence, but that having turned about, to give his orders to the boats, he was stabbed in the back, and fell with his face into the water. On seeing him fall, the islanders set up a great shout, and his body was immediately dragged on shore, and surrounded by the enemy, who snatching the dagger out of each other's hands, shewed a savage eagerness to have a share in his destruction.

Thus fell our great and excellent Commander! After a life of so much distinguished and successful enterprise, his death, as far as regards himself, cannot be reckoned premature; since he lived to finish the great work for which he seems to have been designed; and was rather removed from the enjoyment, than cut off from the acquisition, of glory. How sincere sorrows was felt and lamented, by those who had found their general security in his skill and conduct, and every consolation, under their hardships, in his tenderness and humanity, it is neither necessary nor possible for me to describe; much less shall I attempt to paint the horror with which we were struck, and the universal dejection and dismay which followed so dreadful and unexpected a calamity.

It has been already related, that four of the marines who attended Captain Cook, were killed by the islanders on the spot. The rest, with Mr. Phillips, their Lieutenant, threw themselves into the water, and escaped, under cover of a smart fire from

from the boats. As soon as the general consternation, which the news of this calamity occasioned throughout both crews, had a little subsided, their attention was called to our party at the *Morai*, where the mast and sails were on shore, with a guard of only six marines. It is impossible for me to describe the emotions of my own mind, during the time these transactions had been carrying on, at the other side of the bay. Being at the distance only of a short mile from the village of Kowrowa, we could see distinctly an immense crowd collected on the spot where Captain Cook had just before landed. We heard the firing of the musketry, and could perceive some extraordinary bustle and agitation in the multitude. We afterwards saw the natives flying, the boats retire from the shore, and passing and repassing, in great stillness between the ships. I must confess, that my heart soon misgave me. Where a life so dear and valuable was concerned, it was impossible not to be alarmed, by appearances both new and threatening. But, besides this, I knew, that a long and uninterrupted course of success, in his transactions with the natives of these seas, had given the Captain a degree of confidence, that I was always fearful might, at some unlucky moment, put him too much off his guard; and I now saw all the dangers to which that confidence might lead, without receiving much consolation from considering the experience that had given rise to it.

As soon as the boats had returned on board, Capt. Clerke observing through his telescope, that we were surrounded by the natives, and apprehending they meant to attack us, ordered two four-pounders to be fired at them. Fortunately these guns, though well aimed, did no mischief, and yet gave the natives a convincing proof of their power. One of

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the balls broke a cocoa-nut tree in the middle, under which a party of them were sitting; and the other shivered a rock that stood in an exact line with them.

Soon after a strong reinforcement from both ships having landed, the natives, who had just begun an attack on us, retreated behind their walls; which giving me access to our friendly priests, I sent one of them to endeavour to bring their countrymen to some terms, and to propose to them, that if they would desist from throwing stones, I would not permit our men to fire. This truce was agreed to; and we were suffered to launch the mast, and carry off the sails and our astronomical apparatus, unmolested. It was half an hour past eleven o'clock when I got on board the Discovery, where I found no decisive plan had been adopted for our future proceedings. The restitution of the boat, and the recovery of the body of Captain Cook were the objects which on all hands, we agreed to insist on; and it was my opinion, that some vigorous steps should be taken in case the demand of them was not immediately complied with. However, after mature deliberation, it was determined to accomplish these points by conciliatory measures if possible.

In pursuance of this plan, it was determined, that I should proceed toward the shore, with the boats of both ships well manned and armed, with a view to bring the natives to a parley, and if possible, to obtain a conference with some of the Chiefs, to demand the dead bodies, particularly that of Captain Cook, and to threaten them with our vengeance in case of a refusal. I left the ships about four o'clock in the afternoon, and as we approached the shore, I perceived every indication of a hostile reception. The whole crowd of natives was in motion; the women and children retiring; the men putting on their

their war mats, and arming themselves with long spears and daggers. We also observed, that, since the morning, they had thrown up stone breast-works along the beach where Captain Cook had landed, probably in expectation of an attack at that place; and as soon as we were within reach, they began to throw stones at us with slings, but without doing any mischief. Concluding, therefore, that all attempts to bring them to a parley would be in vain, unless I first gave them some ground for mutual confidence, I ordered the armed boats to stop, and went on in the small boat alone, with a white flag in my hand, which, by a general cry of joy from the natives, I had the satisfaction to find was instantly understood. The women immediately returned from the side of the hill, whither they had retired; the men threw off their mats, and all sat down together by the water-side, extending their arms, and inviting me to come on shore.

Though this behaviour was very expressive of a friendly disposition, yet I could not help entertaining some suspicions of its sincerity. But when I saw Koan, with a boldness and assurance altogether unaccountable; swimming off toward the boat, with a white flag in his hand, I thought it necessary to return this mark of confidence, and therefore received him into the boat, though armed. I told him, that I had come to demand the body of Captain Cook, and to declare war against them, unless it was instantly restored. He assured me this should be done as soon as possible, and that he would go himself for that purpose. We waited near an hour with great anxiety for his return; during which time, the rest of the boats had approached so near the shore, as to enter into conversation with a party of the natives at some distance from us; by whom they were plainly given to understand, that the body had

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had been cut to pieces, and carried up the country. When they saw that we were going off, they endeavoured to provoke us by the most insulting and contemptuous gestures. Some of our people said, they could distinguish several of the natives parading about in the clothes of our unfortunate comrades, and among them, a Chief, brandishing Captain Cook's hanger, and a woman holding the scabbard. Indeed there can be no doubt but that our behaviour had given them a mean opinion of our courage; for they could have but little notion of the motives of humanity that directed it. The breach of their engagement to restore the bodies of the slain, and the warlike posture in which they at this time appeared, occasioned fresh debates amongst us concerning the measures next to be pursued. It was at last determined, that nothing should be suffered to interfere with the repair of the mast, and the preparations for our departure; but that we should, nevertheless, continue our negotiations for the recovery of the bodies.

About eight o'clock, it being very dark, a canoe was heard paddling toward the ship; and as soon as it was seen, both the sentinels on deck fired into it. There were two persons in the canoe, and they immediately roared out, "*Tinnee*," (which was the way in which they pronounced my name) and said they were friends, and had something for me belonging to Captain Cook. When they came on board, they threw themselves at our feet, and appeared exceedingly frightened. One of them was the person whom I have before mentioned under the name of the *Taboo* man, who constantly attended Captain Cook. After lamenting, with abundance of tears, the loss of the *Orons*, he told us that he had brought us a part of his body. He then presented to us a small bundle wrapped up in cloth; and it is impos-

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ble to describe the horror which seized us on finding in it a small piece of human flesh. This, he said, was all that remained of the body; that the rest was cut to pieces and burnt; but that the head and all the bones, except what belonged to the trunk, were in the possession of Terreeoboo and the other *Erees*; that what we saw had been allotted to Kaoo, and that he had sent it as a proof of his innocence and attachment to us. We pressed our two friendly visitors to remain on board till morning, but in vain. They told us, that if this transaction should come to the knowledge of the King or Chiefs, who were eager to revenge the death of their countrymen, it might be attended with the most fatal consequences to their whole society. We learned from these men that seventeen of their countrymen were killed in the first action at Kowrowa, of whom five were Chiefs; and that Kaneena and his brother, our very particular friends, were unfortunately of that number. Eight, they said were killed at the observatory; three of whom were also of the first rank.

The next morning, the boats of both ships were sent ashore for water; and the Discovery was warped close to the beach, in order to cover that service. We soon found, that the intelligence which the priests had sent us, was not without foundation; and that the natives were resolved to take every opportunity of annoying us, when it could be done without much risk. Throughout all this group of islands, the villages, for the most part, are situated near the sea; and the adjacent ground is inclosed with stone walls, about three feet high. From behind these defences the natives kept perpetually harassing our waterers with stones; nor could the small force we had on shore, with the advantage of muskets, compel them to retreat. As it was therefore impossible to perform this service, till their assail-

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ants were driven to a greater distance, the Discovery was ordered to dislodge them, with her great guns; which being effected by a few discharges, the men landed without molestation. However, the natives soon after made their appearance again, in their usual mode of attack; and it was now found absolutely necessary to burn some straggling houses near the wall, behind which they had taken shelter. In executing these orders, I am sorry to add, that our people were hurried into acts of unnecessary cruelty and devastation, burning down the whole village, not excepting the houses of our constant friends the priests. Something ought certainly to be allowed to their resentment of the repeated insults, and contemptuous behaviour, of the islanders, and to the natural desire of revenging the loss of their Commander. But, at the same time, their conduct served strongly to convince me, that the utmost precaution is necessary in trusting, though but for a moment, the discretionary use of arms in the hands of private seamen, or soldiers, on such occasions.

In the evening, the watering party returned on board, having met with no farther interruption. We passed a gloomy night, the cries and lamentations we heard on shore being far more dreadful than in any of the preceding nights. Our only consolation was, the hope that we should have no occasion, in future, for a repetition of such severities. The natives being at last convinced that it was not the want of ability to punish them, which had hitherto made us tolerate their provocations, desisted from giving us any farther molestation; and, in the evening, a Chief called Eappo, who had seldom visited us, but whom we knew to be a man of the very first consequence, came with presents from Terreoboo to sue for peace.

The 19th was chiefly taken up in sending and receiving the messages, which passed between Captain Clerke and Terrecoboo. Eappo was very pressing, that one of our officers should go on shore; and, in the mean time, offered to remain as an hostage on board. This request, however, it was not thought proper to comply with; and he left us with a promise of bringing the bones next day. Between ten and eleven o'clock, we saw a great number of people descending the hill, which is over the beach, in a kind of procession, each man carrying a sugar-cane or two on his shoulders, and bread fruit, *taro*, and plantains in his hand. They were preceded by two drummers; who, when they came to the water side, sat down by a white flag, and began to beat their drums, while those who had followed them, advanced one by one; and, having deposited the presents they had brought, retired in the same order. Soon after, Eappo came in sight, in his long feathered cloak, bearing something with great solemnity in his hands, and having placed himself on a rock, he made signs for a boat to be sent him.

Captain Clerke, conjecturing that he had brought the bones of Captain Cook, which proved to be the fact, went himself in the pinnace to receive them; and ordered me to attend him in the cutter. When we arrived at the beach, Eappo came into the pinnace, and delivered to the Captain the bones wrapped up in a large quantity of fine new cloth, and covered with a spotted cloak of black and white feathers. We found in it both the hands of Capt. Cook entire, which were well known from a remarkable scar on one of them, that divided the thumb from the fore-finger, the whole length of the metacarpal bone; the skull, but with the scalp separated from it, and the bones that form the face wanting; the scalp with the hair upon it cut short, and the ears

ears adhering to it; the bones of both arms, with the skin of the fore-arms hanging to them; the thigh and leg bones joined together, but without the feet. The ligaments of the joints were entire; and the whole bore evident marks of having been in the fire, except the hands, which had the flesh left upon them, and were cut in several places, and crammed with salt, apparently with an intention of preserving them. The scalp had a cut in the back part of it, but the skull was free from any fracture. The lower jaw and feet, which were wanting, Eappo told us, had been seized by different Chiefs, and that Terreeoboo was using every means to recover them.

The next morning, Eappo, and the King's son, came on board, and brought with them the remaining bones of Captain Cook; the barrels of his gun; his shoes, and some other trifles that belonged to him. Eappo took great pains to convince us, that Terreeoboo, Maibamāha, and himself, were most heartily desirous of peace; that they had given us the most convincing proof of it in their power; and that they had been prevented from giving it sooner by the other Chiefs, many of whom were still our enemies. He lamented, with the greatest sorrow, the death of six Chiefs we had killed, some of whom, he said, were amongst our best friends. The cutter, he told us, was taken away by Pareea's people; very probably in revenge for the blow that had been given him; and that it had been broken up the next day. The arms of the marines, which we had also demanded, he assured us, had been carried off by the common people, and were irrecoverable; the bones of the Chief alone having been preserved, as belonging to Terreeoboo and the *Erees*. Nothing now remained, but to perform the last offices to our great and unfortunate Commander. Eappo was dismissed

missed with orders to *taboo* all the bay; and, in the afternoon, the bones having been put into a coffin, and the service read over them, they were committed to the deep with the usual military honours. What our feelings were on this occasion, I leave the world to conceive; those who were present know, that it is not in my power to express them.

As we had now every thing ready for sea, about eight o'clock this evening we dismissed all the natives; Eappo, and the friendly Kareekëea, took an affectionate leave of us. We immediately weighed, and stood out of the bay. The natives were collected on the shore in great numbers; and, as we passed along, received our last farewells with apparent marks of affection and good will. We got clear of the land about ten on the 22d; and, hoisting in the boats stood to the N. On the 27th, we got to the windward of Woahoo, an island we had seen at our first visit. Between the N. point and a distant head-land, which we saw to the S. W. the land bends inward considerably, and appeared likely to afford a good road. At a quarter past two the sight of a fine river, running through a deep valley, induced us to come to an anchor in thirteen fathoms water. We were much disappointed to find the water had a brackish taste, for two hundred yards up the river, owing to the marshy ground through which it empties itself into the sea.

As the watering at this place would have been attended with great labour, Captain Clerke determined, without farther loss of time, to proceed to Atooi. On the 28th, we bore away for that island, which we were in sight of by noon; and about sunset, were off its Eastern extremity, and came to an anchor in 25 fathoms water. We had no sooner anchored in our old station, than several canoes came along-side of us; but we could observe, that they

they did not welcome us with the same cordiality in their manner, and satisfaction in their countenances, as when we were here before. As soon as they got on board, one of the men began to tell us, that we had left a disorder amongst their women, of which several persons of both sexes had died. Our principal object here was to water the ships with the utmost expedition.

The next morning, March 2, I was ordered on shore with the watering party. The natives, who crowded round us in considerable numbers, began to be exceedingly troublesome, endeavouring to wrest the arms out of the hands of our people, and demanding a large hatchet for every cask of water; but the arrival of some Chiefs dispersed them. The next day we completed our watering without meeting with any material difficulty. On our return to the ships, we found that several Chiefs had been on board, and had made excuses for the behaviour of their countrymen, attributing their conduct to the quarrels which subsisted at that time amongst the principal people of the island. This, and the two following days, were employed on shore in completing the Discovery's water; and the carpenters were busy on board in caulking the ships, and in making other preparations for our next cruise. The natives desisted from giving us any further disturbance, and we procured from them a plentiful supply of pork and vegetables.

On the 8th, at nine in the morning, we weighed, and sailed toward Oneeheow; and at three in the afternoon, anchored in twenty fathoms water, nearly on the same spot as in the year 1778. On the 12th, the weather being moderate, the Master was sent to the N. W. side of the island to look for a more convenient place for anchoring. He returned in the evening, having found a fine bay with good anchorage;

anchorage; also to the E. were four small wells of good water; the road to them level, and fit for rolling casks.

As we are now about to take our final leave of the Sandwich Islands, it will not be improper to introduce here some account of them.

This group consists of eleven islands. They are called by the natives; 1. Owhyhee. 2. Mowee. 3. Ranai, or Oranai. 4. Morotinee. 5. Morokinnee. 6. Kahowrowee, or Tahoorowa. 7. Morotoi, or Morokoi. 8. Woahoo, or Oahoo. 9. Atooi, Atowi, or Towi, and sometimes Kowi. 10. Neeheehow, or Oneehow. 11. Orehoua, or Reehoua; and 12. Tahooraa; and are all inhabited, excepting Morotinee and Tahooraa. There is another called MODOOPAPAPA, or KOMODOOPAPAPA, which is low and sandy, and visited only for the purpose of catching turtle and sea-fowl. Owhyhee, the E. and by much the largest of these islands, is of a triangular shape, and nearly equilateral. Its greatest length is $28\frac{1}{2}$ leagues; its breadth is 24 leagues; and it is about 255 geographical, or 293 English miles in circumference. The coast to the N. E. which forms the E. extremity of the island, is low and flat; the acclivity of the inland parts is very gradual, and the whole country covered with cocoa-nut and bread fruit trees. This, as far as we could judge, is the finest part of the island, and we were afterward told that the King had a place of residence here. On doubling the E. point of this island, we saw a mountain, called Mouna Roa, which is supposed to be at least 16,020 feet high, which exceeds the height of the Pico de Teyde, or Peak of Teneriffe, by 724 feet, according to Dr. Heberden's computation. The coast of Kaoo presents a prospect of the most dreary kind: the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful

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dreadful convulsion. The neighbouring sea abounds with a variety of most excellent fish, with which, as well as with other provisions, we were always plentifully supplied. The quadrupeds in these, as in all the other islands that have been discovered in the South sea, are confined to three sorts, dogs, hogs, and rats. The number of dogs in these islands did not appear to be nearly equal, in proportion, to those in Otaheite. But on the other hand, they abound much more in hogs; and the breed is of a larger and weightier kind. The birds of these islands are as beautiful as any we have seen during the voyage, and are numerous, though not various, some of which are entirely red, green, and variegated plumage. Here are also rails, ravens, owls, plovers of two sorts, one very like the whistling plover of Europe; a large white pigeon; a bird with a long tail, whose colour is black, and the common water-hen.

The inhabitants of the Sandwich islands are undoubtedly of the same race with those of New Zealand, the Society and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and the Marquesas; a race that possesses, without any intermixture, all the known lands between the latitudes of 47° S. and 20° N. and between the longitudes of 184° and 260° E. This fact, which, extraordinary as it is, might be thought sufficiently proved by the striking similarity of their manners and customs, and the general resemblance of their persons, is established, beyond all controversy, by the absolute identity of their language. They bear strong marks of affinity to some of the Indian tribes, that inhabit the Ladrões and Caroline islands; and the same affinity may again be traced amongst the Battas and the Malays. The natives of these islands are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and

are capable of bearing great fatigue; though, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly Islanders, and the women less delicately limbed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people. However many of both sexes had fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, had good eyes and teeth, and a sweetness and sensibility of look, which rendered them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black, and neither uniformly straight, like that of the Indians of America, nor uniformly curling, as amongst the African negroes, but varying, in this respect, like the hair of Europeans. They are, in general, very subject to boils and ulcers, which we attributed to the great quantity of salt they eat with their flesh and fish. The *Grees* are very free from these complaints; but many of them suffer still more dreadful effects from the great use of the *ava*.

Notwithstanding the irreparable loss we suffered from the sudden resentment and violence of those people, yet in justice to their general conduct, it must be acknowledged, that they are of the most mild and affectionate disposition; equally remote from the extreme levity and fickleness of the Otaheiteans, and the distant gravity and reserve of the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. It must, however, be observed, that they fall very short of the other islands, in that best test of civilization, the respect paid to the women. Here they are not only deprived of the privilege of eating with the men, but the best sorts of food are *taboed*, or forbidden them. They are not allowed to eat pork, turtle, several kinds of fish, and some species of the plants. In their domestic life, they appear to live almost by themselves, and though we did not observe

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serve any instances of personal ill-treatment, yet it was evident they had little regard or attention paid them.

Their natural capacity seems in no respect below the common standard of mankind. Both sexes wear necklaces made of strings of small variegated shells; and an ornament, in the form of the handle of a cup, about two inches long, and half an inch broad, made of wood, stone, or ivory, finely polished, which is hung about the neck by fine threads of twisted hair, doubled sometimes an hundred fold. Instead of this ornament some of them wear on their breast a small human figure made of bone, suspended in the same manner. The custom of *tattooing* the body, they have in common with the rest of the natives of the South Sea Islands; but it is only at New Zealand, and the Sandwich Islands, that they *tattoo* the face. They have a singular custom amongst them, the meaning of which we could never learn, that of *tattooing* the tip of the tongues of the females.

The dress of the men generally consists only of a piece of thick cloth called the *maro*, about ten or twelve inches broad, which they pass between the legs, and tie round the waist. This is the common dress of all ranks of people. Their mats, some of which are beautifully manufactured, are of various sizes, but mostly about five feet long and four broad. These they throw over their shoulders, and bring forward before; but they are seldom used, except in time of war, being capable of breaking the blow of a stone, or any blunt weapon. Their feet are generally bare, except when they have occasion to travel over the burnt stones, when they secure them with a sort of sandal, made of cords, twisted from the fibres of the cocoa-nut. Their Chiefs, on ceremonious occasions, wear a feathered cloak and helmet,

met, which, in point of beauty and magnificence, is perhaps nearly equal to that of any nation in the world. These cloaks are made of different lengths, in proportion to the rank of the wearer, some of them reaching no lower than the middle, others trailing on the ground. The inferior Chiefs have also a short cloak, resembling the former, made of the long tail-feathers of the cock, the tropic and man of war birds, with a broad border of the small red and yellow feathers, and a collar of the same. The common dress of the women bears a close resemblance to that of the men. They wrap round the waist a piece of cloth that reaches half way down the thighs; and sometimes, in the cool of the evening, they appeared with loose pieces of fine cloth thrown over their shoulders, like the women of Otahete. The *pau* is another dress very frequently worn by the younger part of the sex. It is made of the thinnest and finest sort of cloth, wrapt several times round the waist, and descending to the leg, so as to have the appearance of a full short petticoat. Their necklaces are made of shells, or of a hard shining red berry. Besides which, they wear wreaths of dried flowers of the Indian mallow; and another beautiful ornament, called *erai*, which is generally put about the neck, but is sometimes tied like a garland round the hair, and sometimes worn in both these ways at once. It is a ruff of the thickness of a finger, made in a curious manner of exceedingly small feathers, woven so close together, as to form a surface as smooth as that of the richest velvet. The ground was generally of a red colour, with alternate circles of green, yellow, and black. At Atooi, some of the women wore little figures of the turtle, neatly formed of wood or ivory, tied on their fingers in the manner we wear rings.

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The food of the lower class of people consists principally of fish and vegetables; such as yams, sweet potatoes, tarro, plaintains, sugar canes, and bread-fruit. To these, the people of a higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs, dressed in the same manner as at the Society Islands. They also eat fowls of the same domestic kind with ours; but they are not plentiful. Their fish they salt, and preserve in gourd-shells, from the preference they give to salted meats. For we also found that the *Erees* used to pickle pieces of pork in the same manner, and esteemed it a great delicacy. They are exceedingly cleanly at their meals; and the mode of dressing both their animal and vegetable food, was universally allowed to be greatly superior to ours.

The way of spending their time appears to be very simple, and to admit of little variety. They rise with the sun; and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sunset. The making of canoes and mats forms the occupations of the *Erees*; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the *Towtoros* are principally engaged in the plantations and fishing. Their music is of a rude kind, having neither flutes nor reeds, nor instruments of any other sort, that we saw, except drums of various sizes. But their songs, which they sung in parts, and accompany with a gentle motion of the arms, in the same manner as the Friendly Islanders, had a very pleasing effect.

Swimming is not only a necessary art, but a favourite diversion amongst them. Their cloth is made of the same materials, and in the same manner, as at the Friendly and Society Islands. That which is designed to be painted, is of a thick and strong texture, several folds being beat and incorporated together; after which it is cut in breadths about two or three feet wide, and is painted with great taste.

and regularity of design. The business of painting entirely belongs to the women. Their mats are made of the leaves of the *pandanus*; and, as well as their cloths, are beautifully worked in a variety of patterns, and stained of different colours. Some have a ground of pale green, spotted with squares, or rhomboids, of red; others are of a straw colour, spotted with green; and others are worked with beautiful stripes, either in straight or waving lines of red and brown. In this article of manufacture, whether we regard the strength, fineness, or beauty, they certainly excel the whole world.

Their fishing-hooks are made of mother of pearl, bone, or wood, pointed and barbed with small bones, or tortoise-shell. The line which they use for fishing, for making nets, and for other domestic purposes, is of different degrees of fineness, and is made of the bark of the *touta*, or cloth tree, neatly and evenly twisted, in the same manner as our common twine. They have a finer sort, made of the bark of a small shrub, called *aremah*; and the finest is made of human hair. The religion of these people resembles, in most of its principal features, that of the Society and Friendly Islands. Human sacrifices are more frequent here, according to the account of the natives themselves, than in any other islands we visited, these horrid rites being even performed on the death of their great Chiefs.

PART VI. AND LAST.

Transactions during the Second Expedition to the North, by the way of Kamtschatka; and on the Return home, by the Way of Canton, and the Cape of Good Hope, from March 1779, to August 1780.

ON the 15th of March, at seven in the morning, we weighed anchor, and passing to the N. of Tahoorá, stood on to the S. W. On the 30th, the wind

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winds and unsettled state of the weather induced Captain Clerke to alter his plan, and at six in the evening, we began to steer N.W. In the afternoon of the 21st, we saw a whale and a land-bird; and the three preceding days we saw large flocks of wild fowl, of a species resembling ducks. This is usually considered as a proof of the vicinity of land. On the 23d, at six in the morning, the land appeared in mountains covered with snow, and extending from N. three quarters E. to S. W. a high conical rock, bearing S. W. three quarters W. at three or four leagues distance; a more dismal and dreary prospect I never beheld. The coast appears straight and uniform, having no inlets or bays; the ground, from the shore, rises in hills of a moderate elevation, behind which are ranges of mountains, whose summits were lost in the clouds. The whole scene was entirely covered with snow, except the sides of some of the cliffs, which rose too abruptly from the sea for the snow to lie upon them. On the 28th, a fair wind sprung up from the S. with which we stood in for Awatska Bay, having regular soundings from 22 to 27 fathoms.

The mouth of the bay opens in a N. N. W. direction. The land on the S. side, is of a moderate height; to the N. it rises into a bluff head, which is the highest part of the coast. On the N. head there is a look-out house, which, when the Russians expect any of their ships upon the coast, is used as a light house. There was a flag staff on it; but we saw no sign of any person being there. Having passed the mouth of the bay, which is about four miles long, we opened a large circular basin of 25 miles in circumference; and at half past four, came to an anchor in six fathoms water. Great flocks of wild-fowl were seen of various species; likewise ravens, eagles, and large flights of Greenland pigeons. We

examined every corner of the bay with our glasses, in search of the town of St. Peter and St. Paul; which, according to the accounts given us at Oonalaska, we had conceived to be a place of some strength and consideration. At length we discovered, on a narrow point of land to the N. N. E. a few miserable log-houses and some conical huts, raised on poles, amounting in all to about thirty; which, from their situation, notwithstanding all the respect we wished to entertain for a Russian *ostrog*, we were under the necessity of concluding to be Petropaulowska. During the night much ice drifted by us with the tide, and at day-light I was sent with the boats to examine the bay, and deliver the letters we had brought from Oonalaska to the Russian Commander. We directed our course toward the village I have just mentioned, and having proceeded as far as we were able with the boats, we got upon the ice, which extended near half a mile from the shore. Mr. Webber and two of the seamen accompanied me. When we were within a quarter of a mile of the *ostrog*, we perceived a body of armed men marching toward us, consisting of about thirty soldiers, headed by a decent looking person, with a cane in his hand. He halted within a few yards of us, and drew up his men in a martial and good order. I delivered to him Ismyloff's letters, and endeavoured to make him understand, as well as I could; that we were English, and had brought them papers from Oonalaska. After having examined us attentively, he began to conduct us toward the village in great silence and solemnity. At length we arrived at the house of the Commanding Officer of the party, into which we were ushered; and after no small stir in giving orders, and disposing of the military without doors, our host made his appearance, accompanied by another person, whom we understood to be the

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Secretary of the port. One of Isinyloff's letters was now opened, and the other sent off, by a special messenger, to Bolcherersk, a town on the West side of the peninsula of Kamtschacka, where the Russian Commander of this province usually resides. The officer, in whose house we were at present entertained, was a Serjeant, and the Commander of the *ostrog*. Nothing could exceed the kindness and hospitality of his behaviour. We were invited to sit down to dinner, which I have no doubt was the best he could procure; and considering the shortness of time he had to provide it, was managed with some ingenuity. As there was not time to prepare soup and *bouilli*, we had in their stead some cold beef sliced, with hot water poured over it. We had next a large bird roasted, of a species with which I was unacquainted, but of a very excellent taste. After having eaten a part of this, it was taken off, and we were served with fish dressed two different ways; and soon after the bird again made its appearance in savory and sweet *patés*. Our liquor was much the worst part of the entertainment. The Serjeant's wife brought in several dishes herself, and was not permitted to sit down at table. Having finished our repast, we endeavoured to open to our host the cause and objects of our visit to this port. As Isinyloff had probably written to them on the same subject in the letters we had before delivered, he appeared very readily to conceive our meaning; and we conceived the sum of the intelligence we had procured to be, that though no supply, either of provisions or naval stores were to be had at this place, yet that these articles were in great plenty at Bolcherersk.

On our return we found the boats towing the ship toward the village; and, at seven we got close to the ice, and moored. Next morning several of our gentlemen

gentlemen paid their visits to the Serjeant, by whom they were received with great civility; and Captain Clerke sent him two bottles of rum, which he understood would be the most acceptable present he could make him, and received in return some fine fowls of the grouse kind, and twenty trouts.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 24th, we saw several sledges driving down the edge of the ice, and sent a boat to conduct the persons who were in them on board. One of these was a Russian merchant from Bolcheretsk, named Fedositsch, and the other a German, called Port, who had brought a letter from Major Behm, the Commander of Kamtschatka, to Captain Clerke. When they arrived on board, we still found, from their cautious and timorous behaviour, that they were under some unaccountable apprehensions; and an uncommon degree of satisfaction was visible in their countenances, on the German's finding a person amongst us with whom he could converse. This was Mr. Webber, who spoke that language exceedingly well. Mr. Port being introduced to Captain Clerke, delivered to him the Commander's letter, which was written in German, inviting him and his officers to Bolcheretsk, Capt. Clerke having thought proper to fix on me for this service, I received orders, together with Mr. Webber, who was to accompany me as an interpreter, to be ready to set out the next day. Captain Gore was now added to our party, and we were attended by Messrs. Port and Fedositsch, with two cossacks, and were provided by our conductors with warm furred clothing; a precaution which we soon found very necessary, as it began to snow briskly just after we set out.

After a journey of four days, performed partly by land, and partly by water, in which we passed by three Russian *astros*, Karatchin, Natcheechin, and Opatchin,

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Opatchin, we arrived at Bolcheretsk. We were received by the Commander Major Behm, in company with Captain Shmaleff, the second in command, another officer, and the whole body of merchants of the place. They conducted us to the Commander's house, where we were received by his lady with great civility, and found tea and other refreshments prepared for us. After the first compliments were over, Mr. Webber was desired to acquaint the Major with the object of our journey, with our want of naval stores, flour, and fresh provisions, and other necessaries for the ships crews.

Excepting a set of prints and maps of Captain Cook's discoveries, we had brought nothing worth the Commander's acceptance. I prevailed on his son, a young boy, to accept a silver watch; and I made his little daughter happy with two pair of ear-rings, of French paste. Besides these trifles, I gave Capt. Shmaleff a thermometer I had used on my journey. There is no corn, of any species, cultivated in this part of the country; and Major Behm informed me, that his was the only garden that had yet been planted. I saw about twenty or thirty cows; and the Major had six stout horses. These, and their dogs, are the only tame animals they possess; the necessity they are under of keeping great numbers of the latter, making it impossible to bring up any cattle, that are not in size and strength a match for them. For, during the summer season, their dogs are entirely let loose, and left to provide for themselves; which makes them so exceedingly ravenous, that they will sometimes even attack the bullocks.

The houses in Bolcheretsk are all of one fashion, being built of logs and thatched. The inhabitants, taken altogether, amount to between five and six hundred. The next morning we were surpris'd to find

find, in our house, four bags of tobacco, weighing upward of a hundred pounds of each, which he begged might be presented, in the name of himself, and the garrison under his command, to our sailors. At the same time, they had sent us twenty loaves of fine sugar, and as many pounds of tea, being articles they understood we were in great want of, which they begged to be indulged in presenting to the officers. Along with these, Madame Behm had also sent a present for Captain Clerke, consisting of fresh butter, honey, figs, rice, and some other little things of the same kind, attended with many wishes, that, in his infirm state of health, they might be of service to him. In return for the few trifles I had given to the children of Major Behm, I was presented, by his little boy, with a most magnificent Kamtichadale dress. At the same time I had a present from his daughter, of a handsome sable muff, and the Major agreeably surprised us by signifying his intention of accompanying us on our return.

This day, the 15th, in order to let us see as much of the manners of the inhabitants, and of the customs of the country, as our time would permit, he invited the whole of the better sort of people in the village to his house this evening. All the women appeared very splendidly dressed, after the Kamtichadale fashion. The whole was like some enchanted scene in the midst of the wildest and most dreary country in the world. Our entertainment consisted of dancing and singing. The next morning being fixed for our departure, we retired early to our apartments, where the first things we saw were three travelling dresses, made after the fashion of the country, which the Major had provided for us. Indeed, what with his liberal presents, and the kindness of Captain Shmaleff, and many other individuals, who all begged to throw in their mite, together

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ther with the ample stock of provisions he had sent us for our journey, we had amassed no inconsiderable load of baggage.

Early in the morning, every thing was ready for our departure, all the soldiers belonging to the garrison were drawn up on one side, and the male inhabitants of the town, dressed out in their best clothes, on the other; and, as soon as we came out of the house, the whole body of the people joined in a melancholy song, which, the Major told us, it was usual, in that country, to sing on taking leave of their friends. In this manner we proceeded down to the water-side, accompanied by the ladies. When we put off, the whole company gave us three cheers, which we returned from the boat; and, as we were doubling a point, where for the last time we saw our friendly entertainers, they took their farewell in another cheer. During the course of our journey, we were much pleased with the great good-will with which the *Toions*, or Chiefs, and their Kamtschadales, afforded us their assistance at the different *ostrogs* through which they passed; and I could not but observe the pleasure that appeared in their countenances, on seeing the Major, and their strong expressions of sorrow, on hearing he was soon going to leave them.

We had dispatched a messenger to Capt. Clerke, from Bolchejetsk, with an account of our reception, and of the Major's intention of returning with us; at the same time, apprising him of the day he might probably expect to see us. As soon as we arrived off the town, (it being now past nine o'clock) the Major, thought it, he said, most advisable to remain that night on shore. Accordingly, after attending him to the serjeant's house, I took my leave, and went on board. It was with the utmost concern I found, that in the fortnight we had been absent,

Captain

Captain Clerke was much altered for the worse. As soon as I had dispatched this business, I returned to the Major, and the next morning conducted him to the ships; where, on his arrival, he was saluted with thirteen guns, and received with every other mark of distinction, that it was in our power to pay him.

After visiting the Captain, and taking a view of both the ships, he returned to dinner on board the Resolution; and, in the afternoon, the various curiosities we had collected in the course of our voyage, were shewn him, and a complete assortment of every article presented to him by Captain Clerke. A few gallons of brandy, with a dozen or two of Cape wine, for Madame Behm, and such other little presents as were in our power to bestow, were accepted in the most obliging manner. During the three following days, the Major was entertained alternately in the two ships, in the best manner we were able. On the 25th he took his leave, and was saluted with thirteen guns; and the sailors, at their own desire, gave him three cheers. The snow now began to disappear very rapidly, and abundance of wild garlic, celery, and nettle tops were gathered for the use of the crews. The birch-trees were also tapped, and the sweet juice, which they yielded in great quantities, was constantly mixed with the men's allowance of brandy.

The next day, a small bullock, which had been procured for the ships companies by the serjeant, was killed. It was served out to both crews for their Sunday's dinner, being the first piece of fresh beef they had tasted since our departure from the Cape of Good Hope in December 1776, a period of near two years and a half.

On the first of June we got on board nine thousand pound weight of rye flour, with which we

were

were supplied from the stores of St. Peter and St. Paul's; and the Discovery had a proportional quantity. The men were immediately put on full allowance of bread, which they had not been indulged in since our leaving the Cape of Good Hope.

June 4th we had fresh breezes, and hard rain, which disappointed us in our design of dressing the ships, and obliged us to content ourselves with firing twenty-one guns, in honour of the day, and celebrating it in other respects in the best manner we were able.

On the 6th, twenty head of cattle were sent us from one of the *ostrogs*, by order of the Major, and we now made ready for sea.

As it was Captain Clerke's intention to keep as much in sight of the coast of Kamtschatka as the weather would permit, the *volcano* mountain on the north of the harbour, was seen throwing up immense volumes of smoke; and we had no soundings with one hundred and fifty fathoms, at the distance of four leagues from the shore.

On the 24th, we saw a great number of gulls, and were witness to the disgusting mode of feeding of the artic gull, which has procured it the name of the parasite. This bird, which is somewhat larger than the common gull, pursues the latter kind whenever it meets them; the gull, after flying for some time, with loud screams, and evident marks of great terror, drops its dung, which its pursuer immediately darts at, and catches before it falls into the sea.

During the 29th and 30th, we saw numbers of whales, large seals, and sea-horses, also gulls, sea-parrots, and albatrosses.

At noon on the 6th of July, we passed a considerable number of large masses of ice, and observing that it still adhered in several places to the shore on

the

the continent of Asia, we were not much surpris'd to fall in, at three in the afternoon, with an extensive body of it, stretching away to the W. This sight gave great discouragement to our hopes of advancing much farther N. this year, than we had done the preceding.

We had sail'd by the 9th, near forty leagues to the W. along the edge of the ice, without seeing any opening, or a clear sea to the N. beyond it, and had therefore no prospect of advancing farther N. for the present.

On the 10th, we pass'd several whales in the forenoon; and in the afternoon hoisted out the boats, and sent them in pursuit of the sea-horses, which were in great numbers on the pieces of ice that surrounded us. Our people were successful, returning with three large ones and a young one. At eight in the evening a breeze sprung up to the E. with which we still continued our course to the S. and at twelve fell in with numerous large bodies of ice. We endeavour'd to push through them with an easy sail, for fear of damaging the ship; and having got a little farther to the S. nothing was to be seen but one compact field of ice, stretching to the S. W. S. E. and N. E. as far as the eye could reach. We continued to steer N. with a moderate S. breeze and fair weather, till the 13th at ten in the forenoon, when we again found ourselves close in with a solid field of ice, to which we could see no limits from the mast head. This, at once, dashed all our hopes of penetrating farther. Captain Clerke now resolv'd to make one more, and final attempt on the American coast, for Baffin's or Hudson's Bay, since we had been able to advance the farthest on this side last year. Accordingly we kept working the remaining part of the day to the windward, with a fresh E. breeze.

On

On the 16th, in the forenoon, we found ourselves embayed; the ice having taken a sudden turn to S. E. and in one compact body surrounding us on all sides, except on the S. quarter. We therefore hauled our wind to the S. being at this time in twenty-six fathoms water; and, as we supposed, about twenty-five leagues from the coast of America. At eight in the evening, finding the depth of water had decreased to twenty-two fathoms, which we considered as a proof of our near approach to the American coast, we tacked and stood to the N.

On the 19th, at one in the morning, the weather clearing up, we were so completely embayed, that there was no opening left, but to the S. to which quarter we accordingly directed our course, returning through a remarkably smooth water. We were never able to penetrate farther N. than at this time, and this was five leagues short of the point to which we advanced last season.

In the afternoon we shot two bears in the water. These animals afforded us a few excellent meals of fresh meat. The flesh had indeed a strong fishy taste, but was in every respect infinitely superior to that of the sea-horse; which, nevertheless, our people were again persuaded, without much difficulty, to prefer to their salted provisions.

At eight in the morning of the 21st, the wind freshening, and the fog clearing away, we saw the American coast to the S. E. at the distance of eight or ten leagues, and hauled in for it; but were stopped again by the ice, and obliged to bear away to the W. along the edge of it. At noon, the latitude, by account, was $69^{\circ} 34'$, and longitude 193° , and the depth of water twenty-four fathoms.

Thus, a connected, solid field of ice, rendering every effort we could make to a nearer approach to the land fruitless, and joining, as we judged, to it,

we took a last farewell of a N. E. passage to Old England.

Captain Clerke having determined, to give up all farther attempts on the coast of America, and to make his last efforts, in search of a passage on the coast of the opposite continent, we continued, during the afternoon of the 21st of July, to steer to the W. N. W. through much loose ice. At ten at night, discovering the main body of it through the fog, right ahead, and almost close to us, and being unwilling to take a S. course, so long as we could possibly avoid it, we hauled our wind, which was E. and stood to the N. but, in an hour after, the weather clearing up, and finding ourselves surrounded by a compact field of ice, on every side, except to the S. S. W. we tacked, and stood on in that direction, in order to get clear of it.

In the morning of the 23^d, the clear water, in which we continued to stand to and fro, did not exceed a mile and a half, and was every instant lessening. At length, after using our utmost endeavours to clear the loose ice, we were driven to the necessity of forcing a passage to the S. which, at half past seven, we accomplished, but not without subjecting the ships to some very severe shocks.

On the 24th, we had fresh breezes from S. W. with hazy weather, and kept running to the S. E. till eleven in the forenoon, when a large body of loose ice, extending from N. N. E. round by the E. to S. S. E. and to which (though the weather was tolerably clear) we could see no end, again obstructed our course. Thus, finding a farther advance to the N. as well as a nearer approach to either continent, obstructed by a sea blocked up with ice, we judged it both injurious to the service, as well as fruitless, with respect to the design of our voyage, to make any farther attempts toward a passage.

This, added to the representations of Captain Gore, determined Captain Clerke to sail for Awatska Bay, to repair our damages there; and before the winter should set in, to explore the coast of Japan.

On the 21st of August, at half past five in the morning, we saw a very high peaked mountain on the coast of Kamtschatka, called Cheepoonskoi Mountain, twenty five or thirty leagues distant. We had light airs the remaining part of this and the following day, and got no soundings with one hundred and forty fathoms of line.

On the 22d of August, 1779, at nine o'clock in the morning, departed this life Captain Charles Clerke, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He died of a consumption, which had evidently commenced before he left England, and of which he had lingered during the whole voyage. His very gradual decay had long made him a melancholy object to his friends; yet the equanimity with which he bore it, the constant flow of good spirits, which continued to the last hour, and a cheerful resignation to his fate, afforded them some consolation. He was Midshipman in the *Dolphin*, commanded by Com. Byron, on her first voyage round the world, and afterward served on the *American* station. In 1768, he made his second voyage round the world, in the *Endeavour*, as Master's Mate, and by the promotion, which took place during the expedition, he returned a Lieutenant. His third voyage round the world was in the *Resolution*; of which he was appointed the Second Lieutenant; and soon after his return, in 1775, he was promoted to the rank of Master and Commander. When the present expedition was ordered to be fitted out, he was appointed to the *Discovery*, to accompany Captain Cook; and by the death of the latter, succeeded,

as has been already mentioned, to the chief command.

It would be doing his memory extreme injustice not to say, that during the short time the expedition was under his direction, he was most zealous and anxious for its success; and he persevered in the search of a passage, till it was the opinion of every officer in both ships, that it was impracticable, and that any farther attempts would not only be fruitless, but dangerous.

We had light airs in the afternoon, which lasted through the forenoon of the 23^d. At noon a fresh breeze springing up from the E. we stood in for the entrance of Awatka Bay; and, at six in the evening, saw it bearing W. N. W. half W. distant five leagues. At nine next morning we weighed, and turned up the bay with light airs, and the boats still a-head, till one; when, by the help of a fresh breeze, we anchored, before three in the afternoon, in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, with our ensign half staff up, on account of our carrying the body of our late Captain; and were soon after followed by the Discovery.

We had no sooner anchored, than our old friend, the Serjeant, who was still the Commander of the place, came on board with a present of berries, intended for our poor deceased Captain. He was exceedingly affected when we told him of his death, and shewed him the coffin that contained his body. He signified his intentions of sending off an express to the commander at Bolcheretsk, to acquaint him with our arrival, and Captain Gore availed himself of that occasion of writing him a letter, in which he requested that sixteen head of black cattle might be sent with all possible expedition. In the morning of the 25th, Capt. Gore made out the new commissions, in consequence of Captain Clerke's death; appointing

appointing himself to the command of the *Resolution*, and me to the command of the *Discovery*; and these promotions produced several other arrangements of course.

On Sunday afternoon, August the 29th, we paid the last offices to Captain Clerke. The officers and men of both ships walked in procession to the grave, whilst the ships fired minute guns; and the service being ended, the marines fired three volleys. He was interred in the valley to the N. side of the harbour. All the Russians in the garrison were assembled, and attended with great respect and solemnity.

The next day an ensign arrived from Bolcherersk with a letter from the commander to Captain Gore; by which we understood that the cattle might be expected here in a few days: and that Captain Shmaleff, the present Commander, would himself pay us a visit immediately on the arrival of a sloop which was daily expected from Okotsk.

The 22d, being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, twenty-one guns were fired, and the handsomest feast our situation would admit of, was prepared in honour of the day. As we were sitting down to dinner, the arrival of Capt. Shmaleff was announced. This was a most agreeable surprise; because he arrived so opportunely to partake of the good fare and festivity of the occasion. He acquainted us, that our not having received the sixteen head of black cattle we had desired might be sent down, was owing to the very heavy rains at Verchnei, which had prevented their setting out. The next day, on coming on board the *Resolution*, he was saluted with eleven guns. Specimens of all our curiosities were presented to him; and Captain Gore added to them a gold watch, and a fowling-piece. The next day he was entertained on board the *Discovery*; and on the 25th, he took leave of

us to return to Bolcheretsk. He could not be prevailed on to lengthen his visit.

On the 2d of October both ships warped out of the harbour; the day before, the cattle arrived from Verchnei; and that the men might receive the full benefit of this supply, by consuming it fresh, it was determined to stay five or six days longer. On the 5th, we received, from Bolcheretsk, a fresh supply of tea, sugar, and tobacco. At four in the afternoon of the 9th, we weighed, and now took our leave of this place. Kamtschatka is the name of a peninsula situated on the E. coast of Asia, running nearly N. and S. It is bounded on the N. by the country of the Koriacks; to the S. and E. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and to the W. by the sea of Okotsk. A chain of high mountains stretches the whole length of the country, from N. to S. dividing it nearly into two equal parts, from whence a great number of rivers take their rise, and empty themselves, on each side, into the Pacific Ocean and the sea of Okotsk. The soil is barren in the extreme. The whole bore a more striking resemblance to Newfoundland, than to any other part of the world I had ever seen. It is natural to suppose, that the severity of the climate must be in due proportion to the general sterility of the soil, of which it is probably the cause. The first time we saw this country was in the beginning of May, 1779, when the whole face of it was covered with snow, from six to eight feet deep; and the winter of that year we were told, was extremely rigorous. On our return, the 24th of August, the foliage of the trees, and all sorts of vegetation, seemed to be in the utmost state of perfection; but at the beginning of October, the tops of the hills were again covered with new-fallen snow, the wind continuing W. They are very seldom troubled with storms of thunder

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and lightning, and never but in a slight degree. To avoid the hurricanes, and severe winters, they have subterraneous habitations. This peninsula abounds in *vulcanos*, of which only three have, for some time past, been subject to eruptions. The country is likewise said to contain numerous springs of hot water. The birch was by far the most common tree we saw; and of this we remarked three sorts. The liquor, which, on tapping, it yields in great abundance, they drink without nixture, or any preparation, which is pleasant and refreshing, but somewhat purgative. The country produces great variety of berries; blue berries, partridge-berries, cran-berries, crow-berries, and black-berries. These the natives gather at proper seasons, and preserve, by boiling them into a thick jam, without sugar. They make no inconsiderable part of their winter provisions, and are used as sauce to their dried and salt fish; of which kind of food they are unquestionably excellent correctives. We met with several wholesome vegetables in a wild state, such as wild celery, angelica, chervil, garlic, and onions. Upon some few patches of ground in the vallies, we found excellent turnips, and turnip radishes. The nettle, as the country produces neither hemp nor flax, supplies the materials of which are made their fishing-nets. For this purpose they cut it down in August; and, after hanging it up in bundles in the shade, under their *balagans* or summer habitations, the remainder of the summer, treat it like hemp. They then spin it into thread with their fingers, and twist it round a spindle. The real riches of this country are derived from its furrieries. Their animals are the common fox; the stoat, or *ermine*; the *zibeline*, or sable; the *isatis*, or arctic fox, the varying hare; the mountain rat, or earless marmot; the weasel; the glutton, or *wolverene*;

the *argali*, or wild sheep; rein-deer; bears; wolves; dogs. There are rein-deer both wild and tame, in several parts of the peninsula. It is somewhat singular, that this nation should never have used the rein-deer for the purposes of carriage, in the same manner as their neighbours, both to the N. and the E. Their dogs, indeed, seem fully sufficient for all the demands of the native in their present state.

The coast and bays of this country are frequented by almost every kind of N. sea-fowl; and amongst the rest are sea-eagles, but not, as at Oonalashka, in great numbers. The rivers inland are stored with numerous flocks of wild ducks of various species; in the woods through which we passed, were seen several eagles of a prodigious size. Of the hawk, falcon, and bustard-kind, there are great numbers. This country likewise affords woodcocks, snipes, and two sorts of grouse, or moor-game. Swans are also said to be in great plenty; and, in their entertainments, generally to make a part of the repast. Fish may be considered as the staple article of food with which Providence hath supplied the inhabitants of this peninsula; who, in general, must never expect to draw any considerable part of their sustenance either from grain or cattle. In short, fish may be here called the staff of life; since it appears, that neither the inhabitants, nor the only domestic animal they have, the dog, (whose food in winter consists entirely of the dried head, entrails, and back bones of salmon) could exist without it.

Whales are frequently seen, both in the sea of Okotsk, and on the side of the E. ocean. Of the skin they make the soles of their shoes, and straps and thongs for various other purposes. The flesh they eat, and the fat is carefully stored, both for kitchen use and for their lamps. The whickers are
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found to be the best materials for sewing together the seams of their canoes; they likewise make nets of them for the larger kind of fish; and with the under jaw-bones their sledges are shod. They also work the bones into knives; and formerly the chains with which their dogs are tied, were made of that material, though at present iron ones are generally used. The intestines they clean, then blow and dry like bladders, and it is in these their oil and grease is stored; and of the nerves and veins, which are both strong, and slip readily, they make excellent snares; so that there is no part of the whale which here does not find its use.

Notwithstanding they have abundance of flat fish, cod, and herring, it is on the salmon fishery alone that the Kamtschadales depend for their winter provisions. Of these, there are to be found on this coast all the different species that are known to exist. Their length is generally about three feet and a half; they are very deep in proportion, and their average weight is from thirty to forty pounds.

The Russian government, established over this country, is mild and equitable, considered as a military one, in a very high degree. The natives are permitted to choose their own magistrates from among themselves, in the way, and with the same powers they had ever been used. One of these, under the title of *Toion*, presides over each *ostrog*; is the referee in all differences; imposes fines, and inflicts punishments for all crimes and misdemeanors; referring to the governor of Kamtschatka such only as he does not choose, from their intricacy or heinousness, to decide upon himself.

By an edict of the present Empress, no crime whatsoever can be punished with death. But in cases of murder (of which there are very few), the punishment of the *knout* is administered with such severity

severity, that the offender, for the most part, dies under it. The commerce of this country, as far as concerns the exports, is entirely confined to furs, and carried on principally by a company of merchants, instituted by the present Empress. Every article is bought and sold for ready money only; and we were surpris'd at the quantity of specie in circulation in so poor a country. The furs sell at a high price. Notwithstanding the general intercourse that, for the last forty years, hath taken place between the natives, the Russians, and Cossacks, the former are not more distinguished from the latter by their features and general figure, than by their habits and cast of mind: their stature is much below the common size. This is attributed, in a great measure, to their marrying so early; both sexes generally entering into the conjugal state at the age of thirteen or fourteen. Their houses are only to be found in towns, which are called *Ostrogs*.

The condition of the ships, of the sails and cordage, making it unsafe to attempt at so advanced a season of the year, to navigate the sea between Japan and Asia, which would otherwise have afforded the largest field for discovery; it was therefore judg'd advisable to keep to the E. of that island, and in our way thither to run along the Kuriles, and examine more particularly the islands that lie nearest the N. coast of Japan, which are represented as of a considerable size, and independent of the Russian and Japanese governments. Our next object was to survey the coast of the Japanese Islands, and afterward to make the coast of China, as far to the N. as we were able, and run along it to Macao. This plan being adopted, I received orders from Captain Gore, in case of separation, to proceed immediately to Macao; and at six o'clock in the evening of the 9th of October, having cleared
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the entrance of Awatka Bay, we steered to the S. E. with the wind N. W. and by W.

From the 10th to the 21st, we had very blowing weather. On the 22d, the presence of birds plainly indicating that we could not be at any great distance from the land, and the wind, after varying a little, fixing in the evening at N. we had hopes of making the land, and we hauled up to the W. N. W. in which direction, the S. islands, seen by Spanberg, and said to be inhabited by hairy men, lay at the distance of about fifty leagues. But the wind not keeping pace with our wishes, blew in such light airs, that we made little way till eight the next morning, when we had a fresh breeze from S. S. W. with which we continued to steer W. N. W. till the evening. We had strong squally gales, attended with rain, and having passed, in the course of the day, several patches of green grass, and seen a shag, many small land birds, and flocks of gulls, it was not thought prudent, with all these signs of the vicinity of land, to stand on during the whole night. We therefore tacked at midnight, and steered a few hours to the S. E. and at four in the morning of the 24th, again directed our course to the W. N. W. and carried a press of sail till seven in the evening, when the wind shifted from S. S. W. to N. and blew a fresh gale.

Thus disappointed in our endeavours to get to the N. W. together with the boisterous weather we had met with, and the little likelihood, at this time of the year, of its becoming more favourable to our views, were Captain Gore's motives for now finally giving up all farther search for the islands to the N. of Japan, and for shaping a course W. S. W. for the N. part of that island. In the night, the wind shifted to the N. E. and blew a fresh gale, with hard weather. On the 25th, we saw flights

flights of wild ducks; a pigeon lighted on our rigging, and many birds, like linnets, flew about us with a degree of vigour that seemed to prove, they had not been long upon the wing. Toward evening, the wind by degrees shifted round to the S. with which we still kept on to the W. S. W. and at day-break of the 26th; we had the pleasure of descrying high land to the W. which proved to be Japan.

We stood on till nine, when we were within two leagues of the land, bearing W. three-quarters S. and had soundings of fifty-eight fathoms, with a bottom of very fine sand. The country is of a moderate height, consists of a double range of mountains; it abounds with wood, and has a pleasing variety of hills and dales. We saw the smoke of several towns or villages, and many houses near the shore, in pleasant and cultivated situations.

At two in the afternoon, the breeze freshened from the S. and, by four, had brought us under close-reefed topsails, and obliged us to stand off to the S. E. In consequence of this course, and the haziness of the weather, the land soon disappeared.

On the 29th, at nine o'clock, the wind shifting to the S. and the sky lowering, we tacked and stood off to the E. From the 29th of October to the 5th of November, we continued our course to the S. E. having very unsettled weather, attended with much lightning and rain, and passed much pumice stone; indeed, the prodigious quantities of this substance, which float in the sea, between Japan and the Bashee Islands, seem to indicate, that some great volcanic convulsion must have happened in this part of the Pacific Ocean. On the 15th, we saw three islands, and bore away for the S. point of the largest, upon which we observed, a high barren hill, flattish at the top, and when seen from the W. S. W. presents an evident volcanic crater.

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From the strong sulphurous smell which we perceived from it, Captain Gore gave it the name of *Sulphur Island*.

Captain Gore now directed his course to the W. S. W. for the Bashee Islands, hoping to procure, at them, such a supply of refreshments as would help to shorten his stay at Macao. During the whole of the 23d, and 24th, it rained incessantly, and the wind blew a storm; a heavy sea rolled down on us from the N. and in the afternoon we had violent flashes of lightning from the same quarter. During the night, there was an eclipse of the moon, but the rain prevented our making any observation. At six in the morning of the 26th, the wind having considerably abated, we bore away W. set the topsails, and let out the reefs. We saw, this day; a flock of ducks, and many tropic birds, also dolphins and porpoises, and still continued to pass several pumice stones. We spent the night upon our tacks, and, at six in the morning of the 27th, again bore away W. in search of the Bashees.

At noon the weather became hazy; and at six, having got to the W. of the Bashees, Captain Gore hauled his wind to the N. W. under an easy sail, the wind blowing very strong, and there being every appearance of a dirty boisterous night. At four in the morning of the 28th, we saw the Resolution, then half a mile a-head of us, wear, and immediately perceived breakers close under our lee. At day-light, we saw the island of Prata. For the remaining part of the day we carried a press of sail, and kept the wind, which was N. E. by N. in order to secure our passage to Macao. It was fortunate, that toward evening, the wind favoured us, by changing two points more to the E, for had the wind and weather continued the same as during the preceding week, I doubt whether we could have fetched that

port, in which case we must have borne away for Batavia; a place we all dreaded exceedingly, from the sad havock the unhealthiness of the climate had made in the crews of the former ships that had been out on discovery, and had touched there.

In the afternoon of the 29th, we passed several Chinese fishing boats, who eyed us with great indifference. Being now nearly in the latitude of the Lema Islands, we bore away W. by N. and, after running twenty-two miles, saw one of them nine or ten leagues to the W.

In the morning of the 30th, we ran along the Lema Isles. At seven o'clock, we had precisely the same view of these islands, as is represented in a plate of Lord Anson's voyage. At nine o'clock a Chinese boat, which had been before with the Resolution, came along-side, and wanted to put on board us a pilot, which however we declined, as it was our business to follow our consort. We soon after passed the rock marked R, in Lord Anson's plate; but, instead of hauling up to the N. of the grand Ladrone Island, as was done in the Centurion, we proceeded to leeward. We now kept working to windward till six in the evening, when we came to anchor in the Typa, on the 1st of December.

In the forenoon of the 2d, one of the Chinese contractors, who are called *Compradors*, went on board the Resolution, and sold to Captain Gore two hundred pounds weight of beef, together with a considerable quantity of greens, oranges, and eggs. In the evening Captain Gore sent me on shore to visit the Portuguese Governor, and to request his assistance in procuring refreshments for our crews, which he thought might be done on more reasonable terms than the *Comprador* would undertake to furnish them. At the same time, I took a list of the

the naval stores, of which both vessels were greatly in want, with an intention of proceeding immediately to Canton, and applying to the servants of the East India Company, who were, at that time, resident there.

On the 10th, an English merchant from one of our settlements in the East Indies, applied to Capt. Gore for the assistance of a few hands to navigate a vessel he had purchased at Macao, up to Canton. Captain Gore judging this a good opportunity for me to proceed to that place, gave orders that I should take along with me my Second Lieutenant, the Lieutenant of marines, and ten seamen. Though this was not precisely the mode in which I could have wished to visit Canton, yet as it was very uncertain when a passport might be obtained from the Governor, who was at this time sick, and my presence might contribute materially to the expediting of our supplies, I did not hesitate to put myself on board. As we approached the Bocca Tygris, which is thirteen leagues from Macao, the Chinese coast appears in white cliffs.

We did not arrive at Wampû, which is only nine leagues from the Bocca Tygris, till the 18th. Wampû is a small Chinese town, off which the ships of the different nations, who trade here, lie, in order to take in their lading. From Wampû, I immediately proceeded in a *sampane* or Chinese boat to Canton, which is about two leagues and a half higher up the river. I reached Canton a little after it was dark, and landed at the English factory, where, though my arrival was very unexpected, I was received with every mark of attention and civility. The Select Committee, at this time, consisted of Mr. Fitzhugh the President, Mr. Bevan and Mr. Rapier. They immediately gave me an account of such stores as the India ships were able to

afford us. Wishing therefore to make my stay here as short as possible, I requested the gentlemen to procure boats for me the next day to convey the stores; but I was soon informed, that a business of that kind was not to be transacted so rapidly in this country, for that many forms were to be complied with. Whilst I was doubting what measures to pursue, the Commander of a country ship brought me a letter from Captain Gore, in which he acquainted me, that he had engaged him to bring us down from Canton, and to deliver the stores we had procured, at his own risk, in the *Typa*. All our difficulties being thus removed, I had leisure to attend to the purchase of our provisions and stores, which was completed on the 26th.

The ill health, which at this time I laboured under, left me little reason to lament the very narrow limits within which the policy of the Chinese obliges every European at Canton to confine his curiosity, I should otherwise have felt exceedingly tantalized with living under the walls of so great a city, full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it. Canton, including the old and new town, and the suburbs, is about ten miles in circuit. A Chinese house occupies more space than is usually taken up by houses in Europe. A great many houses, in the suburbs of Canton, are occupied, for commercial purposes only, by merchants and rich tradesmen, whose families live intirely within the city. A Chinese family appears to consist, on an average, of more persons than an European. A *Mandarine*, according to his rank and substance, has from five to twenty wives. A merchant, from three to five. One of this class at Canton, had, indeed, twenty-five wives, and thirty-six children; but this was mentioned to me as a very extraordinary instance. An opulent tradesman has usually two; and the
lower

lower class of people very rarely more than one. Their servants are at least double in number to those employed by persons of the same condition in Europe. If, then, we suppose a Chinese family one-third larger, and an European house two-thirds less than each other, a Chinese city will contain only half the number of inhabitants contained in a European town of the same size. According to these *data*, the city and suburbs of Canton may probably contain about one hundred and fifty thousand.

With respect to the number of inhabited *Sampanes*, or floating habitations, I found different opinions were entertained; but none placing them lower than forty thousand. They are moored in rows close to each other, with a narrow passage at intervals for the boats to pass up and down the river. The Tygris, at Canton, is somewhat wider than the Thames at London, and the whole river is covered in this manner for the extent of at least a mile.

The streets are long, and most of them narrow and irregular; but well paved with large stones, and, for the most part, kept exceedingly clean. The houses are built of brick, one story high, having generally two or three courts backward, in which are the ware-houses for merchandise; and in the houses within the city, the apartments for the women. A very few of the meanest sort are built of wood. The houses belonging to the European factors are built on an handsome quay, with a regular facade of two stories toward the river, and disposed within, partly after the European, and partly after the Chinese manner. Adjoining to these are a number of houses belonging to the Chinese, and hired out to the commanders of ships, and merchants, who make an occasional stay. The English supercargoes live together at a common table,

ble, which is kept by the company. The time of their residence seldom exceeds eight months annually. They very rarely pay any visits within the walls of Canton, except on public occasions.

In the evening of the 26th, I took my leave of the supercargoes, having thanked them for their many obliging favours; amongst which I must not forget to mention an handsome present of tea for the use of the ships companies, and a large collection of English periodical publications. The latter we found a valuable acquisition, as they both served to amuse our impatience during our tedious voyage home, and enabled us to return not total strangers to what had been transacting in our native country.

At one o'clock the next morning we left Canton, and arrived at Macao about the same hour the day following, having passed down a channel which lies to the W. of that by which we had come up. During our absence a brisk trade had been carrying on with the Chinese for the sea-otter skins, which had every day been rising in their value. One of our seamen sold his stock, alone, for eight hundred dollars; and a few prime skins, which were clean and had been well preserved, were sold for one hundred and twenty each. The whole amount of the value in *specie* and goods that was got for the furs in both ships, I am confident did not fall short of two thousand pounds sterling. The rage with which our seamen were possessed to return to Cook's River, and buy another cargo of skins to make their fortunes at one time, was not far short of mutiny.

On the 11th of January two seamen belonging to the Resolution found means to run off with a six-oared cutter, and notwithstanding diligent search was made, both that and the following day, we were never able to learn any tidings of her. It was supposed, that these people had been seduced by

by the prevailing notion of making a fortune by returning to the fur islands.

PRICES OF LABOUR IN CHINA.

	£.	s.	d.	
A coolee, or porter	0	0	8	per day.
A taylor	0	0	5	and rice,
A handicraftsman	0	0	8	
A common labourer,	from 3d to 5d.			
A woman's labour	considerably cheaper.			

At two in the afternoon on the 13th, having got under fail, by the help of a fresh breeze from the E. we stood to the S. between Potoe and Wungboo. In the morning of the 20th, we steered W. by S. for Pulo Condore; and at half past twelve we got sight of the island. At six we anchored, with the best bower, in six fathoms. As soon as we were come to anchor, Captain Gore fired a gun, with a view of apprising the natives of our arrival, and drawing them toward the shore, but without effect. Early in the morning of the 21st, parties were sent to cut wood, which was the principal motive for coming hither.

We now proceeded in search of the natives through a thick wood, up a steep hill, to the distance of a mile, when, after descending, we arrived at some huts; I ordered the party to stay without, lest the sight of so many armed men should terrify the inhabitants, whilst I entered and reconnoitered alone. I found, in one of the huts an elderly man, who was in a great fright, and preparing to make off with the most valuable effects. However, a few signs, particularly that most significant one of holding out a handful of dollars, and then pointing to a herd of buffaloes, and the fowls that were running about the huts in great numbers, left him without any doubts as to the objects of our visit. He pointed toward a place where the town

town stood, and made us comprehend, that by going thither, all our wants would be supplied. The town consisted of between 20 and 30 houses, constructed of reeds, with large bamboo screens for dividing into apartments. Here their Chief, or Captain, resided.

At two in the afternoon we joined the ships, and several of our shooting parties returned about the same time from the woods, having had little success, though they saw a great variety of birds and animals.

Captain Gore's inquiries were now solely directed to find out what supplies could be obtained from the island. He was informed that there was plenty of buffaloes, which might be purchased for four or five dollars a head. Early in the morning of the 23d, the launches of both ships were sent to the town, to fetch the buffaloes which we had given orders to be purchased. Besides the Buffaloes, of which we understood there were several large herds in this island, we purchased from the natives some remarkably fine fat hogs, of the Chinese breed. They brought us three or four of a wild sort; and our sportsmen reported, that they frequently met with their tracks in the woods, which also abound with monkees and squirrels, but so shy, that it was difficult to shoot them. One species of the squirrel was of a beautiful shining black colour; and another species striped brown and white. This is called the flying squirrel, from being provided with a thin membrane, resembling a bat's wing, extending on each side the belly, from the neck to the thighs, which, on stretching out their legs spreads, and enables them to fly from tree to tree, at a considerable distance. Lizards were in great abundance. Amongst its vegetable improvements, are fields of rice, and plantains, various
kind,

kinds of pompions, cocoa-nuts, oranges, shaddock, and pomegranates. The inhabitants, who are fugitives from Cambodia and Cochin China, are not numerous. They are of a short stature, and very swarthy, and of a weak and unhealthy aspect; but, as far as we could judge, of a gentle disposition.

On the 28th of January, 1780, we unmoored; and, as soon as we were clear of the harbour, steered S. S. W.

On the 2d of February, at eight in the morning, we tried for soundings, continuing to do the same every hour, till we had passed the Straits of Sunda, and found the bottom with 23 fathoms of line. On the 5th we approached the coast of Sumatra. The country is covered with wood down to the water's edge, and the shores are so low, that the sea overflows the land, and washes the trunks of the trees. To this flat and marshy situation of the shore, we may attribute those thick fogs and vapours, which we perceived, every morning, not without dread and horror, hanging over the island, till they were dispersed by the rays of the sun. The shores of Banca, which are opposite, are much bolder, and the country inland rises to a moderate height, and appears to be well wooded throughout.

On the 7th, we had rain, thunder, and lightning. At seven in the morning of the 9th we weighed, and stood over for Prince's Island, where, at three o'clock in the morning of the 12th, we came to an anchor within half a mile of the shore. We began watering here early the next morning, and finished the same day. The natives, who came to us soon after we anchored, brought a plentiful supply of large fowls, and some turtles.

In the forenoon of the 19th, being favoured by a breeze from the N. W. we broke ground, and

the

the next day had intirely lost sight of this place. Of this island I shall only observe, that we were exceedingly struck with the great general resemblance of the natives, both in figure, colour, manners, and even language, to the nations we had been so much conversant with in the South Seas.

Here we were well supplied with small turtle, and fowls of a moderate size; the last were sold at the rate of ten for a Spanish dollar. The natives also brought us many hog-deer, and a prodigious number of monkeys, to our great annoyance, as most of our sailors provided themselves with one, if not two of these troublesome animals.

We were no sooner clear of Prince's Island, than we had a gentle breeze from the W. N. W. but this did not last long; for the following day, the wind became again variable, and continued so for several days, when it grew squally, and blew fresh from the N.

Captain Gore's intention was now to proceed directly to the Cape. In the forenoon of the 10th of April, a snow was seen bearing down to us, which proved to be an English East-India packet that had left Table Bay three days before, and was cruising with orders for the China fleet, and other India-ships. The next morning we stood into Simon's Bay. The Resolution saluted the fort with eleven guns, and the same number was returned.

Mr. Brandt, the Governor of this place, came to visit us, as soon as we had anchored. He appeared much surprised to see our crew in so healthy a condition, as the Dutch ship that had left Macao, on our arrival there, and had touched at the Cape some time before, reported, that we were in a most wretched state, having only 14 hands left on board the Resolution, and seven on board the Discovery. On

On the 15th, I accompanied Captain Gore to Cape Town; and, the next morning, we waited on Baron Plettenberg, the Governor, by whom we were received with every possible attention and civility. Both he and Mr. Brandt had conceived a great personal affection for Captain Cook, as well as the highest admiration of his character; and heard the recital of his misfortune with many expressions of unaffected sorrow.

The Governor informed us that the powers at war with us had given orders to their cruisers to let us pass unmolested.

During our stay at the Cape, we met with every proof of the most friendly disposition towards us, both in the Governor and principal persons of the place, as well Africans as Europeans. Having completed our victualling, and furnished ourselves with the necessary supply of naval stores, we sailed out of the Bay on the 9th of May.

On the 12th of June, we passed the equator for the fourth time during this voyage. On the 22d of August, at eleven in the morning, both ships came to an anchor at Stromness; and on the 4th day of October the ships arrived safe at the Nore, after an absence of four years, two months, and twenty-two days.

FINIS.

