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J. W. Lefcan

JOURNAL

OF

Captain COOK'S

LAST

VOYAGE

TO THE

Pacific Ocean,

AND IN QUEST OF A

North-West Passage,

BETWEEN

ASIA & AMERICA;

Performed in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, and
1779.

Illustrated with a CHART, shewing the Tracls of
the Ships employed in this Expedition.

Faithfully narrated from the original M.S. of
Mr. JOHN LEDYARD.

HARTFORD:
Printed and sold by NATHANIEL PATTERSON
a few Rods North of the Court-House,
M.D.CC.LXXXIII.

August C. Southwick

Not in his Book 1798

Eliza C. Southwick

Her Book 1799

Captain Loper

Captain

To his Excellency

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq;
*Governor and Commander in
chief of the Militia of the
State of Connecticut, and
Admiral of the same.*

S I R,

THE affability and generosity I was honored with by you at my first arrival in my native country, after a long absence, was truly worthy the distinguished character you always have had, and I sincerely hope ever will sustain in this country; I have received it as a testimony of that original urbanity and dignified familiarity which distinguishes the magistrate from the tyrant--the people from slaves, and is still the boon of which every son of this country participates. Such virtues, like the rose in the bud, are lovely in ordinary life; but when transferred to the bosoms of the fair and great, become by the contrasting change more perfectly beautiful: This amiable character alone naturally inspires an attachment and a wish to participate of its favors.

Under this influence I have presumed to dedicate the following work to your patronage, being fully sensible that let its intrinsic merit be what it will, the approbation which I humbly hope for from your beneficence will be absolutely necessary to its prosperity.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Your Excellency's most respectful,
and most obedient humble servant,

The Author.

P R E F A C E.

THE importance of nautical discovery has encreased so much since the voyages of VASCA de GAMA, COLUMBUS and MAGELLAN, that at this day mankind have the highest esteem for the information they receive in matters of this kind, and read the accounts of such travellers with the most liberal approbation, and consummate satisfaction: The following voyage among many others it is presumed will share the praises of the civilized and enlightened world; the object was noble, it was gloriously concluded, and terminated happily. The discovery of a North-West Passage from Europe to the East-Indies has long been an object of emulation and enterprize, and competitors in fame have risen among every commercial nation in Europe to determine its existence or non-existence: It will be needless to recapitulate the various instances of this kind in this work since they are to be found in works of that kind published by those Navigators themselves: neither do the many other discoveries made at different times in the southern hemisphere come properly within the limits of our present history. It may however be thought necessary to observe that all the former voyages made in quest of a North-West Passage have been on the north-east side of America whereas this was made on the north-west side of that continent. The voyage commenced on the 12th day of July, 1776, and terminated on the 6th day of October, 1780; the equipment consisted of two ships: the RESOLUTION of about six hundred tons burthen, and the DISCOVERY of about three hundred tons: the first commanded by Capt. JAMES COOK, and the latter by Capt. CHARLES CLERKE.

A Voyage

A Voyage performed in his Britannic Majesty's Ship *Resolution*, in Company with the *Discovery*, under the Command of Capt. JAMES COOK.

ON the 12th day of July 1776 the *Resolution* unmoored, and dropt from Plymouth Sound into Corson-Bay: and on the 13th weighed again and came to sail, standing down the Channel. The *Discovery* who was to be our consort, was at this time detained at the Nore on account of her commander, Captain Clerke: uneasy at his delays and anxious to proceed, Captain Cook was determined to proceed and wait for him at the Cape of Good-Hope, and left instructions behind proper for the occasion to be delivered to captain Clerke when he should reach Plymouth.

Our present destination was the Cape of Good-Hope, and as it is seldom any occurrences happen in a passage so familiar as this, worthy the notice of an ingenious reader, I shall only observe that we touched at Teneriffe, and looked into Porto Praya at St. Jago, and made the best of our way to the Cape. In general we had every favorable passage, and arrived safe before the town in Table-Bay the middle of September following. The *Discovery* after a very tedious passage did not join us until three weeks after our arrival. The *Resolution* in the mean time had nearly refitted to renew the voyage, and was on that account able to assist in forwarding the *Discovery*, so that by the 27th of November both ships were in order for sea. The

The Cape of Good-Hope is very romantic and somehow majestically great by nature: the mountains that form the promontory are as rugged as lofty, they impel the imagination to wonder rather than admire the novelty. But the town and garrison at their feet display a contrast that molifies and harmonizes so as to render the whole highly finished. The land near the town was entirely barren until improved by the industry of the inhabitants, which has rendered it very fertile. The adjacent country is highly luxuriant, and no place can boast a greater plenty or variety of productions: their wines are very fine, particularly the Constantia so much celebrated and so seldom drank in its purity in Europe.

As this was the only port we had the least expectation of visiting that was possessed by Europeans until our return we improved it to the best advantage in accumulating the best stores and as great a quantity of them as possible, against the day of adversity, which we had a right to anticipate: but after our ships were already so filled that we could not stow in the whole above eighteen months provisions at full allowance: but reduced to an allowance of two thirds the estimate would be two years provisions, and this was the case as soon as we left the Cape, and continued so the whole voyage, unless relieved by the adventitious supplies of some fortunate Island. It was also expected that we should take with us a collection of the animal species in order to distribute among the remote Islands we should visit—we accordingly took on board four horses, six horned cattle, a number of sheep and goats, hogs, dogs and cats, besides, hares, rabbits and monkeys, ducks, geese, turkeys and peacocks, thus did we resemble the ark and appear as though we were going as well to stock, as to discover a new world.

On the first day of December we took our departure from this great promontory and launched into that im-

menſe

menſe ocean which ſurrounds ſo great a part of the ſouthern hemisphere. Our courſe from the Cape was about S. S. E. half E. and as we advanced to the ſouthward the weather was not only very ſtormy and tempeſtuous, but rendered highly diſagreeable when not ſo, by a conſtant ſeries of foggs.

On the 13th we came in ſight of land lightly covered with ſnow, which proved to be two iſlands diſcovered a few years ſince by Monſieur Marion, they are in lat. 46. 18. ſouth.

On the 23d we diſcovered a diſtant reſemblance of land.

On the 25th ſtood in to the land, and ſent boats to reconnoitre the coaſt.

On the 26th having received a favorable report from the boats we entered a deep bay that afforded us a good retreat and came to anchor.

On the 27th as a number of our people were rambling about the ſhore in the bay, one of them found a glaſs bottle ſuſpended by a wire between two rocks: it was corked and ſealed over with a parchment within it, he brought it on board to be examined by the Captain, well imagining the circumſtance to be very extraordinary. Upon examination we found wrote in the French and Latin languages an account importing, that in the year 1772, this iſland was diſcovered by Monſ. de Kergulen: that it contained plenty of water, but no wood, that it was barren and without inhabitants; but that the ſhores abounded with fiſh, and the land with ſeals, ſea-lions, and penguins, &c.

The contents of the parchment were entirely true, and a ſhort account of the voyager who left it may therefore be neceſſary to render our diſcoveries the more complete.

“Monf. de Kergulen, a lieutenant in the French service, had the command of 2 fhips given him, the *la Fortune* and *le Gros Ventre*. He failed from the Mauritius about the latter end of the year 1771, and on the 13th of January following he difcovered the ifland we are now fpeaking of, and named it the *Ifle of Fortune*. Soon after Monf. de Kergulen faw land, as it is faid of a confiderable extent, upon which he fent one of his officers in a boat to found a-head; but the wind blowing frefh the Captain of the other fhip (Monf. de St. Allouarn) in the *Gros-Ventre*, fhot a-head and finding a bay to which he gave his fhip’s name, ordered his yawl to take poffeffion. In the mean time, Monf. de Kergulen being driven to leward and unable to recover his ftation again, both boats returned on board the *Gros-Ventre*, and the one of them foon after cut a-drift on account of bad weather.

Monf. de Kergulen returned to the Mauritius, and Monf. de St. Allouarn continued for three days to take the bearings of the land, and doubled its northern extremity beyond which it trended S. E. After this he fhaped his courfe to New-Holland, and from thence returned by the way of Timor and Batavia to the *Ifle of France* where he died. Monf. de Kergulen was afterwards promoted to the command of a 64 gun fhip, called the *Rolland* with the frigate *l’Oifeau*, in order to perfect the difcovery of this pretended land; but returned with difgrace.”

That the land we now fell in with is the fame difcovered by Kergulen is certain; but that he ever faw a great country, fuch as he pretends near this, is very problematical.

This land lies in lat. 49. 30. fouth and in 78. 10. eaft long. from the meridian of Greenwich: Monf. de Kergulen had laid it down very erroneoufly being nearly

two degrees to the northward. It is ragged, detached, and almost totally barren; it seems to have been fitly appropriated by nature to be the residence of the innumerable herds of sea-dogs, and seals that cover its shores: there are also vast flocks of different kinds of sea-birds; it is without any kind of woods, or even shrubbery, and the only plant we could find of the culinary kind was a species of wild cabbage, which was as wretched as the soil it was indigenious to.

On the 30th we took leave of this forlorn land and proceeded to the southern extremity of New-Holland called Van Dieman's Land, from a Dutch navigator of that name.

From the 1st of January 1777 to the 19th we had a succession of hard gales of wind in which we lost one of our topmasts, and were otherwise very roughly dealt with.

On the 24th the Discovery made the signal for seeing land, which proved to be New-Holland.

On the 26th we stood off and on, to find the bay called by Tasman, Frederick Henry's Bay.

On the 27th entered Frederick Henry's Bay and moored both ships. We remained at this place only a few days, in which time we procured a good recruit of wood and water, and such grass for the animals on board as the country afforded; we caught a tolerable supply of fish with our seines, and this joined with our exercises refreshed the people.

The accounts given by Capt. Cook in a former voyage of New-Holland are so full and perfect, and our present
visit

visit was so partial that it entirely excludes any of my observations: Yet I cannot but remark the disparity which is so obvious, between a noble country and its ignoble inhabitants: The island of New-Holland (for its boundaries are now ascertained) is by much the largest now known, and most eligably situated in the map of nature, about one half within and the other without the tropic of Capricorn, and its extent is fully sufficient to gratify the most ambitious with—even the Empress of Russia might be gratified with such a portion. From its northern extremity opposite New-Guinea to its southern called Van Dieman's, it comprehends above 30 degrees of lat. and from east to west about 43 degrees of longit. The vicinity of its northern boundaries to the most commercial parts of the East-Indies is also a most glorious circumstance; and yet with all these advantages, the New-Hollander is a mere savage, nay more he possesses the lowest rank even in this class of beings—at least those I saw to the southward were such. They are the only people who are known to go with their persons entirely naked that have even been yet discovered. Amidst the most stately groves of wood they have neither weapons of defence, or any other species of instruments applicable to any other of the various purposes of life; contiguous to sea they have no canoes and exposed from the nature of the climate to the natural inclemencies of the seasons as well as from the annoyances of the beasts of the forest; they have no houses to retire to, but the temporary shelter of a few pieces of old bark laid transversely over some small poles: They appear also to be inactive, indolent and unaffected with the least appearance of curiosity, they are of a middling stature, but indifferent in their persons, of a dark complexion bordering on black, their hair a little woolly, their features discordant and without any kind of ornament or dress. As we had observed no quadrupedes of

of the domestic kind here we left a boar and a sow, which were presented to an elderly man among them: We also distributed as presents among them several medals to perpetuate the memory of the voyage. Our botanical researches were tolerably successful.

On the 1st of February we left New-Holland, and on the 10th were off Charlotte-Sound at New-Zealand.

On the 12th we entered a cove, and both ships moored. New-Zealand consists of two islands separated by a narrow strait called Cook's Straits: Taken collectively they are about six hundred miles long, but very unequal in breadth: They are situate between the 35th and 47th degrees of southern lat. and between the 166th and 179th degrees of long. east from Greenwich; and as the climate is admirable, so is the appearance of the soil, but near the sea-coast the land is inclined to be mountainous: It is almost every where covered with stately forests, and almost impenetrable thickets: The country appears to be but thinly inhabited, and we conjecture that this failure in population originates chiefly from the constant state of warfare that subsists among the inhabitants, their feeble advancements in agriculture, and the desultory manner of their lives in general. The New-Zealanders are generally well made, strong and robust, particularly their chiefs, who among all the savage sons of war I ever saw, are the most formidable. When a New-Zealander stands forth and brandishes his spear the subsequent idea is (and nature makes the confession) there stands a man. It is their native courage, their great personal prowess, their irreverfible intrepidity, and determined fixed perseverance. that is productive of those obstinate attacks we have found among them when we have appealed to the decisions of war. In the article of dress among them there is but little diversification:

diversification: In common they wear a clout about the loins, fabricated from a species of grass, which they twist and unite together so as to resemble our manner of weaving, but if the season or their caprice requires; they add what they call the Bugabuga or the Toga, and sometimes both. The Bugabuga is a very coarse covering made with little trouble, and affords a good shelter from cold or wet weather: The Toga is different and is equally calculated for use and elegance: The Bugabuga is formed round and converging to the top where there is an aperture just sufficient to admit the head to pass through, and when on, covers the body as low as the hip: If it storms, or they have occasion to stop where they have no other shelter they squat down upon their hams, and then the bottom of the Bugabuga reaching the ground, forms a shelter to the whole body (the head excepted) which looks in that situation as if it had been severed from a human form, and fixed upon a hay-cock. The Toga is their ne plus ultra in this sort of manufactory: It is in size and form like a common blanket; its texture is simple, but the industry and ingenuity bestowed upon it in other respects renders it compact, strong and handsome: The materials of the manufacture are the grass before-mentioned, which is a kind of silk-grass, said to be indigenous to the country, and the hair of their dogs blended together. This garment they wear mantle-wise, commonly leaving the right arm and breast uncovered, carrying a spear in the right hand from thirty to forty feet long. They paint their faces with a coarse red paint, and oil or grease the head and upper part of the body: The hair in both sexes as well as their dress is wore much alike, and being generally long and black, it is tied in a knot upon the top of the head. They are very curiously tattooed or punctuated in different parts of the body, particularly in the face. The food of the New-Zealanders

is chiefly fish, some of which they dry and some they eat raw: They have also some yams upon the northern Island, but not in plenty: They have no hogs or other animals, except a few small dogs, which they eat occasionally. They have fine large strong canoes, some of which will carry upwards of an hundred men, and in these they generally fight their enemies.

Notwithstanding New-Zealand has been visited several times by different voyagers, and particularly by Cook, yet their ferocious manners have prevented their visitants from being otherwise than very partially acquainted with their manners and customs: But in general they may be said to resemble those who have no other guide to knowledge or improvements, but the strong dictates of nature and necessity, and the direction of a few traditionary precepts, and these rendered imperfect by time and the imperfection of the mind: After a labored enquiry on our part with regard to their ancestors and the original population of the country, the only information we have obtained, is, "That their fore-fathers at some very remote period, but how remote they knew not, came from a far distant island called Hawyjee." This is imperfect, but as we afterwards actually discovered an island called by its inhabitants Owyhee, or rather as they pronounce it Hawyhee. I cannot think the information useless, but highly fortunate, as will be remarked hereafter.

As to the religion of the New-Zealanders we know little about it, however this I shall not hesitate to observe, that they have some idea that respects a God, and they are not ashamed of him, and if marriage is a religious ceremony with them, they also do that great honor; for here, as well as among the tropical islands, adultery is punished with death, and the spurious offspring of such an intercourse shares the same fate; but this

this last piece of policy, for I cannot call it virtue, will not I think redound to their honor; it seems however to be the case with all uncivilized beings to be actuated by extremes. They are susceptible of the tender passions, and their women of communicating as well as receiving the most ardent love. Belonging to the Discovery there was a youth, with whom a young Zealander girl, about fourteen years of age, fell desperately in love, nor was he wholly indifferent to this engaging Brunett; what time he could spare he generally retired with her, and they spent the day, but oftener the night in a kind of silent conversation, in which, though words were wanting, their meaning was perfectly understood; the language of love among all the languages in this sublunary world is the soonest comprehended. But though our sailor appeared amiable in her eyes in the habit of a stranger he was conscious that to ornament his person in the fashion of New-Zealand would still recommend him more to his mistress and the country he was in; he therefore submitted himself to be tatowed from head to foot; nor was she less solicitous on her part to set herself off to the best advantage. She had fine hair, and her chief pride was in the dressing of her head. The pains she took, and the decorations she used would perhaps have done honor to an European beauty, had not one thing been wanting to render it still more pleasing.

Gowannahee, (that was her name) though young, was not so delicate but that the traits of her country might be traced in her locks, to remedy this misfortune she was furnished with combs and taught by her lover how to use them. After being properly prepared he would by the hour amuse himself with forming her hair into ringlets, rendering them fit for the residence of the little loves. The distaste arising from colour gradually

wore off; their sentiments improved, and from imparting their passions, they became at last capable and desirous of communicating the history of their lives to each other. Love and jealousy directed her inquiries concerning the women in the country from whence he came, wishing at the same time that he would stay with her and be a Chief. He made her to understand that the women in her country were man-eaters, and if he should stay with her he might also be eat by them; she answered no, and said she would love him. He said the men would kill him when left behind and alone. She said no if he did not shoot them. He acquainted her that nine or ten of his countrymen had been killed and eaten by them though they did not shoot the men of her country. Her answer was, that was a great while ago, and the people who did it, came from the hills a great way off. This excited his curiosity to know if any of her relations were among the murderers; she sighed and appeared much affected when he asked her that question. He asked if she was at the feast when they broiled and eat the men? She wept, hung down her head and said nothing. He became still more pressing as she grew reserved; he tried every winning way that love and curiosity suggested, to learn from her what he found she knew and seemed inclined to conceal, but she artfully avoided his enquiries. He asked her why she was so secret? She pretended not to understand him. Finding all his persuasions ineffectual he turned from her, seemingly in great anger, and threatened to leave her; this had its intended effect, she caught him round the neck;—he asked her what she meant? She said her countrymen would kill her if she should divulge any thing; he said they should not know it; but won't you hate me said she? He said no, but love her more, and pressed her to his breast; she grew composed, and finally informed him what she knew about the matter.

She gave him to understand that one Gooboa, a very bad man, who had been often at the ship and had stolen many things, when he came to understand she was about to sail went up into the hill country and invited the warriors to come down and kill the strangers. They at first refused, saying the strangers were stronger than they, particularly insinuating the force of the fire arms, he told them they need not fear, for he knew where they must come before they departed, in order to procure grass for their cattle, and that on such occasions they left their fire-arms behind them in the ship or carelessly about the ground, while they were at work. They said they were no enemies but friends, and that they must not kill men with whom they were in friendship. Gooboa said they were vile enemies, and complained of their chaining him and beating him, and shewed them the marks and bruises he had received at the ship: And told them besides how they might destroy their fire-arms by throwing water over them. Gooboa undertook to conduct them in safety to the place where the strangers were to come, and shewed them where they might conceal themselves until he should come and give them notice, which he did. And when the men were busy about getting grass and not thinking any harm, the warriors rushed out upon them and killed them with their Patapatows, and then divided their bodies among them. She added that there were women as well as men concerned, and that the women made the fires while the warriors cut the dead men in pieces; that they did not eat them all at once, but only their entrails; that the warriors had the heads which were esteemed the best, and the rest of the flesh was distributed among the croud. Having by various questions in the course of several days obtained this relation of which he said he had no reason to doubt the truth, he forbore to ask her what part her relations and herself bore in this tragedy as there was reason to believe they were

were all equally concerned. He was however very solicitous to learn if any such plot was now in agitation against the people that might be sent upon the same service to Grass-Cove or elsewhere. Her answer was, no; the warriors were afraid at first that the ships were come to revenge the death of their friends, and that was the reason why she was forbidden to speak of killing the strangers, or to confess any knowledge of it were she asked the question. She said she was but a child about ten years old, but she remembered the talk of it as a great achievement; and that they made songs in praise of it.

On the 25th of February the ships being ready for sea, the precaution of mustering the ships-company was taken, when it was found that one was missing: This was our adventurer who with his faithful Gowannahee had completely made their escape. A messenger was immediately dispatched on board the Resolution to know how to proceed: And when the message was delivered, the captains and officers were joyous over their bottle. At first it only furnished a subject of pleasantry; but it came at last to be seriously debated whether the man should be sent for back, or not. Most were for leaving him to follow his own humor: But Capt. Cook thinking it would be a bad precedent, and an encouragement to other enamouratoes, when they came to the happier climates to follow the example, was for sending an armed force and bringing the man back at all hazards. Of this opinion was his own Captain with whom he was a favorite, who gave orders for the cutter to be properly manned, a serjeant's guard of marines to be put on board, and his mess-mate to be a guide to direct them, for it was supposed he knew where he was. This was instantly done. It was midnight before the cutter reached the intended rendezvous, and two in the morning before the guard found the spot where the lovers were. They surprised

prized them in a profound sleep locked in each others arms, dreaming no doubt of love, of kingdoms, and of diadems; of being the progenitors of a numerous family of princes to govern the kingdoms of Ea-kei-nommauwee and T'Avi-Poenammoo. Love like this is not to be found in those countries where the boasted refinements of sentiment too often circumscribe the purity of affection and narrow it away to mere conjugal fidelity. God of love and romance! this pair ought to have been better heeded by thee, and at least secluded from the pursuit of those who never did, and perhaps never will be able to offer to thy deityship one single sacrifice of pure, sublimated romantic sentiment. Turn thine eyes now and behold the predicament in which thy cruelty, thy caprice and thy ingratitude, thou hypocrite hath left the forlorn Gowannahee and her hapless Mate! Even the rugged guard when they came to bind their prisoner could not but wish they had never seen their unfortunate shipmate, who was not only rendered unhappy in his affections, but had still to abide the rigid sentence of a court very unlike to love. But the situation of the guard was critical least the cries and lamentations of Gowannahee should rouse the savages to slaughter under the advantages of a dark night and a thick wood, they therefore hastened to the cutter leaving this unfortunate girl the picture of most distressing anguish. It was noon the next day before they arrived at the ships, and the captains began to be anxious for the safety of the people. When they arrived the prisoner was carried on board the commodore, where he underwent a long examination, and made a full confession of all his views and the pains he had taken to bring them to perfection. That he had considered the hazard and reward, and that the ardent love for his Gowannahee had determined him, and would, had the dangers that might have ensued been greater. Capt. Cook astonished at the young man's extravagant notions, pleased at his

his frankness instantly forgave him and ordered him to his duty, telling him he was convinced that even his present situation and feelings must be a sufficient punishment for a much greater crime.

On the 27th of February both ships came to fail, and on the 28th cleared the land passing through Cook's Straits.

We took with us from New-Zealand two boys; the oldest called Tiberua, was about seventeen years old: The other called Kohaw was about ten. Tiberua was the son of a Chief, stout and well made, but of a ferocious gloomy aspect; Kohaw was a young lively agreeable child. It is said they were purchased from their parents, if they were, it was upon such conditions as were kept concealed. They were however intended by Captain Cook as servants to Omai (the native of Otaheite) and were to be left with him at that Island.

The cattle we had on board which we brought from the Cape Good-Hope were in good circumstances having been well refreshed by being on shore; and we had procured a good supply of such wild grass as New-Zealand afforded for their subsistence at sea. We had also made a considerable quantity of beer from the spruce of that country, which is good and in unbounded plenty. It is esteemed an excellent sea-beverage and a great anti-scorbutic. While it lasted the allowance of spirits was withheld from the people. We also took wild celery and scurvy-grass with us to sea, both which are natural to the country. Our course from New-Zealand was generally E. B. N. March is ever a blowing month and we here felt its force having from the first of that month to the 20th experienced a succession of hard gales, and as we approached the tropic of Capricorn violent rains; but these were sent in mercy to us for we were much distressed for water. On

On the 29th of March we made land, which proved to be a new-discovered island called by the natives Manganooanooa it lies in lat. 21. 54. south and in 201 59 east long. it is about eight leagues in length and four in breadth: It makes a delightful appearance and like other tropical islands in this ocean is covered thick with cocoanut, palm, bread-fruit and other trees, and productions common to the climate.

On the 30th we went in with the land, and being about a mile and an half from the shore saw 5 or 600 people armed with spears and clubs drawn up in a body upon the beach shouting and running about, but whether they appeared here to oppose our landing or only in consequence of their surprize could not be determined, though the shore did not appear favourable, to see if we could find anchorage for the ships and some kind of a landing place for we were very short of water and the weather was hot but we were sometime withheld from doing this by the apperance of a canoe which we saw approaching the ship with one man in it. He approached the ship with diffidence but did not seem much terrified. As soon as he was near enough to us we shewed him several European trinkets and made such signs to him, as we thought he would best understand meaning to conciliate his good will and prevail upon him to come on board the ship. He accepted of some of the trifles offered him, particularly some shreds of scarlet broad cloth, but no iron. He would not come on board, but as he went away beckoned us to the shore and spoke to us: What we could understand of his discourse was a friendly assurance of good treatment, and that his country afforded both meat and drink. After this we sent three boats manned and armed to reconnoitre the shore, and determine if it was accessable to the purposes of watering. They were absent the best part of the day, and finally returned with an account that the island was surrounded by one continued reef of coral

coral rocks and could not be approached. This is much the case with all the tropical islands in the southern and northern pacific oceans. The boats during their absence had been incessantly surrounded by the inhabitants, some in canoes, others on floats made of bamboo, and some swimming. The most of them brought something with them: Some hogs, some fruit, and some the manufactures of the country, all of which were exchanged with us for almost nothing in our esteem, but highly pleasing to these new-found sons of Mur.

The interview we had with these people fully convinced us that they were (to appearance) the same people who inhabit the tropical islands in the two Pacifics. What these appearances are that constitute such an opinion will be amply treated of when it will be more agreeable to the historian and the reader to attend to them.

On the 31st we again discovered land, which proved to be another new-discovered island 30. leagues from Manganooanooa, called Awgadoo. This we passed without particular examination, judging from the tremendous surf upon its shores that it was equally inaccessible as Manganooanooa. On the 1st of April we were so fortunate as to fall in with another new-discovered island called by the natives Wattew, situate in lat. 19. 51. south, and long. 201. 28. east. This island we also found equally difficult to approach with our boats, but as their canoes are better calculated for a high surf, some of our officers were determined to land in them, and take a view of the island. Omai (the Otaheite Indian) was in their suite. When they landed they were for sometime unable to advance through the surrounding, wondering throng. They had not proceeded half a mile before they were plundered of every article they had about them: Some things were taken by

were

mere dexterity, and others by force, which they thought prudent to submit to. After this they passed unmolested until they thought proper to return. When they arrived again to the sea-shore they found a number of people together round a large fire, and preparing a roasted pig and some fruit for their entertainment. Our adventurers were rather perplexed when invited to the entertainment by the very people who had just robbed them of every thing they had, and would have been glad to have excused themselves, but they thought it most prudent at this time to renounce their resentment, and give the smiters the other cheek: They therefore set down with them, and eat a most humiliating morsel—a thing badly digested in a British ship of war. They were however richly repaid for this misfortune by finding several natives of Heuheine among the company. Heuheine is one of the Society-Islands 500 leagues to the eastward of this. This circumstance was known as soon as the natives came to understand that Omai was one of that country. Our adventurers were all surprized at the information, but particularly Omai who impatient and transported flew into their arms in an excess of joy and wept for some time. It had its effect upon those who were less interested, and when the natives who had just plundered the strangers found Omai a former neighbour of these foreign inhabitants who were now chiefs among them, they returned every thing valuable they had taken from him and his companions, and loaded them with such presents as the country produced. As soon as these matters were settled Omai desired to be particularly informed how they came there; in this he was fully gratified, and related it afterwards to Capt. Cook in these words: “About twelve years from that time fourteen persons (including men, women and children) were removing with their effects from Heuheine to Otaheite (which both belong to a cluster of islands nearly in sight of each other called the Society-Islands) and

and were overtaken in a storm, blown off from the land and driven they knew not where for the space of thirteen days, during which time half their number had died through excessive fatigue and hunger, and that after that time they who had finally survived were rendered so extremely weak as to be insensible, what happened to them until they found themselves on that island and in the hands of the people they were then among." Omai offered to intercede with the captains for his countrymen if they would accept of a passage and return to Otaheitee, which they declined. We had been laying to with the ships during this interview. And,

On the 4th of April we again came to fail.

On the 7th though we had caught several casks of rain water we were obliged to distil sea water into fresh for which purpose we had a machine on board. This water discoloured the meat that was boiled in it and tintured other things with a disagreeable blackness, but was nevertheless equal to rain water which cannot well be caught in a ship without tasting of the tar communicated from the rigging. Our course was now about S. W. until the 18th when we fell in with a group of islands that were discovered about thirty years ago, called Palmerston-Isles. Some of these isles are uninhabited, low and without water; those which are inhabited are somewhat higher but inaccessible to our boats, and of consequence we did not visit them. The inhabitants according to the accounts of those who have visited them do not differ from those of the other islanders hereabouts. We varied our course now from W. S. W. to N. W. Palmerston Isles are situate in lat. 18. 11. south, and 164. 14. east longit.

On the 25th we had hard gales of wind, thunder and fierce lightening. Hove to during the storm.

On the 26th at night we made sail and past an island called Savage-Island, discovered by Cook in a former voyage.

On the 29th we fell in with one of that group of islands called the Friendly Islands. This island by the natives is called Anamoca, but Abel Tasman a Dutch navigator who first discovered those islands called it Rotterdam: But I shall distinguish it by the name of Anamoca.

On the 30th we entered a roadstead on the north side of the Island and came to an anchor with both ships: we were immediately surrounded by the natives in their canoes as usual among all these islands, and without any ceremony entered into a free brisk traffic with them for their hogs and tropical fruits, which they exchanged very eagerly for little iron instruments or almost any thing of European manufacture, with which they were somewhat considerably acquainted from the visits of former voyagers.

On the 2d of May we got such of our live stock on shore to graze as had survived the long and distressing passage we had undergone from New-Zealand hither, particularly for want of water. We also sent a guard on shore and people to wood and water. As this was the first opportunity we had hitherto had of a free intercourse with the inhabitants of the southern tropical islands, and as individuals were possessed of a plentiful supply of articles for traffic which they might dispose of to the natives for less than their real value and by that means hurt the trade that respected the supply of ships provision, Cook laid some restrictions on private bargains until further orders, which had a very good effect. We remained here until the 4th of May when after a most salutary refreshment of our people and the cattle we had on board besides having procured a considerable supply

supply of pork which we salted; we set sail for a group of small islands within sight to the northward called the Appy-Islands by the natives. I think we reckoned thirty-five of those islands, but, except four of them, they are very diminutive, and only resorted to occasionally from the larger ones, the principal of which is called by the natives Calafoy, which is about thirty miles in circumference and thick inhabited. We were three days cruising about among these islands. And,

On the 17th of May we anchored at Calafoy, where we remained until the 25th, and procured a fine supply of provisions, and had a very friendly interview with the inhabitants.

On the 26th we again came to sail, and returned to Anamoca, but having very bad weather we did not reach it until the 5th of June when we anchored in our old birth: We tarried here only four days, and,

On the 19th set sail for an island called by the natives Tongotaboo, and by Tasman Amsterdam, as being the largest island in all that group, which collectively we called the Friendly Isles. Tongotaboo lying S. W. about nine leagues from Anamoca we reached it the same night though we passed through very difficult navigation, and anchored in a fine harbour on the north side of the island about one fourth of a mile from the shore. The inhabitants who had heard of our arrival and expecting a visit from us came off to us to the number of two or three hundred canoes bringing large supplies of hogs and the provisions of the country.

On the 10th of June we carried two large tents, two astronomical tents and a markee a-shore accompanied by a strong guard of marines, and erected them on a spacious green encircled by a grove of tall trees about forty rods from the water-side, which lay north of
our

our encampment on the east we had a beautiful lagoon that reached several miles into the country on the margin of which were dispersed some houses: On the south a branch of the same lagoon and on the west a thin tall woods in which was interspersed several more houses; after our tents were pitched and the guard appointed Cook went on shore attended by a chief called Polahow who was the supreme governor of all these islands, and invited him to his markes. Polahow was a man about fifty-five years of age and about the middle stature, but excessive fat and corpulent, yet active and full of life; he was exceeding good natured and humane, very sensible and prudent, and remarkably timorous: He was attended by another chief called Phenow, who was one of the most graceful men I ever saw in the Pacific ocean. He was about 5 feet 11 inches high, fleshy but not fat, and completely formed: He was open and free in his disposition, full of vivacity, enterprising and bold, expert in all the acquirements of his country, particularly in their art of navigation, over which he presided, and what is esteemed among them as a necessary ingredient in a great character was possessed of uncommon strength and agility; he was besides extremely handsome, he had a large prominent eye full of fire and great expression, an aquiline nose and a well formed face: His hair which was long, hung after the manner of the country in thick bushy ringlets over his shoulders: With all these accomplishments he was extremely popular among the people, and the idol of the fair, having himself one of the most beautiful brunetts for a wife that the hands of nature ever finished, but during our stay he was seldom with her or with us, his active soul was ever on the wing, and in his canoe which sailed exceedingly swift he would in twenty-four hours surround the whole group of islands, and almost visit them individually. If we lost any goods, and they were carried either in land upon Tongotaboo or

to any of the detached islands our only confidential resource was Phenow; or if any other emergency required dispatch, policy, courage or force, Phenow was the man to advice and act. In short, without his particular assistance joined to that of Polahow our visit at this large populous island would have been one continual broil proceeding from the pilfering disposition of the inhabitants, our methods of obtaining satisfaction and their tumultuous and factious dispositions: But that my accounts of these two noble Indians may be entirely true and impartial. I must observe that notwithstanding this general attachment to our interest and friendship, which did them so much honor, and us so much essential service, they sometimes fell into temptation themselves and did as others did. How often, Phenow, have I felt for thee, the embarrassments of these involuntary offences against a people thou didst as well love and wouldst as soon have befriended when thou wast accused and stood condemned as when not, and at that instant would most willingly have shared with thee those distresses which resulted only from imputed guilt and a theory of moral virtue thou couldst be no farther acquainted with, than from the dictates of uncultivated nature or imagine from the countenances of strangers---more savage themselves with all their improvements than thou wert without a single one of them.

The conversation at the markee between Cook and these two Chiefs could be carried on but very indifferently from our ignorance of the language which though radically the same as at New-Zealand and Otaheitee yet differing in the dialect confounded us a good deal at first. It was however apparent that they were extremely friendly and disposed to do us all the good they could and as little ill as possible for Polahow intimated plainly to Cook that it did not lay in his power to do good at all times on account of his numerous subjects

subjects who would he said on such an occasion as our visit, even wrangle with one another and perhaps with the strangers, and when they went out of the markee Polahow to convince Cook in a stronger manner than he could by words of his sincerity led him accompanied still by Phenow to a snug commodious house of his own that was situated in a thick embowring shade about 20 paces from one of our tents and made him an offer of it; this Cook accepted, and afterwards made occasional use of, and sometimes Polahow lodged in it himself.

It was now near sun-set, and Cook being desirous of teaching the natives (once for all) what he expected of them relative to their conduct at the tents, desired Polahow and Phenow to signify to their people that at the going down of the sun they must retire and by no means approach the ground they had given us until it again rose or his guard would kill them: Phenow instantly stepped on to the green and proclaimed this intelligence to the natives that were present who all instantly retired; at the same time a picket marched while the drum beat a retreat to possess an advanced spot that commanded a view of our encampment and the ships in the harbour; this well timed parade had a very good effect and was a means ever after of supporting that dignity and ostentation which much excels precept or force when applied to such wild untutored creatures as these were.

Cook invited Polahow and Phenow on board with him but only the latter went. Polahow declined the offer on account of a kind of asthmatic complaint that was particularly troublesome to him in the night, but chiefly from a view the good old man had in lodging in his house to observe the conduct of his people with regard to us. It was just dusk when they parted, and as I had been present during part of this first interview and was detained

detained on shore by my duty I was glad he did not go off and asked him to my tent, but Polahow chose rather to have me go with him to his house, where we went and sat down together without the entrance; we had been here but a few minutes before one of the natives advanced through the grove to the skirts of the green and there halted, Polahow observed him, and told me he wanted him, upon which I beckoned to the Indian and he came to us; when he approached Polahow, he squated down upon his hams and put his forehead to the sole of Polahow's foot and then received some directions from him and went away and returned again very soon with some baked yams and fish rolled up in fresh plantain leaves and deposited in a little basket made of palm-tree leaves, and a large cocanut shell of clean fresh water and a smaller one of salt water, these he sat down and went and brought a mess of the same kind and sat them down by me.

Polahow then desired I would eat, but preferring salt, which I had in the tent, to the sea-water which they used, I called one of the guard and had some of that brought me to eat with my fish, which were really most delightfully dressed and of which I eat very heartily.

Their animal and vegetable food is dressed in the same manner here as at the southern and northern tropical islands throughout these seas, being all baked among hot stones laid in a hole and covered over first with leaves and then with mould. Palahow was fed by the chief who waited on him both with victuals and drink. After he had finished, the remains were carried away by the chief in waiting who returned soon after with two large separate rolls of cloth and two little low wooden stools. The cloth was for a covering while a sleep, and the stools to raise and rest the head on as we do on a pillow: These were left within the house

or rather under the roof—one side being open. The floor within was composed of coarse dry grass, leaves and flowers, over which was spread large well wrought mats. On this Polahow and I removed and sat down while the chief unrolled and spread out the cloath; after which he retired and in a few minutes there appeared a fine young girl about 17 years of age, who approaching Polahow stooped and kissed his great toe, and then retired and set down in an opposite part of the house. It was now about nine o'clock and a bright moon shone, the sky was serene and the winds hushed. Suddenly I heard a number of their flutes beginning nearly at the same time burst from every quarter of the surrounding grove: And whether this was meant as an exhilarating serenade or a soothing soporific to the great Polahow I cannot tell, though in fact from the appearance of the young girl and other circumstances I must confess my heart suggested other matters; but my heart at that time was what Polahow's ought to have been and not what it was—I appeal to any one. Polahow immediately on hearing the music took me by the hand intimating that he was going to sleep and shewing me the other cloth which was spread nearly beside him and the pillow, invited me to use it. I pretended to acquiesce, but a bed of flowers only added to my uneasiness. As soon as Polahow had lain down, the girl approached him and spread the cloth over him after which she sat down behind him as he lay upon his side and began one of the most extraordinary operations I ever before had seen or heard of, which was patting him on the posteriors with the palms and back of her hands alternately in a constant and quick succession of gentle strokes which she continued with unremitted uniformity and celerity until she found her lord fast a sleep when she gently rose and went off. This performance lasted about three quarters of an hour and both the novelty of it and the situation I was in respecting a variety of objects

jects and sentiments left me in a kind of listless reverie. Whether this ceremony respected Polahow merely as a mark of distinction, or whether the operation was applied as a provocative to certain passions—as a lullaby to sleep, or to assuage the embarrassments he was under in that altitude from his asthmatic complaints I cannot determine. It is true said I, rising from my reverie and walking out into the middle of the green in the full moon shine, where I could extend my prospects and where the sounds that proceeded from the circumventulating flutes would more regularly pass the ear.—It is true, that of all the animals from the polypus to man, the latter is the most happy and the most wretched, dancing through life between these two extremes, he sticks his head among the stars, or his nose in the earth, or suspended by a cobweb in some middle altitude he hangs like a being indigenous to no sphere or unfit for any, or like these Indians he is happy because he is insensible of it or takes no pains to be so.

On the 10th we got what few sick we had on shore, and also brought our cattle on shore; we also established a mart upon the green before our encampment, and appointed particular persons to traffic with the natives for the provisions of the country, and that the trade should wholly centre there, nothing was purchased at the ships, by this means we had every day a regular fair exchange; the natives set down in a circle on the outside of the green with their goods, and our purveyors walked round and purchased; they came constantly every day by seven or eight in the morning and went regularly and happily away before sun-down in the evening. We had also our wooders and waterers and sail-makers on shore, and every body was busily employed, and the utmost expedition made in getting ready for sea again. After the markets were over there being generally an hour or two, and sometimes those before dark, the natives,

tives, to entertain us and exhibit their own accomplishments, used to form matches at wrestling, boxing, and other athletic exercises, of which they were very vain, and in which they were by far the best accomplished among all the people we had ever visited before or after. These exercises were always performed on the green within the circle, and among the Indian spectators there were a certain number of elderly men who presided over and regulated the exercise; when one of the wrestlers or combatants was fairly excelled, they signified it by a short sonorous sentence which they sung, expressing that he was fallen, fairly fallen, or that he was fairly conquered, and that the victor kept the field; from this there was no appeal, nor indeed did they seem to want it, for among their roughest exercises I never saw any of them choleric, envious, malicious or revengeful, but preserving their tempers, or being less irascible than we generally are, quit the stage with the same good nature with which they entered it; when they wrestle they seize each other by a strong plaited girdle made of the fibers of the cocoanut, and wore round the waist for that purpose, and describe near the same operations in this contest that we do in what we call hugging or scuffling; in boxing their manœuvres are different: They have both hands clinched and bound round separately with small cords which perhaps were intended to prevent their clinching each other when closely engaged and preventing foul play, or it might be to preserve the joints of the fingers especially the thumb from being dislocated: Perhaps the best general idea I can convey of their attitudes in this exercise is to compare them with those of the ancient gladiators of Rome which they much resemble: They are very expert and intrepid in these performances, but as they are mere friendly efforts of skill and prowess they continue no longer than the purposes of such a contention is answered and the combatant as soon as he finds he shall be conquered is very seldom such

such an obstinate fool as to be beat out of his senses to be made sensible he is so, but retires most commonly with a whole skin: But the exercise of the club is not so, and as these contests are very severe and even dangerous they are seldom performed: We never saw but one instance of it, but it was a most capital one, as the performers were capital characters and though we expected the exhibition would be very short, yet it lasted near twenty minutes, protracted by the skill of the combatants in avoiding each others blows, some of which were no less violent than artful: After being pretty well buffeted about the body, a fortuitous blow upon the head of one decided the matter and the conquered was carried off, while the victor elated with success stood and enjoyed the subsequent shouts of praise that proceeded from the spectators: When these shouts ended the young women round the circle rose, and sung, and danced a short kind of interlude in celebration of the hero.—But alas! what did this avail him when a son of Polahow's entered the lists brandishing an enormous club and exposing his brown shoulders and that arm that had so long met with no rival, and that front which wore the marks of many a victory. This young chief was a spurious descendant of Polahow's, and about twenty-four or five years old and was so well known not only at Tongotaboo but among all the neighbouring islands for his feats with the club that he could of late meet with no competitor which was the case now, and after he had waited on the green until he had received two shouts, he retired and the exhibition ended: He had one eye knocked out and his head and body had been at different times so beat that he was one intire piece of scarrification. When these exercises are meant to be full and well conducted Polahow is generally present, and when that is the case every pair who enter the lists walk up within 15 or 20 feet of their prince and compliment him after the manner

manner of the country, which is by setting down cross-legged before him, and instantly rising again, and whether victorious or otherwise, before they quit the lists repeat the same compliment. This exercise of the club seems in all its parts to resemble that of the gauntlet among the ancients and so indeed do the other games of wrestling and boxing.

These exhibitions on the part of the natives were considered by us in a kind of dubious light for though they evidently entertained us, we were not certain they were solely intended for that purpose, and if they happened to be numerous on any of those occasions we had always the guard under arms. The spectators on some of those occasions amounted to above ten thousand people. However we never let them know by any superfluity of parade or other means that we were jealous of their numbers or their boldness and skill, though we certainly were, and prudence demanded it. Our only defence was certainly our imaginary greatness, and this would unavoidably decline if not preserved by some studied means. It was therefore determined to preserve and if possible to promote this imaginary superiority; and as nothing could be more conducive to accomplish it than some extraordinary exhibition that would be incomprehensibly great to them, and without any hazard of miscarriage on our part, we were resolved to play off some of our fire-works that were brought from Woolwich for some such occasion; this was made known to the natives at the conclusion of one of their games, on which occasion they expressed great satisfaction, and a night being pitched upon, every thing was prepared for the occasion. The natives expected it would have been an heiva, as they call their games, at least somewhat like their own, and according to our personal appearance anticipated the satisfaction of finding us inferior to them; but in this they were totally mistaken, for when the first sky-racket ascended

ascended full one half of several thousand Indians ran off and appeared no more that evening; some of those who remained fell prone upon the earth with their faces downward and some in other attitudes, but all expressive of the most extreme surprize and astonishment. Polahow and Phenow who sat next to Cook and his officers with some other Indian Chiefs and women of distinction, were not less astonished than the multitude, and would instantly have worshiped Cook as a being of much superior order to themselves, and intreated him not to hurt them or their people, adding that they were friends and would always continue such; Cook assured Polahow that he nor any of his people should be hurt, and begged him to speak and pacify the people, and persuade them to stay and see the rest of the heiva. After this were exhibited some flower pots, horizontal wheels, roses, water-rackets crackets, serpents, &c. and it is hard to say whether they were upon the whole most terrified or delighted. When the entertainment ended and the assembly began to disperse nothing was heard but cries expressive of the wonders they had seen, the greatness of our heiva, and the poorness of their own; indeed this and the exhibition of our mathematical and philosophical apparatus at our astronomical tents, confirmed them in the fear and admiration of our greatness; and these circumstances received a great addition from an eclipse of the sun which happened during our stay—this we foretold to them, and also acquainted them with the time it would disappear.

These circumstances joined with others secured us indeed from open insults but were ineffectual to prevent those of a more distant kind; thefts, and indeed robberies, when occasion offered, grew daily after the first week to disturb us. At first the interpositions of Polahow and particularly Phenow tended partly to alleviate these inconveniences

niences by restoring our purloined property, or by making compensation for the defaults of their people by presents of hogs and the fruits of the country, which indeed went a great way with Cook, who, as he was purser of the ships, was often influenced more by acquiring a hog from the natives than the fear of losing the friendship of his hospitable allies, or the honor of being always nice in the distribution of impartial justice; but then it must be remembered that the ability of performing the important errand before us depended very much if not entirely upon the precarious supplies we might procure from these and other such islands, and he must of consequence be very anxious and solicitous in the concernment; but perhaps no considerations will excuse the severity which he sometimes used towards the natives on these occasions, and he would perhaps have done better to have considered that the full exertion of extreme power is an argument of extreme weakness, and nature seemed to inform the insulted natives of the truth of this maxim by the manifestation of their subsequent resentments; for before we quit Tongotaboo we could not go any where into the country upon business or pleasure without danger. It will be needless to particularize the instances of punishment inflicted upon the natives, or the instances of satisfaction made Cook on those occasions; but as one was something more curious and less disgustful than some others I shall mention it. We had two fine fowls, a peacock and hen, that we had brought from home at the expence of much care and trouble; and they had been too long admired and gazed at by the people not to wish them their own, and the opportunities that daily offered to take them, were too favorable not to determine them to make them such: The morning after they were missing. Cook perceived it would be a serious, if not an unfortunate circumstance without the exertions both of policy and dispatch, and therefore sent an officer from the ship to the tents with orders immediately to put
poor

poor Polahow under an arrest and the guard under arms; and upon the back of those orders came others to arrest Phenow too—but Phenow happened on purpose to be absent, and had in fact stolen the fowls, and we knew it was folly to pursue him, so were glad to secure Polahow, who really happened at this time to be innocent. It was a matter peculiarly aggravating to Polahow, to be confined by a stranger in his own dominions, in his own house, in the sight of his own people, and at the same time unconscious of any demerit: Increased still more by the weeping and distracted multitude about him, and the moving intreaties of his little grandson to the guard, and still more when he saw the angry Cook appear with another guard from the ships: But notwithstanding this conflict he saluted Cook to the greatest advantage and manifested a dignity that even did honor to his perplexed situation. An event of such importance soon collected a great concourse of people and a number of armed chiefs who formed in a body in the adjacent grove, and seemed determined to rescue their prince or perish in the attempt. Cook saw this with concern, particularly as it contradicted him in his opinion so agreeable to his importance that the natives would never dare attack him, and he was determined instantly to try it, but nevertheless to prevent the misfortunes that might arise from too much precipitancy, first desired Polahow to advise his people to withdraw, assuring him that as soon as the goods were restored for which he was confined he should be set at liberty, but if his people attempted to do it by force that he would instantly and could easily destroy them; and then ordered the drum to beat to arms and the guard to form, at the same time placed a number of men round him with their bayonets pointed at his body; this was too much, and the terrifying parade and pompous file of the guard, and all the flourishes of our operations struck not only him but the

chiefs. The old man rose and spoke to his chiefs, from which we could collect that the power of our fire-works were much insisted on, as well as the immediate danger of his own life which they could not rescue and the promises Cook had made him, for which reason he desired them to withdraw, which however they did with great reluctance. A partial peace being thus effected, Polahow's distresses began to subside, and though he was not altogether indebted to Cook on that account, yet he was willing to express his gratitude, though it was only sacrificing to his timidity. He therefore desired the liberty to speak with some of his chiefs, whom he dispatched after a short conference to contrive some way to appease the threats of Cook, and if possible procure him his liberty.

The next day Phenow having heard of the situation of Polahow and finding himself circumvented by the very means that were most distressing to him, returned in spite of shame and all the contending passions that fluctuated in his manly heart to deliberate his lord and friend Polahow; when he came to the tents grief, sorrow, remorse and fear were so strongly delineated in his whole appearance that it was impossible for Cook himself not to feel a sympathetic distress, especially from his interview with Polahow, whose feet he wet with his tears and wiped them with the hair of his head; as soon as these emotions had subsided he told Cook he should have the fowls before sun down, and begged him instantly to release Polahow, which Cook ventured to comply with, and the guard from this quarter was accordingly taken off. But Phenow, as prudent as valiant, perceiving by the methods Cook had taken in this matter that it was a circumstance of great importance in our estimation for them to make free with our property without our consent, and that it conferred the idea of shame and guilt on those who did, and that he

he himself being a chief of great distinction, it would render the shame, if imputed to him still more flagrant—was determined not only to throw off the odium of the imputation from himself by laying it at the door of some obscure persons but by a munificent present to Cook to prevent any enquiry who those unknown culprits were, or if they should finally be forgiven: these were Phenow's intentions, and he took care immediately to set them out to the best advantage with Cook; and he knew besides that he had many friends among the strangers, which was true, for every body loved Phenow. Accordingly he dispatched his swift sailing canoes to some of the nearest circumadjacent islands to procure what he knew would be highly delectable to Cook—a quantity of fine red feathers, and besides this they were to come loaded with provisions, which had for some time past from our feudes with the natives been getting scarce. On the other hand Polahow had dispatched numberless little troops into the country upon the same business. The news of this disturbance and the happy termination of it had now become very diffusive, and the next day we had a vast concourse of people as well as an accumulation of provisions, such as we had never before seen, nor could have conceived, for, besides the provisions that had actually been sent for, those who came merely as spectators of what they knew would produce some kind of entertainment—had also brought something, and hardly any body came empty handed. Cook anticipating the events of the day had made such regulations on board and on shore as he thought necessary, and having received the lost fowls according to Phenow's promise and being full of the idea of receiving the supplies of provision promised him by Polahow and Phenow---came on shore the next day dressed, with a number of his officers, attended by two French horns, and made it on his part a day of pleasure.

The two parties sent out by Polahow and Phenow arrived nearly together, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and their approach was soon known by the movements of the people. Polahow's party arrived first and entered upon the green before our encampment in pairs through an avenue among the people, and making a very formal and regular procession, they retired after they had disburdened themselves of their loads, by the same rout in which they entered. The manner of their bringing their loads was upon a short pole carried upon the shoulders of two men from the middle of which hung suspended the provisions, sometimes consisting of baskets of Fish, of bunches of yams, bread-fruit, plantains, bananas, shad-docks, cocoanuts, and every now and then a hog; and every couple as they retired turned towards Polahow as he and his chiefs sat among Cook and his officers, and complimented him. This procession was not half over before Phenow's men entered the opposite side of the green in the same manner, but the first of them were so gorgeously set off with aprons and mantlets of red and yellow feathers that they entirely took of our attention for sometime to Polahow's men, who nevertheless were much more numerous than his. About two o'clock this procession of wealth ended, and Cook with his officers, Polahow, Phenow, and a numerous company of the respective suits dined. In the mean time the natives were forming two lofty edifices, composed of sticks laid transversely over each other in four squares, beginning with a base about 12 feet, and contracting it gradually until it rose about 40 feet high: The one they called Polahow, and the other Phenow, and the former was the highest; these they filled with yams to the top, and to crown the oblation deposited on the summit of each two large barbacued hogs: After dinner there was a grand heiva, as they denominate all their games, but this was a kind of war-dance, and different

different from any thing we had hitherto seen among them, but had nothing in it that deserves particular description, though it seems to be in the highest estimation among them. In the evening the people withdrew, but some of them living at too great a distance to return that night slept at a little distance in the woods.

The next day we were fully employed in carrying part of the provisions on board, nor did we complete this business under two succeeding days: Our decks were full of hogs notwithstanding we had been killing and salting night and day, and we had got full yams enough to last us two or three months. We were fully convinced that we were strangers to the unbounded plenty of those happy islands, and Cook not to be behind hand with those two munificent chiefs, presented them with a horse and a mare, a bull and a cow, and two goats, besides other things of the greatest value to them, and with which they were highly delighted.

We had now been at Tongotaboo 26 days and possibly should have remained there longer, but for the supply of provisions we received by this last present from Polahow and Phenow, which enabled us to sail immediately.

On the 7th of July we got every thing on board, when we invited Polahow, Phenow and several other chiefs, and made them all rich presents, particularly the two first. In the afternoon we took our leave of them, and unmoored and came to sail plying to windward through a different passage to the eastward, but meeting with obstructions, did not clear Tongotaboo until the morning of the 19th when we reached the Island Eaowhee: This also is one of the Friendly-Islands, and was called

by Tasman Middleburgh. It is about 30 miles S. E. of Tongotaboo, and is a most beautiful island, thick inhabited, and between thirty and forty miles in circumference: We stayed here until the 18th, when we weighed, sailing E. S. E. as near as we could lay: Our appointed rendezvous in case of separation being the Island of Otaheite, and as we had nothing very interesting on our passage thence, the time may not be misapproved if we give some further description of Tongotaboo. This island lies in lat. 21 19 south, and longit. 184 20 east from the meridian of Greenwich, from which we always calculated: It is about 130 miles in circumference, but of an irregular form: It is very low like most of the Friendly-Isles, and exceedingly woody, and the soil beyond comparison rich and exuberant: It affords but very indifferent water, and is subjected to heavy dews, and we had while there the shock of an earthquake; the surrounding shores and the soundings near the land are all coral rocks; the internal parts of the island as well the outsides of it are covered with a kind of lava, which is the case with most of the islands in this ocean. The inhabitants like those of the other inhabited islands we visited in its neighbourhood are a very fine people, exceeding in beauty, in stature, strength, and the improvements of their mental capacities any of the great variety of people among the islands scattered throughout this ocean: If this can be an exception, they are indeed not quite so light coloured as at Otaheite and the Society-Isles: The manner of their cultivating their land exceeds even the inhabitants of some islands we afterwards discovered and called Sandwich-Islands: The pains they have taken to clear up the woods when we consider the disadvantages they must have labored under for want of husbandry implements, is astonishing, and as strong a proof of their unlimited industry, as the elegance in which they have laid it out
and

and otherwise improved it, is of their rural taste and good judgment. These inclosures also indicate separate property among them, which was a certain intimation in my opinion of an energetic jurisprudence and increasing civilization.

Their language is radically the same as that which pervades all the tropical islands in this part of the ocean, and I may more particularly say so not only of their animals and the common productions of nature, but of their manners and customs throughout. A minute detail of their history in these respects would be unnecessary as that of Otaheite or of Sandwich-Islands, of which I shall treat more largely hereafter, will apply to them with the strictest propriety in every thing that concerns a reader who makes his speculations upon a more general and comprehensive scale than those who are pleased even with a repetition of things of no more consequence in their first relation.

On the 13th of August we made the island of Otaheite about 8 leagues distant.

On the 14th we stood in for the land and anchored in a small bay on the east side of the island called by the natives Otaheite-peha. We were immediately surrounded by the inhabitants in their canoes, and the little village within the bay was full of people dancing and running about with joy at our arrival, which was increased when they found it was Cook, or Tutee as they pronounce it, who was known among them from a former voyage here. A boat was soon hove out and Cook with other gentlemen and Omai went on shore, where they were very much surprized to find a large wooden cross about 9 feet high erected in the village, with an inscription in the latin language, importing that in February 1777 two Spanish ships had been there, and taken possession

possession of the island in the name of his Catholic Majesty. This was also confirmed by many subsequent appearances as well as from the informations of the inhabitants. At a little distance from this they found a house built with boards a little in the European stile, and within it a large mahogany chest with a Spanish lock to it, this the natives readily opened and shewed us several Spanish garments, which they said belonged to a man the Spaniards had left there, who was now dead—and gave us furthermore to understand that the Spaniards had taken three of the natives with them when they went away, and when we asked where they came from they pronounced the word Rema, which we made no doubt was Lima in Spanish America.

We also found afterwards that the Spaniards had left several American hogs and a bull and a cow, among them, but the two latter were dead. What the purport of this visit from the Spaniards could be time must discover.

When our boat returned they brought off the cross the Spaniards had erected—erased their inscription, and after putting on one in favor of his Britannic Majesty erected it again in the place from which we took it. The next day we had a number of visitors, among whom was a sister to Omai, who came to welcome her brother to his native country again; but the behaviour of Omai on the occasion was consonant to his proud empty ambitious heart, and he refused at first to own her for his sister; the reason of which was, her being a poor obscure girl, and as he expected to be nothing but king, the connexion would disgrace him.

On the 22d of August we unmoored and came to sail steering for the old rendezvous, a bay called by the natives Mattavai, and by us Port-Royal, from its excellency as a harbour.

On

On the 23d both ships entered and moored about noon in Mattavai-Bay. We were immediately visited according to custom by the natives in their canoes, who were almost frantic with joy to see us, and without any ceremony ran down between dusk crying out for some of their old acquaintance, many of whom they found and embraced with the greatest affection. Capt. Cook and Lieut. Gore were particularly recognized, and found more old acquaintance than they knew how to dispose with; in short the ship was so crowded and confused that we could attend to no duty the remaining part of the day, Cook fairly gave it up as a day of festivity, not only to the Otaheiteans but to his own people particularly those who had been there before who were apparently and many in reality as much and perhaps more pleased than if they had been moored in any part in Great-Britain.

On the 24th we sent all our tents, sails, water-casks and whatever stores wanted airing or repairing; the tents were erected on the same spot where they formerly were, and a guard of marines set over the whole.

This island has so often been visited by the English, French and Spaniards, particularly by the former who first discovered it between twenty and thirty years ago, together with the islands in the neighborhood, its history now as far as could be obtained is almost universally known; but as every visiter furnishes some new additional circumstances, these ought not to be omitted, and are what I shall chiefly confine myself to, together with a general description of the country, its inhabitants and manners for the information of such as may not yet have been made acquainted with them.

Mattavai-Bay is situate in latitude $17^{\circ} . 19 .$ south, and long, 211 east. The island taken collectively consists

sists of two peninsulas, nearly of an equal magnitude, and is about 160 miles in circumference, the form being somewhat irregular; the internal parts of the island are high and craggy, but towards the sea the land either consists of gentle slopes or level plains that reach the sea, after which it protuberates in a continued bed of coral, which like a border surrounds the whole. This is the case with all the islands in the neighbourhood, and this invariable uniformity in their conformation is remarkable. The country is very fertile, particularly the plains where the inhabitants reside; it produces bread-fruit, cocoanuts, bananas of thirteen sorts, plantains, and fruit not unlike an apple, sweet potatoes, (though not in plenty) a few yams and sugar-canes; besides a number of curious plants, and the most of these the earth produces spontaneously. They have no European fruit, garden stuff, pulse, legums or grain of any kind; perhaps the bread fruit may deserve a particular description.—It grows on a tree of about the size of a middling oak with large leaves deeply sinuated, and when broken from the branch exudes a white milky juice, the fruit is about the size of a child's head and nearly shaped like it; it is covered with a skin the surface of which is reticulated, and it has a small core; it is quite white, and when roasted or boiled has the consistence of new wheat-bread, and resembles it in taste only it is sweeter. It abounds also (though in no great plenty) with hogs, dogs, and poultry, all which are tame; and upon the coasts are plenty of fish.

The inhabitants are of the largest size of Europeans, the men are tall, strong well limbed and fairly shaped. The women of superior rank among them are also in general above our middle size; but those of the inferior rank are below it, some of them are quite small; which defect in stature may probably proceed from their early

early commerce with the men in which they differ from their superiors. Their complexion is a clear olive or brunette and the whole contour of the face quite handsome, except the nose, which is generally a little inclined to be flat. Their hair is black and coarse. The men have beards, but pluck the greatest part of them out; they are vigorous, easy, graceful and liberal in their deportment, and of a courteous hospitable disposition, but shrewd and artful. The women cut their hair short, and the men wear theirs long. They have a custom of staining their bodies in a manner that is universal among all those islands, and is called by them tatowing; in doing this they prick the skin with an instrument of small sharp bones, which they dip as occasion requires in a black composition of coal-dust and water, which leaves an indelible stain. The operation is painful, and it is some days before the wound is well.

Their cloathing consists of cloth made of the inner rind of the bark of three different kinds of trees: The Chinese-paper-mulberry, the bread-fruit-tree, and a kind of wild fig-tree, which in the conformation of different sorts of cloth are differently disposed of by using one singly, or any two or all of them together. The principal excellencies of this cloth are its coolness and softness; its imperfections being pervious to water and easily torn; and they sometimes, especially if it is wet, wear fine mats of which they have a great variety. This cloth they wear in different ways just as fancy leads them, but very seldom cover any part of the body except about the loins, and there is little difference in this respect either with regard to sex or condition unless it be in the quantity put on, which is generally the greatest on the people of superior rank; neither do they cover the feet, or seldom the head, nor this part only

with a temporary kind of bonnet made in a few minutes of palm-tree leaves, which they sling away an hour after. At one of their heiva's indeed or on some such occasion when the women are dressed, they wear a kind of turban on the head which they highly esteem; it consists of human hair plaited in threads, scarcely thicker than sewing silk, and is when extenuated several hundred yards in length. The children of both sexes go quite naked until they are four or five years old.

The houses or rather dwellings of these people are simple structures, but have an air of neatness and elegance, and are very well calculated for the climate; they are generally of an oblong square, and one of a middling size is about 30 feet long and 10 broad; the roof is raised on three rows of pillows parallel to each other one on each side and the other in the middle; the roof consists of two flat sides terminating in a ridge, and is thatched with palm-leaves; the floor is covered with dry grass, over which is spread matts, on which they sit by day and sleep by night, and every thing is preserved exceedingly neat.

The food of the inhabitants is much the greatest part of it vegetables, of which the bread-fruit forms the principal part. The chiefs eat but little pork, the commonalty less and the women none, unless by stealth. Dogs and fowls are their most frequent dish, and the dogs are preferable to their fowls; they are indeed a very fine dish, especially cooked in their way. The process is simply this, while the animal is dressing they dig a hole about two feet deep, in which they kindle a fire and heat a quantity of stones, when they are sufficiently heated they take out about half of them leaving the rest to cover the bottom of the hole, the dog when cleaned and dressed is wrapped up with several folds of green

green plantain leaves and laid in the hole, then the remainder of the stones are laid around it and the lightest of them upon the top of it, then another quantity of leaves are laid thick over the whole, and last of all the whole is covered over with the mould. If the animal is large it will remain two hours, if smaller a less time before it is prepared. This is the only method they have of cooking their food, whether flesh, fish, fowl or fruit; but the smaller fish are eat raw, and salt-water is their only sauce.

For drink they have in general nothing but water or cocoanut-milk: But they mostly use water only. They have a drink compressed from the root of a plant they call ava; but this rather stupifies than exhilarates though it is used by them as a spirituous drink: This however is seldom drank by the poor sort, and never by the women, unless very secretly. They are neat both in cooking and in eating almost to an extreme. The men and women never eat together, though it be husband and wife, nor do the men generally eat out of the same dish: They eat with great voracity though they consume but a moderate quantity, and notwithstanding their mouths are crammed as full as they can contain, yet are they very conversible and full of talk at their meals. Preparatory to all their meals it is a custom to lay aside a little modicum of what they are eating in some by-place which they do as an offering to their god or gods. After meals at mid-day they generally sleep; indeed they are extremely indolent, and sleeping and eating is almost all they do.

Their amusements are music, dancing, wrestling and boxing, all which are like those at Tongataboo.

The language at Otaheitee is the same that is spoken throughout all the south-sea islands, and will therefore serve

serve as a specimen for the whole; but how it should equally correspond with that of New-Zealand is still more remarkable, and I have on that account added a column of the New-Zealand language opposite to that which contains the Otaheitee language; the words in each column have their signification expressed in English in a third column.

Otaheite.	New-Zealand.	English.
Earee	Eareete	A Chief
Taata	Teata	A Man
Ivahine	Wahinee	A Woman
Eupo	Eupo	The Head
Rooarooa	Macauwee	The Hair
Terrea	Terringa	The Ear
Erai	Erai	The Forehead
Mata	Mata	The Eyes
Paparea	Paparinga	The Cheeks
Ahew	Ahew	The Nose
Outou	Hangoutow	The Mouth
Tahei	Tahai	One
Rua	Rua	Two
Toron	Toron	Three
Hea	Ha	Four
Rema	Rema	Five
Ono	Ono	Six
Netu	Euta	Seven
Warou	Warou	Eight
Heva	Iva	Nine
Ahowrow.	Angahourou	Ten.

By this specimen without adding a great number of words it appears to demonstration that these two languages were aboriginally the same and will have its influence in supporting the conclusion that the people who make use of it were also originally the same.---That the inhabitants of the south sea islands are the same people with each other and all derived from the same common source is beyond doubt, but from what source is yet difficult

difficult to determine. If we endeavour to determine the question by reasons founded on the analogy of language, as well as manners we shall most certainly conclude that they all originally came from the westward, that is, from Affia; but if we give due weight to the thousand adventitious circumstances that attend a fortuitous emigration as well as the more solid and rational consideration of the situation of those isles, particularly respecting the winds, as well as a variety of other causes, it is as probable and perhaps more so they came from the eastward, which is America. It opens a wide field for speculation however, and as the object respects the ways of God to man upon a large scale of enquiry, men of every cast will pursue it with equal curiosity. I never invite the misanthropist to the curious enquiry, but perhaps some future occurrences may elucidate the matter.

As to the religion, laws and government of the people much has been said about them by former voyagers, and in truth too much, especially about their religion which they are not fond of discovering, and therefore when urged on the matter have often rather than displease those who made the enquiry told not only different accounts, but such as were utterly inconsistent with what we knew to be true from ocular demonstration. They assured us for instance that they never sacrificed human bodies, but an accident happened that contradicted it and gave us the full proof of it, its operation and its design; which were the same as I have mentioned at Sandwich Islands, and was an oblation to the God of war made previous to that undertaking. In short the only standard that seems justifiable to judge by is what we saw practised, that was obvious and the inferences that naturally followed could not well be misunderstood.

They

They believe the immortality of the soul at least its existence in a sepearte state: But how it exists, whether as a mere spiritual substance or whether it is united again to a corporeal or material form, and what form is uncertain; it is supposed they have notions of transmigration: our conjectures originate from observing that universal, constant and uniform regard which they pay in a greater or less degree to every species of subordinate being, even to the minutest insect and the most insignificant reptile. This was never esteemed a philosophical sentiment, or a mere dictate of nature, because the people who entertain these notions are not led to embrace them from the unbiassed impulses of nature, which would lead them to regard their own species more than those of any other. It must therefore be from other motives, and know of none so probable as religion or superstition, which are indeed synonomous terms when applied to these people, besides it is well known to have been a religious sentiment among many other people both ancient and modern who claim the appellation of civilized. It exists now among several Asiatic sects both east and west of the Ganges particularly among the Bangans so called from abstaining from the use of all animal food: It is well known that some tribes in Asia have built hospitals for certain species of subordinate beings.

The Otaheiteans do indeed eat animal flesh: But it is certain they do not allow their women to eat much of it, and that either do not universally eat of it: We know of two certain instances wherein they do not, and those respect two birds: The Kingfisher and the Heron: They are besides very observant of the manner in which they kill the animals they do make use of, endeavoring to mitigate the pangs of the dying animal, and also to soften the act that deprives it of life: For which purpose they strangle or drown them, and having previously disposed of the animal so as they are sure it will die—they run out of sight, and leave it until

until expired. In other respects they extend this regard still further: There are a great many rats about their dwellings, but though a rat should steal into one of their dishes of food and destroy it, or should they eat their cloath or do any other of those mischevious tricks they are addicted to, and should they catch him in the fact he would only signify his displeasure by waving his hand to it very friendly and politely to be gone, and when they are stung by a fly or musketo they only frighten it away.

If the system of transmigration forms any part of the Otaheitean religion, it is likely to compose a considerable part, if not the whole of it; if it can be reduced to any system at all. One argument is its universality and strict observance among the people, and another is, that all the customs of mankind appear to be derivative and traditionary, and that this sentiment in religion exists in Asia, from whence it is probable it emigrated with the people, and that this sentiment, where it does exist, and originally did exist, does, and originally did form a system as materially distinct from any other as systems generally are and perhaps more so as the combination of those sentiments which form it were when primarily promulgated the most wild fanciful, innocent, mischievous, subtle, and therefore the most curious opinions that ever entered the head of that child of contradictions, so well known by the name of Man to conceive of: Why, what amazing quantities of beef, mutton, pork and fowl hath it saved in Indostan; and on the other hand how hath it increased the prolific generation of flies, musketos, batts, tarantulas, toads and snakes: Are not the plains of Siam, Pegu and Aracan rendered the most delectable spots on earth by it?

They

They have other religious customs that as plainly indicate their source as this, but they are simple, detached, individual and various; they seem to be fragments of many different theories: To unite them if possible, would discover their absurdity, and they seem to be kept by the priests for charge: circumcision is one of them; though in Hawkesworth's compilation of a former voyage it is said not to be a religious custom: But if Cook had then taken it for granted that the Otaheiteans were the greatest liars on earth especially when queried about their religion he would not have believed their report and to say that the prepuce of the male was absconded merely from motives of cleanliness was to say nothing even suppose it had that effect. If it had been enjoined the Otaheiteans to cut off their noses for religion sake, and they had said the amputation was from motives of cleanliness, the story would have been much more plausible: And as for the particular form of the incision, it is not so different from that now used among the Jews, as theirs may be from the form of the operation by father Abraham: Besides, they have the finest instruments to perform the ceremony and the Otaheitean has only an oyster-shell; and the member is a delicate, a nervous and sensible member. Sacrificing is another of those religious ceremonies that is incompatible with the system of transmigration, and indeed as the oblation consists of a human being it is different from any civilized usage, is a solitary wandering barbarous custom, and is therefore found nowhere but among a detached and scattered people, and though always found there does not appear to be comprized in any code or system of other customs where we find such; which indeed is seldom as the instance of transmigration here.

Their

Their notions of a deity and the speculative parts of their religion is involved even among themselves in mystery and perplexed with inconsistencies, and their priests who alone pretend to be informed of it have by their own industrious fabrications and the addition of its traditionary fables rolled themselves up in endless mazes and inextricable labyrinths: None of them act alike in their ceremonies and none of them narrate alike when enquired off concerning the matter: therefore what they conceive respecting a God we cannot tell; though we conclude upon the whole that they worship one great Supreme, the author and governor of all things, but there seems to be such a string of subordinate gods intervening between him and the least of those, and the characters of the whole so contrasting, whimsical, absurd and ridiculous that their mythology is very droll, and represents the very best of the group no better than a harlequin.

The government at Otaheite resembles the early state of every government, which in an unimproved and unrefined state, is ever a kind of feudal system of subordination: Securing licentious liberty to a few, and a dependant servility to the rest. Otaheite, as I have had occasion to observe before, consists of two peninsulas, each of these are presided over by chiefs they distinguish by an appellation, signifying the great chief, and this is the first order among them: The lesser division of the island consists of circles or districts of which there are in the whole about one hundred: Over each of those districts a chief presides, whom they call chief without the affix, Great: This constitutes the second order: The third order are those who occupy and improve certain portions of land in each district, for which he is accountable to the chief of the district: He is a kind of tenant. The fourth order are those who till and cultivate the land and do other services under the

tenant, which constitutes the fifth and last order. The priests are chiefs by rank though they do not immediately intermeddle in the civil department.

One Otoo was supreme chief of the northern peninsula, and was possessed of the government by a collateral right his predecessor the amorous queen Oberea dying without issue: The supreme chief is by every body much respected and revered: But he did not appear to me to hold any particular power without his own district any more than the other, except in these two instances, which are a negative respecting war and respecting peace.

With regard to distributive justice and the inoffensible parts of their government we are little informed; but it cannot be supposed to be very regular. There is apparently but little opposition of interest, and every desire and every appetite being easily gratified there cannot be many crimes.

We left at this island two cows and a bull, two ewes and a ram, a pair of goats, several pair of geese, and a great variety of European feeds, which we planted, and while we stayed took care of.

On the 29th of September we came to sail, leaving Oraheite. And,

On the 30th anchored in a fine bay at the island called by the natives Imayo, where we continued until the 12th of October, and procured a considerable addition to our stock of provisions. From hence we proceeded to the island of Hueheine, where we arrived and came to anchor in a bay on the east side of the island on the 13th.

On the 14th finding our birth foul we hove up, warped nearer in shore and took fresh moorings. As

As this was the native island of Omai and where he was finally to be left, and proposing to remain at it some time on that account particularly, we sent the tents on shore with the usual guards. Omai had ever since our arrival among these isles been declining not only in our estimation but in the opinions of the natives, among whom he was envied for underserved riches and despised for his obscure birth and impudent pretensions to rule and command, in short his ignorance and vanity were insupportable.

Captain Cook, however, was determined to support him while under his care, and leave him in as happy a situation after he was gone as possible; he accordingly purchased about an acre and a half of the best ground, of the chiefs, for which he gave them the usual articles of traffic—axes, hatchets, saws, nails, knives, &c. and this he circumscribed with a deep ditch, hove up the ground within, and laid part of it out in a garden, wherein were planted and sown a variety of European garden seeds, and upon the corner of the garden fronting the beach he built him a small house, or rather box, for it was chiefly meant only to preserve his effects from the ravages of the people he was to be left among; it was about 20 feet by 15, composed of a slight frame and covered with boards we sawed in the country; there was no iron work about it for fear that should be a temptation to the natives to hurt the edifice on that account; it took 30 days to build it from the materials we made use of, and when finished all Omai's effects were put into it, and he went on shore and took possession of it. Cook also left the two New-Zealand boys here as companions and servants to Omai. we also left him a horse and mare, a cow with calf, sheep, goats, turkies, geese, a pair of rabbits, a monkey and two cats.

On the first of November being ready to sail Capt. Cook made an entertainment in behalf of Omai at his little house, and in order to recommend him still further to the chiefs of the island invited them also; every body enjoyed themselves but Omai who grew more dejected as the time of his taking his leave of us forever approached the nearer, and when he came finally to bid adieu the scene was very affecting to the whole company. It is certainly to be lamented that Omai will never be of any service to his country from his travels, but perhaps will render them and himself too the more unhappy.

On the 2d, after getting every thing on board, we left the bay under an easy sail, and saluted Omai with several guns as our last adieu, and at the same time to impress an idea of our greatness on the natives and the consequence of our resentments should they hurt Omai after our departure.

On the 3d of November we reach the island of Ulitea. And,

On the 4th entered a deep bay in that island and came to an anchor close in with the shore.

We continued at Ulitea near a month, and were generally employed in augmenting some part of our stores or adding to our provisions which was one great concern as this was the last of these happy islands we should touch at for provisions, and where we should procure our next supply we knew not; we had ever since our arrival at the Friendly-Islands to this time, including nine months, eat no kind of the ships provisions, and had added to this salvage about nine months supply of pork more, and two or three of yams and plantains, to which we had become so habituated that we had in a manner lost the relish of our bucket, especially when we could get bread fruit.

As we were now about to take leave of these islands several of our people who had been waiting for the opportunity to make their escape and stay behind us, began to put their resolutions into execution. The first was one of the marines who quit his post when on centry at the tents about midnight and went off with his mistress; the consequence of this was, that armed boats were sent round the island in search of him; they were gone two days before they found him, and he was betrayed by powerful presents to those who knew where he was, or he would never have been found: he had quitted his military garb and assumed the dress of the country, and when taken was sitting with his girl, who was dressing his head with flowers in the house of her parents. She was a woman of good and numerous connexions, and when she found the desperate situation of her dear soldier she flew into the woods and collected a body of her male friends to assist her in rescuing him from the hands of his enemies, and in fact would have done it had we not hastened with the prisoner to the boats, where we had hardly arrived before two hundred and more appeared all armed coming down the hills: the young lad bore the fate he anticipated with fortitude; though he lamented the loss of his lover. He was confined at his return and expected a very severe punishment, but it did not happen so, and his remarkable good character finally excused him.

This circumstance added to some private hints alarmed Cook, and fearing as his departure grew nearer that his men might go off in a body, it determined him immediately to haul off and lay at an anchor in the middle of the bay, where the means of escape would be less practicable, but the very night before this took place one of the midshipmen and a gunner's mate from the *Discovery* absented themselves; this was still more alarming, and as soon as the ships were removed out into the bay, Cook confined the son and daughter by marriage, of the chief
of

of the island, on board the *Discovery*, and then published his reasons for doing it to the people, and desired them to inform the father of the young prisoners and other chiefs, that unless they returned the deserters they should never more see their young prince or his partner, he at the same time offered large premiums to those who should bring them back, for it was found that we could not interest ourselves in the pursuit of them, being convinced they were not upon the island. These measures were calculated to influence both the chiefs and the people, the affections of the former and the interests of both; but after waiting several days to no purpose, and being anxious to depart, Cook applied himself to another stratagem—He gave out that since he could not obtain his people, and not being willing that the innocent captives he had on board should so dearly suffer for the transgressions of his people, he had determined to deliver them from their confinement, and as he should then take his final farewell of them, and wanted to leave them upon friendly terms, invited the chiefs and people, as many as would, to pay him a visit, and bring if they had any thing to market, for which they should receive a good price, and that the whole should end with a grand *HEIVA* on our part; this took, and the next day after it issued we were visited by people of all denominations from different parts of the island: The chiefs, particularly the father of the young captives were in raptures, and their first interview was extremely affecting; nothing was seen or heard on board the ships and in the canoes but shouts of joy and merriment. Cook as soon as he saw the provisions pretty well purchased up and the people beginning to disperse gave out a private signal to the *Discovery* and the boats were all instantly out manned, armed and regularly detached in different parts of the bay; this appearance alarmed the natives, and they betook themselves to flight, and to compleat the alarm and inform the

boats without to begin their duty one of the cannon was fired; this produced the desired confusion, and terminated in the capture of almost every canoe, and in the imprisonment of all the chiefs on board each ship. The great chief now found the measure of his misfortunes to be compleat, and absorbed in grief fell upon his children and swooned upon their necks. I would not have been the author of such grief for two deserters. As soon as this tumultuous scene had a little subsided Cook informed them that he would never release either of them or the canoes that were taken or the people in them until he should recover his two fugitives. It was too late to temporize or evade in the matter. The great chief immediately informed Cook that if he would let any four of the chiefs then present go as he should order he would endeavour to get his men, but declared he was afraid he never should, for he said they were gone to the island Bolabola whether he was afraid to pursue them, but added that he would send to the chief of Bolabola and get his consent if he could; this accordingly done, and Cook taking advantage of every circumstance, sent by the same chiefs a small present to the chief of Bolabola accompanied by a threat that if he did not aid and assist in procuring his men, that he would come with his ships and destroy him and his people without mercy. In the mean time Cook took care by every art to mitigate the sorrow of his royal captives, and make their confinement sit as easy as possible, and finding it to add too sensibly to the other griefs of the principal chief, to see so many of the people confined, ordered them to be liberated, but kept their canoes, they were accordingly all put on shore but the chiefs. Two days were elapsed and we had no intelligence of the deserters or those that went after them, and at length a third.

On the fourth however a number of canoes were seen entering the bay shouting and expressing their joy, and

as they approached we saw with our glasses our two men bound hand and foot by the Indians: A circumstance we were glad to observe as it extremely mortified them and discovered how interesting the pursuit had been to the chiefs, who went after them. They were no sooner brought on board than the guard was dismissed and the centinels taken off over the chiefs: And as they now saw the real cause of their confinement at an end they were under no farther apprehensions, and were as fully convinced of our future friendship as if this cause which had interrupted it had never happened.

This matter so full of danger and distress to the whole island being thus happily terminated they forgot their sorrow and spent the two remaining days with us with great cheerfulness, which Cook heightened in many respects, particularly by many valuable presents among the chiefs: Particularly the great chief, his son and daughter, and those who went after his men that absented themselves: To these he was very liberal.

Our deserters were taken at an obscure little island N. E. of Bolabola, distant from that island 10 leagues. The midshipman was reduced and put upon the fore-castle, the gunner's mate was reduced and punished.

On the 7th of December we came to sail and run over to Bolabola to get part of a broken anchor we were informed was there and supposed to be left there by Mons. Bouganville. This we purchased of the chief of the island in order to work up into articles of trade if future opportunity should require it. We left the island of Bolabola the same night steering N. by E. upon the trade blowing E. by N.

The Society-Islands we reckon only eight in number including Otaheite, Imaya, Hueheine, Uletea, Bola bola, Maurua,

Maurua, Tubai and Otaha: The three last we did not visit. The people, manners and customs being the same among them all, I have not treated of them respectively, and what is said of Otaheite is applicable to them all: The first five are nearly of an equal magnitude, except Otaheite which is about twice as large as either of them. The whole group takes in about two degrees of latitude, and three of longitude.

On the 22d we crossed the equator.

On the 23d we were by observation in lat. 2 north, longit. 203. 55 east. In the evening we saw low land ahead.

On the 24th we came up with it and anchored within a cables length of the shore. This is a low, small island, mostly a bed of coral rock, and scarcely more than 15 feet above the surface of the water in the highest part of it, but as it was our first discovery in the northern hemisphere, and produced us a noble supply of turtle we kept a merry christmas at it. We caught above 300 large turtle to one ship: But our people suffered much in their enterprizes on shore for this purpose: The Discovery had nearly lost two men in them. Besides the great quantity of turtle upon this island it was covered with innumerable flocks of sea-birds: The shores also covered with fish, particularly sharks, of which none of us had ever seen the like in numbers.

On the 1st of January, 1778, we unmoored and continued our course to the northward, steering N. by E. and N. N. E.

On the 19th our lat. was 21 20 north, longit. 198 east, and about two o'clock we discovered high land,
I bearing

bearing N. N. E. right a-head: This was immediately determined from our position to be a new discovery, and of course gave every one joy: As we continued our course standing for the first discovered land, which now appeared to be an island, we saw more land to windward of the former, bearing N. E. by E. which had also the appearance of an island. Towards evening the wind failing we could not get in with the land, and therefore tacked and stood off S. by E. and S. S. E. under all the sail we could set, hoping by a good board, the next morning to weather the windward island: But in this we were much deceived finding as we approached the first discovered island the next morning that we had fell to leeward two leagues owing to a lee-current: As we approached near the shore we could discern the land to be cultivated, saw smokes, and soon after houses and inhabitants: When we were near enough the shore to examine for a harbour we bore away and run down the coast westward and northward in quest of one, and about four o'clock entered a shallow bay; it afforded but indifferant prospect, but it was thought best not to risk a further pursuit and we accordingly run in and anchored in seven fathom water: three fourths of a mile from a village we saw in the bite of the bay and one fourth of a mile from a reef that projected from the western extremity.

We had been approached several times by some canoes at a distance, but none of them would come near enough to converse with us or that we might see what sort of people they were until we anchored and furled our sails: Those who came first were armed and appeared inexpressibly surprized, though not intimidated: They shook their spears at us, rolled their eyes about and made a variety of wild uncouth gesticulations: But we had exchanged but few words with them before

before we found to our joy and surprize that with little variation their language was the same as that of our acquaintance at the southern islands. In a little while after we had anchored, a number of canoes were round and at length some of them came on board. They were exceeding wild: Ran up to us and examined our hands and faces, then stripping up our shirt-sleeves and opening the bosoms of our shirts to view such parts of our bodies as were covered by our cloaths: They then enquired if we could eat, which we discovered by eating some biscuit: As soon as they observed this they run to the side of the ship and called to those in the canoes, who have on board several little pigs and some sweet potatoes: Among other acts of hospitality exhibited on this occasion, was the presentment of an Indian's arm roasted, which they signified to us was very good eating: But our surgeon to whom this offer was first made imprudently prevented any thing curious that might have been discovered on this occasion by expressing the greatest degree of abhorrence at the action, which so frightened the Indian that he immediately went off with it, and we never after saw another instance of it while among them. They had no knowledge of iron or European articles, but the moment we discovered its obvious importance they were in raptures about it, and gave us any thing they possessed in exchange for it.

The next day we were visited by a great multitude of canoes, bringing yams, sweet potatoes, hogs, plantains and other tropical fruits, which they greedily exchanged for little bits of old iron, nails and other articles.

The third day after our arrival we went on shore and traded with them there, and viewed the country, of which I shall give a full account hereafter.

We

We remained at this place about a week, and then failed to visit some other islands to the N. W. and passing two small barren islands anchored off the westernmost called Nehow. The island we left was called Ottowai. We traded with the natives at Nehow as we had done at Ottowai. We remained at Nehow until the second of February.

The island we had seen to windward of that of Ottowai, the two barren islands and Nehow made five in number, and Cook was strongly of the opinion that there were more farther to the eastward, which proved to be true as we shall see in the sequel of the history. The group already known he collectively called Sandwich Islands. Nehow is situate in lat. $21^{\circ} 44'$ north longit. 199° east.

I have deferred any particular account of these islands at this time not only because our stay was short among them, but because we afterwards visited them and others of the same cluster to the eastward on our return from the northward a twelvemonth after when we had a more extensive acquaintance with them, and consequently a better fund of information.

On the 2d of February we again launched into that extensive ocean that separates America and Asia, and continued our course to the northward and eastward intending to fall in with America in about 40° degrees of north latitude.

We had in general a very comfortable passage until after we made the coast when we had a series of very bad weather.

On the 7th of March we fell in with the coast of America in lat. 49° deg. N. long. 233° E. a little below Cape Blanco, and tracing it northerly until the 28th we entered an inlet

in 49° N. From the 7th to the 28th we had the rugged weather we had yet experienced. The weather was cold, the gales of wind were successive and strong, and sometimes very violent. Our ships complained. We were short of water, and had an unknown coast to explore. And the very day we purposed to reconnoitre for a harbour, the wind veered to the N. E. and forced us off the coast a full week. We entered this inlet about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The extremes of the opening at the entrance were about 2 miles distant, and we had the prospect of a snug harbour. It was matter of doubt with many of us whether we should find any inhabitants here, but we had scarcely entered the inlet before we saw that hardy, that intrepid, that glorious creature man approaching us from the shore. As we advanced into the inlet we found it still more favorable, and perceived several small islands between the two shores. Night approaching we came to an anchor between one of those islands and the eastern shore about one quarter of a mile from each. In the evening we were visited by several canoes full of the natives; they came abreast our ship within two rods of us and there staid the whole night, without offering to approach nearer or to withdraw farther from us, neither would they converse with us. At the approach of day they departed in the same reserve and silence.

On the 30th we sent our boats to examine a small cove in the opposite island, which answering our wishes we moved with both ships into it and moored within a few rods of the surrounding beach.

This inlet proving to be a sound was called George's Sound. It lies in lat. 49. 33. N. and in 133. 16. E. long. and as it afforded excellent timber we furnished ourselves with a new mizen-mast, spare yards and other spars, besides wood. It also afforded us excellent water, a variety of good fish and the shores with some excellent plants.

plants. The country round this sound is generally high and mountainous, though further to the northward and eastward it appears more open and level. It is intirely covered with woods, such as maple, ash, birch, oak, hemlock, but mostly with tall well grown pine. We also found currant bushes, wild raspberry and juniper bushes, and little crabed apple-trees, but could not learn whether they bore any fruit, neither is it probable they do. We saw no plantations or any appearance that exhibited any knowledge of the cultivation of the earth, all seemed to remain in a state of nature; but as our observations did not extend three miles into the country they are imperfect. Neither did we explore the sound higher up than three leagues, as that satisfied us that it was of no great extent beyond. The light in which this country will appear most to advantage respects the variety of its animals, and the richness of their furr. They have foxes, sables, hares, marmosets, ermines, weazles, bears, wolves, deer, moose, dogs, otters, beavers, and a species of weazie called the glutton; the skin of this animal was sold at Kamcharka, a Russian factory on the Asiatic coast for sixty rubles, which is near 12 guineas, and had it been sold in China it would have been worth 30 guineas. We purchased whine here about 1500 beaver, besides other skins, but took none but the best, having no thoughts at that time of using them to any other advantage than conveying them to the purposes of cloathing, but it afterwards happened that skins which did not cost the purchaser sixpence sterling sold in China for 100 dollars. Neither did we purchase a quarter part of the beaver and other furr skins we might have done, and most certainly should have done had we known of meeting the opportunity of disposing of them to such an astonishing profit.

On the 1st of April we were visited by a number of the natives in their boats, which resemble our batteaux;

teaux: They are about 20 feet in length, contracted at each end, and about 3 feet broad in the middle, and 2 feet and an half deep from end to end: They are made from large pine-trees, and we suppose burnt out. This was the first fair opportunity after our arrival that I had of examining the appearance of those unknown aborigines of North-America. It was the first time too that I had been so near the shores of that continent which gave me birth from the time I at first left it; and though more than two thousand miles distant from the nearest part of New-England I felt myself plainly affected: All the affectionate passions incident to natural attachments and early prejudices played round my heart, and indulged them because they were prejudices. I was harmonized by it. It soothed a home-sick heart, and rendered me very tolerably happy.

I had no sooner beheld these Americans than I set them down for the same kind of people that inhabit the opposite side of the continent. They are rather above the middle stature, copper-coloured, and of an athletic make. They have long black hair, which they generally wear in a club on the top of the head, they fill it when dressed with oil, paint and the downe of birds. They also paint their faces with red, blue and white colours, but from whence they had them or how they were prepared they would not inform us, nor could we tell. Their cloathing generally consists of skins, but they have two other sorts of garments, the one is made of the inner rind of some sort of bark twisted and united together like the woof of our coarse cloaths, the other very strongly resembles the New-Zealand Togo, and is also principally made with the hair of their dogs, which are mostly white, and of the domestic kind: Upon this garment is displayed very naturally the manner of their catching the whale—we saw nothing so well done by a savage in our travels. Their garments of all
kinds

Kinds are wote mantle-wife, and the borders of them are fringed or terminated with some particular kind of ornament like it: Their richest skins when converted to garments are edged with a great curiosity. This is nothing less than the very species of wampum so well known on the opposite side of the continent: It is identically the same; and this wampum was not only found among all the aborigines we saw on this side the continent, but even exists unutilated on the opposite coasts of North-Asia. We saw them make use of no coverings to their feet or legs, and it was seldom they covered their heads: When they did it was with a kind of a Basket covering made after the manner and form of the Chinese and Chinese-Tartars hats. Their language is very guttural, and if it was possible to reduce it to our orthography would very much abound with consonants.

In their manners they resemble the other aborigines of North-America, they are bold and ferocious, sly and reserved, not easily provoked but revengeful; we saw no signs of religion or worship among them, and if they sacrifice it is to the God of liberty.

When a party was sent to procure some grass for our cattle they would not suffer them to take a blade of it without payment, nor had we a mast or yard without an acknowledgment. They intimated to us that the country all round further than we could see was theirs. Water and wood they charged us nothing for. Capt. Cook would not credit this fact when he first heard it and went in person to be assured of it, and persisting in a more peremptory tone in his demands, one of the Indians took him by the arm and thrust him from him, pointing the way for him to go about his business. Cook was struck with astonishment, and turning to his people with a smile mixed with admiration exclaimed, "This is an American indeed!" and instantly offered this brave man what he thought proper

per to take; after which the Indian took him and his men to his dwelling and offered them such as he had to eat. This characteristic of theirs and having found but one instance of theft among them set these people high in Cook's opinion. The houses we saw near this cove appeared to be only temporary residences from whence it was supposed that in winter they retired into the interior forests, and in summer lived any where that best answered the purposes of fishing or hunting.

The food we saw them use consisted solely of dried fish and blubber oil, the best by far that any man among us had ever seen: this they put into skins. We purchased great quantities of it, and situated as we were with respect to butter or suet, it was a very good succedaneum to either, and was constantly used to fry with; besides it furnished our lamps, and answered many other purposes useful and necessary. Like all uncivilized men they are hospitable, and the first boat that visited us in the Cove brought us what no doubt they thought the greatest possible regalia, and offered it to us to eat; this was a human arm roasted. I have heard it remarked that human flesh is the most delicious, and therefore tasted a bit, and so did many others without swallowing the meat or the juices, but either my conscience or my taste rendered it very odious to me.

We intimated to our hosts that what we had tasted was bad, and expressed as well as we could our disapprobation of eating it on account of its being part of a man like ourselves. They seemed to be sensible by the contortions of our faces that our feelings were disgusted, and apparently paddled off with equal dissatisfaction and disappointment themselves. We were complimented once before in the same stile, at our first discovery of Sandwich-Islands.

The custom of eating human flesh is very extensive and pervades much the greatest part of the habitable earth, and as it seems aboriginally to have been derived from the antecedent custom of sacrificing human flesh, it would be curious to enquire into the matter.

The custom of sacrificing is very ancient. The first instance we have of it is in the lives of Cain and Abel. Their sacrifices consisted in part of animal flesh, burnt upon an altar dedicated to their God. This custom exists now among all the uncivilized and Jewish nations in the essential rites requisite to prove it analogous to the first institution. The only mutilation in the ceremony materially different, is that the barbarous nations have added human flesh. Whether this additional ingredient in the oblation took place at a remote subsequent period by the antecedent intervention of any extraordinary circumstance independant of the original form does not appear, unless we place the subsequent period below the time of Abraham or perhaps below the time of Jephtha. The circumstance of Abraham's intended sacrifice of Isaac to which he was enjoined by the Deity, though he absolutely did not do it, yet was sufficient to introduce the idea that such a sacrifice was the most pleasing to God, and as it was an event very remarkable it probably became an historical subject, and went abroad among other tribes, and was handed down among them by tradition, and liable to all the changes incident thereto, and in time the story might have been that Abraham not only offered but really did sacrifice his own son. But perhaps the story of Jephtha, judge of Israel, is more to the point. It is said he sacrificed his daughter as a burnt-offering to the God who had been propitious to him in war; which does appear to be an act independant of custom or tradition, as it transpired wholly from the obligations of a rash vow made to the Deity in the fulness of a heart surcharged with hopes and fears. It is also a fact that
after

after this, particularly in the reign of the wicked Ahaz, it was a general custom, especially among the heathen, to make their children "pass through the fire;" by which I suppose it is understood that they were sacrificed with fire. It seems then that the circumstance of adding human flesh in the ceremony of sacrificing did take place before the years antecedent to Christ, and most probably from the example of Jephtha. After this we find it shifting places, attending the diffusive emigrations of the tribes, and commixing with mankind in general, but especially with those disunited with the chosen descendants of the great Abraham; whose descendants being constantly favored with civil and religious instructions from Heaven itself, were not only preserved from superstition and barbarity themselves, but were the means of furnishing the detached heathen with a variety of customs and ceremonies, that from the mere light of nature they never could have thought of; nor could they preserve pure and uncorrupt after they had adopted them. Even the favored Israelites were perpetually deviating into schisms and cabals and frequently into downright idolatry, and all the vanity of superstition and unbridled nonsense from the imbecility of human policy when uninfluenced by heavenly wisdom and jurisprudence. No wonder then that the separate tribes from the house of Abraham, though they primarily received many of their principles of civil and religious government from a pure fountain, should debase and contaminate them by the spurious conjunction of things derived from their own imaginations. And this seems to have been the course of things to this day. There hath always been a part of mankind conspicuous for knowledge, superior in wisdom, and favored by heaven, from whom others are separated; and these, like the moon, have only shone with borrowed light. Some customs may be local and indigenous to particular times and circumstances, both in the civilized and uncivilized world,

but

but far the greater part are derivative and were originally bestowed on man by his supreme Governor; those that we find among the civilized and wise, measured on a philosophic scale, are uncorrupted, while those that we find existing in parts remote from civilization and knowledge, though they have a resemblance which plainly intimates from whence they came, are yet debased, mutilated, and by some hardly known. But who, that had seen a human body sacrificed at Otaheite to their God of war, would not perceive an analogy to antient custom on those occasions, and attribute it rather to such custom than any other cause whatever, and the custom is not confined to Otaheite alone, it pervades the islands throughout the Pacific-Ocean. It was the case with the ancient Britons. The Maxicans depopulated society by this carnivorous species of sacrifice. This could not be the effect of accident, want or caprice. It may be worth notice to remark furthermore: that in the time of Ahaz these sacrifices were made in high places. It was so in Mexico—is so at Otaheite and other islands. The Mexicans flung their victims from the top of their temple dedicated to their God of war. The Otaheiteans and the other Islanders prepare those oblations on their morass.

These people are possessed of a variety of impliments calculated for war, hunting, fishing and other purposes, some of which are remarkably analogous to ancient models, particularly the lance, which is every way similar to that used in ancient tournaments and feats of chivalry. They have also a kind of armor that covers the body from the breast downward to the knees; this consists of moose-skin, covered externally with slips of wood sewed to the leather transversely, and made short or long as best suits the part of the body it covers. They have also good bows and arrows, and stone hatchets; also a variety of snares both for fowl and quadrupedes. Their fishing geer is highly curious. I can give no adequate description of
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the variety and singularity of these matters: They have near a dozen different kinds of fish-hooks, and all made of wood, but was an European to see any one of them without any previous information of their design, he would as soon conclude they were intended to catch men as fish. They have a harpoon made from a muschel shell only, and yet they have so disposed of it as to subdue the great leviathan, and tow the unweildy monster to their shores. Let not man think meanly of himself, but claim that glorious rank his amazing powers so justly entitle him to. If Descartes and Newton from the improvements of ages could produce at last the magnificent system of Philosophy that hath immortalized them; why should not these glorious savages, who, without any of those great collateral assistances, without which THEY could have done nothing, have discovered such astonishing sagacity, be intitled to equal veneration, and the name of Ben Uncus be as great as that of Isaac Newton.

We found a few copper bracelets and three or four rough wrought knives with coarse wooden hafts among the natives at this place, but could not learn from the appearance of either of those articles or from any information they could give us how they became possessed of them, but it was generally thought they came from a great distance and not unlikely from Hudson's-Bay. Commerce is desusive and nothing will impede its progress among the uninformed part of mankind, but an intervention of too remote a communication by water, and as this cannot be the case with regard to the inhabitants of a continent, it seems intirely conclusive to suppose no part of America is without some sort of commercial intercourse, immediate or remote.

On the 26th of April we towed out of the sound in a calm, about sun down we were favored with a breeze that gave us a tolerable offing, but before 12 at night the wind

wind veered from N. N. W. to E. S. E. and was succeeded by a sudden and impetuous gale of wind that threw us into the utmost confusion from its unexpected approach and our unprepared situation to receive it. This gale continued with very little intermission until the 1st of May, when it abated and we had fair weather. We parted company with our consort the Discovery the first night and concluded from our own distresses some irreparable misfortune had attended her. We lay to on that account the greatest part of the time, and she adopting the same plan occasioned our meeting again two days before the gale entirely subsided. This gale was very severe, and was the means of opening a defective place in the Resolution's bottom, which was of an alarming nature. We did not meet with an opportunity of repairing it until some time after, when we found that the complaint originated from a hole eat through the bottom of the ship as far as the sheathing by the rats, and the sheathing being old gave way when the ship strained: we were surprized to find the aperture stoped up by some old shakings of yarns and oakum, that by some accident was washed into it.

We continued our course, after this the coast trending about N. W. until the 10th of May being then in Lat. $59^{\circ}.33' N.$ and Long. $417.23 E.$ without any particular occurrence.

On the 11th of May we found the coast abruptly trending to the westward of south appearing to be broken, detached and irregular in the height.

On the 12th at nine in the morning we entered an inlet, steering as it trended, which was about N. N. W. and N. At six in the evening perceiving bad weather approaching we run in with the land and both ships anchored, and finding the weather as yet to be tolerable we flung out the boats and sent them on shore to fish
with

with the seine, but caught nothing. The pinnace of the Resolution with the first lieutenant, some other gentlemen and myself went to the opposite shore to shoot some wild fowl. We had some success, and being engaged in our sports, and not suspecting the country from its inhospitable appearance to be inhabited were surprized when we saw several large boats full of Indians already close upon us from behind a small island.

We had but three or four fowling pieces with us, and the Indians being numerous, and we being out of the sight of the ships our situation was mentioned to Mr. Gore (the first lieutenant) as being disagreeable. Mr. Gore confessed he was afraid the Indians would want to quarrel, which he should be sorry to do, though under no apprehensions for our own safety, but for the lives of the savages, who must sacrifice their prowess to unequal force. He therefore gave orders to let them come within musket shot, and then row for the ships: We indeed suffered them to come nearer, and they hallooed to us, making signs that they wanted to trade, and we returned them for answer as well as we could to follow us, and we would trade. This they complied with, shouting, shaking their spears and using a variety of noises and gesticulations that we knew nothing of until they came within hail of the ships, soon after which they stopped. The people on board as well as those on shore observing our situation, and misconstruing our drawing them to the ships to have some interview with them to a flight we were making from them, were uneasy, and an armed boat put off from each ship, the one to assist us and the other the people on shore, who were without arms. But we soon got on board with the pinnace, rectified the mistake, and boats were sent to try if they could not by some friendly means persuade the savages to the ships, but in vain—they turned their boats about and were soon out of sight.

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We could perceive them to be a different kind of people from those of George's-Sound, and to have skin-canoes.

On the 13th though the weather was bad we came to sail and pursued our course up the inlet not without hopes of the dear Passage, which was now the only theme. The weather increasing to be bad, about four in the afternoon we came to and moored in a snug road-head, convenient for water, and what was of more importance for the purpose of examining and repairing the leak occasioned by the tempestuous night we left George's-Sound.

On the 14th while we were employed in these several services we were visited by the natives who were the same kind of people we had seen the preceding day. We continued here until the 20th, during which time we sent our boats to explore the inlet, and found it to be a large sound without any communication to any other sea or water northward. We therefore called it Sandwich-Sound. It lies in lat. 61 39 north longitude 214 east, about 1500 miles from George's-Sound. The inhabitants seem to be a distinct tribe from those at George's-Sound, and bear a very striking resemblance if not an exact one to the Esquimaux. I need give no other description of them. Their skin-canoes, their double bladed paddles, their dress and other appearances of less note are the same as on the coast of Labrador and in Hudson's-Bay. We found them possessed of a few knives and copper trinkets like those we had seen at George's-Sound, and found the wampum among them, which proves the commercial intercourse as universal as I before observed it to be.

On the 20th of April we came to sail again, having watered and repaired the leak in the Resolution. We pursued the direction of the coast, which trended from S. E. to S. meaning to get out to sea again.

On the 21st we opened the southern extreme seen yesterday, and doubling it entered another opening very capacious trending full to the eastward. Course all night N. E. by E.

On the 22d and 23d mostly calm.

On the 24th we had hard squalls with fleet.

On the 25th steered N. by W. the land to starboard trending N. E. high and mountainous. At noon passed some large islands bearing W. S. W.

On the 26th the land exceeding high on both sides—passed two volcanoes.

On the 27th found ourselves in what we conjectured to be a vast river, having a strong southerly current—founded 40 fathoms. This gave us hopes again of a Passage.

On the 29th we entered a large bay, and found the water brackish. Came to an anchor in 9 fathoms, and sent the boats to explore the coast. To the N. E. they entered a narrow opening trending N. W. which they pursued to 8 and 3 and a half fathoms water. They returned the same day. We were now in $62^{\circ} 15'$ north $20^{\circ} 55'$ east. The country here though it had some exceeding high mountains was in many places level, open, and well covered with wood, and inhabited. The inhabitants are the same as those we left in Sandwich-Sound. We called them the New-Esquimaux: They were also possessed of a little iron, and some European beads. It is remarkable that we distinctly heard pronounced

the words YAUCTA, YONEREE, which I very well remember to have heard pronounced by the American Indians from the frontiers of the northern American States. They have here as well as at the other parts of the coast we had hitherto explored a plenty and variety of rich furs, which they exchanged with us upon the same terms we had hitherto practised.

On the 1st day of June we came to sail, returning by the same rout we came, to the sea.

On the 6th we cleared the inlet which we called Hinchinbroke-Sound, the navigation of which had been very fatiguing.

On the 7th course S. by E. half E. coasting along the main. In the afternoon ran upon a sunken reef of rocks. But our good fortune still accompanying us got off without damage.

On the 11th we passed a great number of seals, sea-horses and several whales.

On the 15th lost sight of land, and had blowing weather with fleet and rain.

On the 16th the weather abated, and we stood W. S. W. with a stiff breeze. Lat. $56^{\circ} 23$ long. $205 16$.

On the 17th stood in and saw the land trend S. E. half E. 2 leagues from the land.

On the 18th our lat. was 55 long. $200 58$ within one mile of the shore. At 3 in the afternoon we observed 3 canoes making to us from the shore in which were six Indians. When they came along side which they did without any hesitation they made signs to us to drop our anchors, and shewed us a pair of old plush breeches,

es, and black cloth waistcoat. These circumstances were as curious as unexpected. We hove to, and the Indians came close along side, and made signs to us to give them a rope, which being done one of the Indians made the end of it fast to a little box made of bark and desired us to hale it on board, after which they returned to the shore. This box contained to our infinite surprize several separate notes written upon European paper, and in European characters, but we could not understand the language though we thought we saw the figures 1778 pretty plain. This occasioned much speculation but was not thought of sufficient consequence to detain the ships for a further enquiry by sending on shore after the Indians. We therefore continued our course along the coast.

On the 21st course S. W. and S. S. W. passed two lofty volcanoes. The land covered with snow. Hove to and caught several hundred holybret, and cod-fish—an acceptable supply!

On the 24th altered our course S. by E.

On the 25th we changed our course S. by W. as the land trended. About 7 in the evening we saw distant land bearing nearly south. By 10 o'clock we had a thick fog; fired signal guns to the Discovery and burnt false fires. At 3 o'clock in the morning heard the noise of a surf, sounded 24 fathoms. The noise of the surf encreasing we were alarmed; fired a signal of distress and came to an anchor with the Discovery just under our lee.

On the 27th the fog cleared up, and we found ourselves embayed with rocks, reefs, and an island, all within two cables length. We were not only amazed to find ourselves in such a frightful situation, but were still more
astonished

astonished to conceive how we got there, as the least accidental deviation from the course we had steered would have been fatal, and we did not steer uniformly to any particular point, but generally as we conceived the coast to trend from the bearings and distances taken the preceeding day. From this circumstance we named the island in view Providence Island. In the afternoon we entered a passage between Providence-Island and the main that opened to the northward, and finding a snug bay in the island we entered it with both ships and moored. This island with a few rocks to the S. W. forms the southern and western extreme of that part of the continent which took so abrupt a direction to the southward and westward from the lat. 59 33 north, and long. 217 33 east, Providence-Island in 55 18 north, 195 east.

While we were busied in watering in this harbour we were constantly visited by the natives, among whom we found other intimations like those we had seen lately of an European intercourse with this part of the world, and we doubted much if some Europeans were not actually at that time there. This, however, we deferred enquiring about at present as we expected to touch at the same island on our return to the southward if unsuccessful in our future attempts for the Passage to the northward.

On the 2d of July we came to sail, and passed through the remaining part of the strait between the island and the main, and pursued our course, steering E. N. E.

On the 5th steered N. N. E. The land low and trending very much eastward. Lat. 57 4 long. 199 40.

On the 6th we continued the same course, and finding the water shoal tacked and stood S. E. this leading us to 3 and a half fathoms tacked again and stood N. We were now in a laborious and perilous navigation,

gation, and continued so until the 15th, when we cleared a labyrinth of rocks, shoals, and spits of sand, but found ourselves again involved on the 16th and were obliged to bring to an anchor, and send the boats out to explore. The nearest land about 7 leagues distant. Our boats were out all night, founded in different directions without being able to find a channel to the northward, eastward or westward.

On the 17th to crown our joys it came on to blow, and we parted our best bower cable in the bend and lost the anchor.

On the 18th the gale abating we spent the day in sweeping for our anchor which we finally recovered by the exertions of a mad-hardy Tar, who dived to the freezing bottom and hooked a grappling to the ring. The anchor was in five fathom water.

The 19th was spent in sounding without success.

On the 20th Captain Cook himself went out and found a channel with regular soundings from 8 to 10 fathoms, to the S. E. In consequence of this we weighed and came to sail. Lat. 59 37 longit. 197 16.

On the 21st the nearest land 5 leagues. Hove to having a head-wind and current setting southerly. In the afternoon were much surprized to see eight canoes full of Indians paddling full speed towards the ships. They did not hesitate to come near enough to the ships to converse and traffic, but would not come on board of us. They were tall, well made, wild fierce looking people, in skin-canoes, and every way like all those we had seen since we left George's-Sound, except in the dress of their hair, which was exactly like the Mahometan Tartars.

On the 22d deepened our water to 40 fathoms, which gave us much satisfaction.

On the 23d had a heavy snowstorm, which lasted until the 26th when it cleared up.

On the 29th altered our course to N. N. E. and N. E.

On the 1st of August our lat. was 61 14 long. 191 33. Continued our course along the coast varying as it trended.

On the 5th our lat. was 64 44 long. 192 42. To day we were opposite a small uninhabited island. Hove to and sent our boats on shore. They brought us off some wild cellery, and a kind of chichilling. Mr. Anderson our surgeon died this day of a lingering illness that he had been subject to some years. He was the first person we had lost. His funeral ceremonies were decently performed according to the custom of the sea.

On the 6th stood W. by N. with the American shore a-board carrying from 4 to 6 fathoms soundings.

On the 8th our navigation being critical, and having a violent snow-storm both ships anchored.

On the 10th we had fine weather and opened a large inlet which afterwards proved to be a deep spacious sound, which we called Norton's-Sound after Sir Fletcher, Speaker of the British Commons. It lies in lat. 66 27 long. 188 3. We anchored in this sound. wooded and watered. We saw a few inhabitants of the Equimaux kind, but they seemed to be poor.

On the 11th we weighed, and steering northward; on the 12th passed the eastern and western extremes of Asia and America keeping the American shore a-board.

On the 13th stood to the eastward, with the coast in view until the 17th when the weather of a sudden became piercing cold.

On

On the 18th we saw ice a-head, broken, detached and low. Lat. 69 46 long. 192. Finding the ice penetrable we advanced into the openings. These loose fields of ice are covered with numerous herds of sea-horses who repose themselves upon them, after they have completed their excursions in the water in pursuit of their food, which is fish and such marine productions as they find at the bottom of the water. They are a large unweildly sluggish animal weighing some of them nine hundred and some eleven hundred weight. Their legs are very short and terminate in a webbed membrane, with which they swim very swift and are very active in the water though exceeding clumsy out of that element. They are amphibious and between a quadrupede and a fish, their heads are somewhat like those of a dog, without ears, except two large white tusks that project downward from the upper jaw about eighteen inches or two feet; they have a thick skin like that of a horse, and the hair is of a chesnut colour. They are exceeding fat, and will produce more than a barrel of oil.

On the 19th we lay to among the ice, and sent the boats to the ice to hunt the sea-horse. Killed several and brought them on board, but it was thought an ill reward for their labor by the people when they understood that the short pittance of European food was to be withheld from them, and this substituted in its room. But Cook was determined upon the point, and set the example himself by making it his constant food while it lasted. The people at first murmured, and at last eat it through mere vexation; and trying to see who would eat most of it in order to consume it the sooner, some of the people rather overdid the matter, which producing some laughable circumstances, the Tars swore they would eat it or any thing else that Cook did, for they were certain that nothing would kill him in the heavens above

above or the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth.

On the 20th we continued laboring among the ice. Lat. this day 70 9 long. 194 55.

Nothing remarkable until the 25th when we had blowing weather, which rendered our situation among the ice dangerous. This occasioned a council of officers, and it was resolved that as this Passage was impracticable for any purpose of navigation, which was the great object of the voyage to pursue it no further at least that season. The ships too were in bad condition, the winter approaching, and the distance from any known place of refreshment very great.

On the 28th we left the ice and flood S. S. W. Our highest lat. being 71 17 long. 197.

On the 29th flood more to the westward with a view to trace the ice to the Asiatic shore.

On the 1st of September made the Asiatic coast in lat. 58 10 long. 182 2.

On the 2d we passed again the two capes that form the eastern and western extremes of Asia and America, and as we kept the middle of the channel, which is about 14 leagues over, had the pleasure to see both continents at once. The Asiatic cape is called by the Russians the Ischutka Nofs. The American cape, Cape Prince of Wales.

From this we went again to Norton's-Sound. Our visit here on our rout to northward being but partial and the supplies we took of wood and water being but small as soon as we could find a roadstead we anchored, determining to supply ourselves well with those articles

ticles, and to have a thorough survey of this extensive Sound. This detained us until the 17th day of September. We were visited by some of the natives while here, and purchased an agreeable supply of good fish. We also refreshed ourselves much by our exercises on shore in which we were seldom met by the natives and never molested. The country had a tolerable appearance, generally covered with wood and abounded with ducks, bustards, eagles and other fowl, but we saw no animals. We also found an unbounded plenty of whurts, red and black currants. These curiosities were most industriously gathered and eat, and such an excellent effect had they upon us that when we left this place the people (who from long confinement, hard duty, scanty and almost any fare had become pale, languid and poor) were transformed into new beings almost, and were literally grown fat, plump and rosy.

On the 17th, the boats that were sent out to explore and survey returned having traced the sound to the head and examined both shores.

On the 18th we weighed and failed retracing the coasts we had before explored, without any particular discoveries.

On the 25th we had a severe gale of wind, and the Resolution again sprung a leak, which was so bad that we were kept pumping and bailing night and day until we again got into Providence-Harbour. We passed several islands during our run to Providence-Island, which were barren and uninhabited.

On the 29th we were again overtaken with a severe gale rendered doubly so by the embarrassments we were already under from our leak.

On the 2d of October we made the Island of Providence, which we left the 2d of July on our rout to the northward, and the next day entered our old harbour and both ships moored in seven fathoms close in with the shore. Our first care was to examine and repair our leak which we immediately set about. When this matter was completed, we overhauled our rigging, caulked the upper works, and then watered. We had also in the mean time set our armourers and smiths at work to cut up a spare bower anchor and work it into hatchets, spikes, and such other forms as would best answer the purposes of traffic among the tropical islands where we were now going to wait the returns of another season in order to make a second attempt for the Passage, though in fact we were well convinced already of its non-existence. Cook alone seemed bent upon a second trial.

I have before observed that we had noticed many appearances to the eastward of this, as far almost as Sandwich-Sound, of an European intercourse, and that we had at this island in particular met with circumstances that did not only indicate such an intercourse but seemed strongly to intimate that some Europeans were actually somewhere on the spot. The appearances that formed these conjectures were such as these: We found among the inhabitants of this island two different kinds of people, the one we knew to be the aborigines of America, while we supposed the others to have come from the opposite coasts of Asia. There were two different dialects also observed, and we found them fond of tobacco, rum, and snuff, tobacco we even found them possessed of, and we observed several blue linen shirts and drawers among them. But the most remarkable circumstance was a cake of rye-meal newly baked with a piece of salmon in it seasoned with pepper and salt, which

which was brought and presented to Cook by a comely young chief attended by two of those Indians which we supposed to be Asiatics. The chief seemed anxious to explain to Cook the meaning of the present and the purport of his visit, and he was so far successful as to persuade him that there were some strangers in the country, who were white, and had come over the great waters in a vessel somewhat like ours, and though not so large was yet much larger than theirs.

In consequence of this Cook was determined to explore the island. It was difficult however to fix upon a plan, that would at once answer the purposes of safety and expedition: An armed body would proceed slowly, but if they should be cut off by the Indians, the loss in our present circumstances would be irreparable, and a single person would entirely risk his life though he would be much more expeditious if unmolested, and if he should be killed the loss would be only one. The latter seemed the best, but it seemed extremely hard to single out an individual and command him to go upon such an expedition, and it was therefore thought proper to send a volunteer, or none. I was at this time and indeed ever after an intimate friend of John Gore, Esq; first lieutenant of the Resolution, a native of America as well as myself, and superior to me in command, he recommended me to Capt. Cook to undertake the expedition, with which I immediately acquiesced. Capt. Cook assured me that he was happy I had undertaken the rout as he was conscious I should persevere, and after giving me some instructions how to proceed he wished me well and desired I would not be longer absent than a week if possible, at the expiration of which he should expect me to return. If I did not return by that time he should wait another week for me, and no longer. The young chief before-mentioned and his two attendants

ants were to be my guide. I took with me some presents adapted to the taste of the Indians some brandy in bottles and some bread, but no other provisions. I went entirely unarmed by the advice of Capt. Cook. The first day we proceeded about 15 miles into the interior part of the island without any remarkable occurrence until we approached a village just before night. This village consisted of about thirty huts, some of them large and spacious though not very high. The huts are composed of a kind of slight frame erected over a square hole sunk about 4 feet into the ground; the frame is covered at the bottom with turf and upwards it is thatched with coarse grass; the whole village was out to see us and men, women and children crowded about me. I was conducted by the young Chief who was my guide and seemed proud and assiduous to serve me into one of the largest huts. I was surprized at the behaviour of the Indians, for though they were curious to see me, yet they did not express that extraordinary curiosity that would be expected had they never seen an European before, and I was glad to perceive it, as it was an evidence in favor of what I wished to find true viz. that there were Europeans now among them. The women of the house which were almost the only ones I had seen at this Island were much more tolerable than I expected to have found them, one in particular seemed very busy to please me, to her therefore I made several presents with which she was extremely well pleased. As it was now dark, my young chief intimated to me that we must tarry where we were that night, and proceed further the next day; to which I very readily conceded, being much fatigued. Our entertainment the subsequent part of the evening did not consist of much delicacy or variety; they had some dried fish, and I had some bread and some spirits, of which we all participated. Ceremony was not invited to the feast, and nature presided over the entertainment until morning. At day-light Perpheela (which was

was the name of the young chief that was my guide) let me know he was ready to go on, upon which I flung off the skins I had slept in, put on my shoes and outside vest, and arose to accompany him, after repeating my presents to my friendly guests. We had hitherto travelled in a northerly direction, but now went to the westward and southward. I was now so much relieved from the apprehension of any insult or injury from the Indians, that my journey would have been even agreeable had I not been taken lame, with a swelling in the feet, which rendered it extremely painful to walk; the country was also rough and hilly, and the weather wet and cold. About 3 hours before dark we came to a large bay, which appeared to be 4 leagues over. Here my guide, Perpheela took a canoe and all our baggage, and set off, seemingly to cross the bay. He appeared to leave me in an abrupt manner, and told me to follow the two attendants. This gave me some uneasiness. I now followed Perpheela's two attendants, keeping the bay in view, but we had not gone above six miles before we saw a canoe approaching us from the opposite side of the bay, in which were two Indians, as soon as my guides saw the canoe we ran to the shore from the hills and hailed them, and finding they did not hear us we got some bushes and waved them in the air, which they saw, and stood directly for us. This canoe was sent by Perpheela to bring me across the bay, and shorten the distance of the journey.

It was beginning to be dark when the canoe came to us. It was a skin canoe after the Equimaux plan with two holes to accommodate two settlers. The Indians that came in the canoe talked a little with my two guides, and then came to me and desired I would get into the canoe, which I did not very readily agree to, however, as there was no other place for me but to be thrust into the space between the holes ex-

tended

tended at length upon my back and wholly excluded from seeing the way I went or the power of extricating myself upon any emergency. But as there was no alternative I submitted thus to be stowed away in bulk, and went head foremost very swift through the water about an hour, when I felt the canoe strike a beach, and afterwards lifted up and carried some distance, and then set down again, after which I was drawn out by the shoulders by three or four men, for it was now so dark I could not tell who they were, though I was conscious I heard a language that was new. I was conducted by two of those persons who appeared to be strangers about 40 rods, when I saw some lights and a number of huts like those I left in the morning. As we approached one of them a door opened, and discovered a lamp, by which to my joy and surprize I discovered that the two men who held me by each arm were two Europeans, fair and comely, and concluded from their appearance they were Russians, which I soon after found to be true. As we entered the hut which was particularly long I saw aranged on each side a platform of plank a number of Indians, who all bowed to me, and as I advanced to the farther end of the hut the arrangement was composed of other Russians. When I reached the end of the room I was seated on a bench covered with furr-skins, and as I was much fatigued, wet and cold, I had a change of garments brought me, consisting of a blue silk shirt and drawers, a furr-cap, boots and gown, all which I put on with the same cheerfulness they were presented with. Hospitality is a virtue peculiar to man, and the obligation is as great to receive as to confer. As soon as I was rendered warm and comfortable a table was set before me with a lamp upon it; all the Russians in the house set down round me, and the bottles of spirits, tobacco, snuff, and whatever Perpheela had was brought and set upon it; these

I presented

I presented to the company, intimating that they were presents from Commodore Cook, who was an Englishman. One of the company then gave me to understand, that all the white people I saw there were subjects of the Empress Catharine of Russia, and rose and kissed my hand the rest uncovering their heads. I then informed them as well as I could that Commodore Cook wanted to see some of them, and had sent me there to conduct them to our ships. These preliminaries over we had some supper, which consisted of some boiled whale, hollybret fried in oil, and some broiled salmon. The latter I eat, and they gave me some rye-bread, but would eat none of it themselves, but they were very fond of the rum, which they drank without any mixture or measure. I had a very comfortable bed composed of different fur-skins both under and over me, and being harrassed the preceeding day I went soon to rest. After I had lain down the Russians assembled the Indians in a very silent manner, and said prayers after the manner of the Greek Church, which is much like the Roman. I could not but observe with what particular satisfaction the Indians performed their devoirs to God through the medium of their little crucifixes, and with what pleasure they went through the multitude of ceremonies attendant on that sort of worship. I think it a religion the best calculated in the world to gain proselytes when the people are either unwilling or unable to speculate, or where they cannot be made acquainted with the history and principles of christianity without a formal education.

I had a very comfortable nights rest, and did not wake the next morning untill late. As soon as I was up I was conducted to a hut at a little distance from the one I had slept in, where I saw a number of platforms raised about three feet from the ground, and covered with dry coarse grass and some small green bushes. There were several
of

of the Russians already here besides those that conducted me, and several Indians who were heating some water in a large copper caldron over a furnace, the heat of which, and the steam which evaporated from the hot water rendered the hutt which was very tight extreemly hot and suffocating. I soon understood this was a hot bath of which I was asked to make use of in such a friendly manner, and the apparatus being a little curious so that I conceded to it, but before I had finished undressing myself, I was overcome by the sudden transition of the air, fainted away and fell back upon the platform I was sitting on. I was however soon relieved by having some cold and lukewarm water administered to my face and different parts of my body, I finished undressing myself and proceeded as I saw the rest do, who were now all naked: the Indians who served us brought us as we set or extended ourselves on the platforms water of different temperature from that which was as hot as we could bear to quite cold. The hot water was accompanied with some hard soap and a flesh-brush; it was not however thrown on the body from the dish, but sprinkled on with the green bushes, after this the water made use of was less warm, and by several gradations became at last quite cold which concluded the ceremony, and we again dressed and returned to our lodgings, where our breakfast was smoaking on the table, but the flavor of our feast as well as its appearance had nearly produced a relapse in my spirits, and no doubt would if I had not had recourse to some of the brandy I had brought which happily saved me. I was a good deal uneasy lest the cause of my discomposure should disoblige my friends, who meant to treat me in the best manner they could. I therefore attributed my illness to the bath which might possibly have partly occasioned it, for I am not very subject to fainting. I could eat none of the breakfast however, though far from wanting an appetite: it was mostly of whale, sea-horse and bear, which, though smoaked, dried and boiled, produced a composition of smells very offensive

offensive at nine or ten in the morning. I therefore desired I might have a peice of smoaked Salmon broiled dry, which I eat with some of my own biscuit. After breakfast I intended to have set off on my return to the ships though there came on a disagreeable snow storm. But my new found friends objected to it, and gave me to understand that I should go the next day, and if I chose three of them would accompany me, this I immediately agreed to as it anticipated a favor I intended to have asked them, though I before much doubted whether they would comply with it. I amused myself within doors while it snowed without, by writing down a few words of the original languages of the American Indians, and the Asiatics who came over to this coast with these Russians from Kamshatka. The Numerals in the two languages are as follows.

American.	Kamchatka.	English.
Tantuck	Ezuck	One
Auluck	Kausk	Two
Konnoqueet	Choke	Three
Chauung	Chauke	Four
Autung	Komoolke	Five
Ooloong	Kilkoke	Six
Kamichew	Eklunnoko	Seven
Schee	Choketunnoko	Eight
Kaufuck	Chauktunnoko	Nine
Seet	Towoofe	Ten

I shall not make any particular observations on the foregoing specimens, but content myself that I have brought those new and remote languages to the closets of my countrymen, whose learned ease will better enable them to improve such an object of curiosity in investigating the origin of nations than I might do myself. These languages however are so guttural that it was equally difficult for me to obtain as it is to communicate their true sound

found by our orthography, and those who speak it properly must do it *E Guttur, Per Labia, In Palato, et Per Dentes*, as they would the Hebrew which it so much resembles. The word *Schee* which stands for eight in the list of American numerals, is indeed very nearly like the Hebrew word *Sehin*. Indeed the guttural is the universal and radical pronounciation of all the aboriginal languages on this continent, from Greenland to the Isthmus of Darien, and from Nova Zembla all over the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

In the afternoon the weather cleared up and I went out to see how those Russian adventurers were situated. I found the whole village to contain about 30 huts, all of which were built partly under ground, and covered with turf at the bottom, and coarse grass at the tops.

The only circumstance that can recommend them is their warmth, which is occasioned partly by their manner of construction, and partly by a kind of oven, in which they constantly keep a fire night and day. They sleep on platforms built on each side of the hut, on which they have a number of Bear and other skins, which renders them comfortable, & as they have been educated in a hardy manner, they need little or no other support than what they procure from the sea, and from hunting. The number of Russians were about 30, and they had with them about 70 Kamchadales, or Indians from Kamchatka. these with some of the American Indians whom they had entered into friendship with occupied the village, enjoyed every benefit in common with the Russians, and were converts to their Religion. Such other of the aborigines of the island as had not become converts to their sentiments in religious and civil matters, were excluded from such privileges and were prohibited to wear certain arms. I also found a small sloop of about 30 tons burthen laying in a cove behind the village, and a hut near her containing her sails, cordage,

cordage, and other sea equipage, and one old Iron three-pounder. It is natural to an ingenious mind when it enters a town, a house, or ship that has been rendered famous by any particular events to feel the full force of that pleasure which results from the compleatest satisfaction that can be obtained to gratify a noble curiosity. I was no sooner informed that this sloop was the same in which the famous Bheering had performed those discoveries which did him so much honor, and his country such great services, than I was determined to go on board of her and indulge the generous feelings the occasion required. I intimated my wishes to the man that accompanied me who went back to the village and brought a canoe in which we went on board, where I remained about an hour, and then returned.

Bheering was a Russian by birth, and like his predecessor and Prince, Czar Peter seemed born to render those services to his country which none but the really great and those obstinately bent on doing good can do. There is a history of his life and discoveries extant, but I have never had the happiness to see it. though I was informed Cook had it with him. I am therefore under the necessity of recommending my readers to this history for a more perfect account of his proceedings in general as well as those which concern the present voyage, than what I am now able to furnish them with for the want of it. I am inclined to wish that so great a character as Cook's could not be stained by envy. But it is an absolute fact that Bheering's discoveries upon the coasts of America from the latitudes 59 N. and longitudes 217° E. to the island of Providence, and from thence taking the coast in general to the two famous capes, the Iscutska Nofs, and Cape Prince of Wales were antecedant to Cook's, and they not only much facilitated his own navigation, but deprived him of the honor of being the sole discoverer of the N. W. continent of America, though it must be acknowledged that

that Bheering's knowledge of such parts as he did explore were incorrect, imperfect and infinitely below the consummate accuracy of Cook. Bheering's discoveries were those of an obscure unflitted genius who had every difficulty to surmount that can be thought incident to a man illiberally educated, and to such a vast undertaking, and Cook's, those of a person whose fame had already been established, whose genius had all the assistance of art, and whose equipments in other respects were the studied accommodations of the greatest nautical kingdom on earth.

This little bark belonged to Kamchatka, and came from there with the Asiatics already mentioned to this island (which they call Oonalatchka) in order to establish a pelt and fur factory. They had been here about five years, and go over to Kamchatka in her once a year to deliver their merchandize, and get a recruit of such supplies as they need, from the chief factory there, of which I shall take further notice hereafter.

The next day I set off from this village well satisfied with the happy issue of a rout which was now as agreeable as it was at first undesirable. I was accompanied by three of the principle Russians and some attendants. We embarked at the village in a large skin boat much like our large whale-boats rowing with 12 oars, and as we struck directly across the bay we shortened our distance several miles, and the next day passing the same village I had before been at, we arrived by sundown at the bay where the ships lay, and before dark I got on board with our new acquaintance. The satisfaction this discovery gave Cook, and the honor that redounded to me may be easily imagined, and the several conjectures respecting the appearance of a foreign intercourse rectified and confirmed.

Providence-Island is about 19 leagues in circumference, and about 3 miles from the main, hilly and barren as to timber, and such as they make use of is what drifts

drifts upon the shores from different parts of the coast on the continent. It produces however several plants and flowers common to the climate, and among others a plenty of whurts.

On the first of November we set sail, and passing through the freights to the southward lost sight of Providence Island steering eastward and southward toward Sandwich-Islands. We had now been nine months upon the coast of America, we had seen and suffered a great deal, and we had still more to see no doubt, but I believe nobody thought more to suffer. We had however the agreeable reflection of having explored the greatest part of the unknown coasts of northern and western America, and of having ascertained and fixed the exact limits to the whole of it, as well as the northern and eastern coasts of Asia, and the islands in the intermediate ocean.

We met with no particular occurrences on our passage from America to Sandwich-Islands. Cook was very much inclined to think there were other islands contiguous to those we had already discovered, and distinguished by that appellation on our rout to the northward, and that they lay to the eastward, with this view we sailed eastward until we found ourselves in the lat. of Attowai, and that island 4 degrees west we then run down the longit. This answered Cook's expectations. And,

On the 26th of November we discovered land 2 degrees east of Attowai, which we afterwards found to be an island called by the natives Hawyhee or Owyhee.

On the 27th in sailing in with Owyhee we discovered another island, called by the natives Mauwee, which is nearly in sight of Attowai, these with Nehun, Nehow, Maggadoo and some other small islands compose

pose a group of ten islands mostly in sight of each other, comprehending about of lat. and degrees of longitude. Owyhee which is the easternmost and most considerable, lies in lat. 19 28 north, and 204 east longit. from Greenwich, is nearly in a parallel latitude with Cape Lucas, which is the southernmost part of California in South-America, and is about 900 leagues distant from it.

It was immediately and very naturally supposed, that Cook's first object now would be to find a harbour, where our weather beaten ships might be repaired, and our fatigued crews receive the rewards due to their perseverance and toil through so great a piece of navigation as we had performed the last nine or ten months, but it was not so, and we continued laying off and on the north side of Mauwee, and particularly Owyhee until the 7th of December without any other supplies than what was brought off to us by the natives in their canoes some leagues from the shore. This conduct of the commander in chief was highly reprobated and at last remonstrated against by the people on board both ships, as it appeared very manifest that Cook's conduct was wholly influenced by motives of interest, to which he was evidently sacrificing not only the ships, but the healths and happiness of the brave men, who were weaving the laurel that was hereafter to adorn his brows.

On the 8th of December we stretched to the southward and eastward in order to get round to the southern side of Owyhee and get into a harbour, but it was the 16th of January before we found one, owing partly to the predetermined delays of the commander, and partly to bad weather.

On the 17th of January, 1779, we entered our harbour, which was a commodious bay situate nearly in the middle of
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of the south side of Owyhee, and about a mile and a half deep, the extremes of the bay distant about two miles. We entered with both ships, and anchored in 7 fathoms water about the middle of the bay having on one side a town containing about 300 hundred houses called by the inhabitants Kiverua, and on the other side a town containing 1100 houses, and called Kirekakooa. While we were entering the bay which they called Kirekakooa after the town Kirekakooa we were surrounded by so great a number of canoes that Cook ordered two officers into each top to number them with as much exactness as they could, and as they both exceeded 3000 in their amounts I shall with safety say there was 2500 and as there were upon an average 6 persons at least in each canoe it will follow that there was at least 15000 men, women and children in the canoes, besides those that were on floats, swimming without floats, and actually on board and hanging round the outside of the ships. The crowds on shore were still more numerous. The beach, the surrounding rocks, the tops of houses, the branches of trees and the adjacent hills were all covered, and the shouts of joy, and admiration proceeding from the sonorous voices of the men confused with the shriller exclamations of the women dancing and clapping their hands, the oversetting of canoes, cries of the children, goods on float, and hogs that were brought to market squealing formed one of the most tumultuous and the most curious prospects that can be imagined. God of creation these are thy doings, these are our brethern and our sisters, the works of thy hands, and thou art not without a witness even here where for ages and perhaps since the beginning it has been hid from us, and though the circumstance may be beyond our comprehension let it not lessen the belief of the fact. Among all this immense multitude of people there was not the least appearance of insult. They had

had heard of our riches by those who had come off to us and traded, and from the people at Attowai, and concluding from our hovering round the island that we should visit them on shore, had prepared to meet us with supplies and give us a welcome. This previous preparation was the reason of this vast assemblage of people and provisions, and every one wanting to make the first bargain occasioned their coming all together. We purchased as many hogs that and the following day or two as we did for two months after, and had besides the advantage of refusing any but such as were of the best kind.

As soon as the Resolution was moored capt. Cook went on shore in his Pennace attended only by his barges crew and two of the chiefs, and landed upon a fine beach before the west part of the town of Kirekakooa. His crew were without arms and had himself only his hanger, which he never went without; the chiefs had each two long white poles which they held upright and waved to the people in the canoes, to make room, and as they passed through the throng, the chief cried out in their language that the great Orono was coming, at which they all bowed and covered their faces with their hands until he was passed, but the moment this was done they resumed their clamorous shouts, closed the vacant places astern, and as many as could crowded upon his rear to the shore.

The two chiefs first landed and joined many other of their brother officers who had also white rods in their hands, and observing the transactions of the two chiefs in the Pennace had also made an avenue among the people on shore. Cook in the mean time improving the awful respect he saw paid him among the natives, permitted himself to be carried upon the shoulders of his bargemen from the boat to the summit of the beach: the bargemen uncovered. As soon as he was set down, the multitude

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on the beach fell prostrate with their faces to the ground, and their arms extended forward. Those upon the adjacent hills, upon the houses, on the stone walls and in the tops of the trees also hid their faces while he passed along the opening, but he was no sooner past them than they rose and followed him. but if Cook happened to turn his head or look behind him they were down again in an instant, and up again as soon, whenever his face was reverted to some other quarter, this punctilious performance of respect in so vast a throng being regulated solely by the accidental turn of one man's head, and the transition being sudden and short rendered it very difficult even for an individual to be in proper attitude, if he lay prostrate but a second too long he was pretty sure not to rise again until he had been trampled upon by all behind him, and if he dared not to prostrate himself he would stumble over those before him who did. This produced a great many laughable circumstances, and as Cook walked very fast to get off from the sand into the shades of the town, it rendered the matter still more difficult. At length however they adopted a medium that much better answered a running compliment and did not displease the chiefs, this was to go upon all fours, which was truly curious among at least ten thousand people. This concourse however did not continue long, for after passing through a small part of the town only to the MORAI, (which I shall describe hereafter.) This being a sanctified spot, and the people in general forbid to approach it, Cook was left much to his satisfaction, attended only by a few chiefs and their domestics, or rather Rikuanas whose characters I shall particularly describe hereafter. The first business Cook wished to accomplish was to obtain a commodious spot to erect his tents upon, particularly the astronomical tents, and observing a square potato patch between the S. E. side of the MORAI and the sea that particularly struck his fancy, he addressed the chiefs concerning it. They immediately made him

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the offer of it which Cook accepted and made the chiefs that were present some valuable presents. Matters thus far had moved with Cook in the old Otaheitee stile, and he did not suppose a greater degree of refinement in negotiating would be required among the chiefs here than there; but he was mistaken, for it was no sooner agreed that Cook should have liberty to possess the before mentioned ground, than the chiefs required that Cook's people should never after sun-set proceed without the limits prescribed, and that their own people should at all times be utterly excluded from entering them, and as a ratification of what they had promised, they directly fixed on the top of the wall that surrounded the ground a number of the white rods before mentioned. The chiefs on our side were made an exception to this agreement, and those among the natives were to be admitted as we pleased. These propositions surprized Cook as they were new and unexpected; and he wished upon the whole that they might not be attended with some of the difficulties they seemed to portend, but when he contemplated the good sense by which they were dictated, and the harmony they were calculated to produce he acquiesced. After this Cook returned on board taking with him several of the chiefs who dined with him upon the fruits of their own country, which they liked boiled and roasted after our manner as well as their own. In the afternoon I was sent with a guard of marines selected for the purpose from both ships to take possession of our intended encampment, and in receiving my orders particular care was taken to mention at large the above mentioned agreement, which I was enjoined carefully to maintain un infringed. The ardour of curiosity was now somewhat abated, but I had no sooner landed with the marines in compleat uniform, than the town began to pour forth its thousands again, but landing within the limits notified by the white rods, not a single individual approached beyond them, and our tents were pitched

pitched and sentries posted before sun-set without annoyance. I could not but reflect in this situation how much I was indebted either to the timidity or real innocence hospitality and generosity of these people whose immense numbers had they all been women would have trampled me to atoms. The intrinsic difference between us and them in every respect was certainly great, but the greatest difference was imaginary respecting them and imputed to us, the moment therefore that this supposed superiority of ours should cease to exist or be diminished, our consequence and importance would be at an end, or at least could only be supported the worst of all aids, an appeal to arms, which in our situation would ruin us though we conquered.

As soon as the sun set I ordered some additional sentries, and though the wondering Indians did not entirely evacuate the surrounding walls until dark, yet they retired in the greatest peace and good order.

The next morning as soon as the sun rose they began again to assemble upon the walls, where they continued untill night in the same manner they had done the preceding day. In this sort matters were conducted at the tents, and peace, plenty and good order prevailed. At length some of those difficulties Cook had foreseen and endeavoured to provide against began to discover themselves. The people at the tents complained that according to orders they were secluded the society of the fair, while the people on board were not, and that it was a just matter of complaint. This was partly true, and to remedy it would be to oppose and argue down the strongest passions; passions which seperately considered were not against the articles of war, and which like hunger would pervade stone walls. Their complaints had never been preferred to Cook in form. Mr. King the 2d Lieut. of the Resolution and Astronomer in chief had the command of the tents, accompanied by the Astronomer of the Discovery and some o-ther

ther gentlemen. These gentlemen had determined upon giving a tacit consent to the wishes of the people within this sacred jurisdiction upon several principles, they were sensible that should Cook receive their demonstrations from their hands he would resent it, and impute it to the imbecility of their command or to secret wishes in them to abet the demands of the people, and convert them ultimately to answer their own purposes, but were they to suffer the people to admit their mistresses or to go out to meet them without noticing the matter, should it finally produce any mischief they then would have some colour of excuse—but they hoped this would not be the case, they hoped their sacrifices to Venus would be more propitious and productive of far other circumstances. The people had often attempted to prosecute the illicit amours when they risked the resentment of their officers, but they no sooner perceived themselves freed from this restraint by their conduct, than they were determined whenever opportunity favored to improve the hint. For my own part I really foresaw the mischiefs that would ensue, and endeavored to put the matter upon another footing, though without success. The embarrassments our enamouratoes were already under, were still greater from our contiguity to the MORAI, which the women of the country never dare approach from religious motives, exclusive of the consideration of being the first to infringe upon the conditions they have subsisting between their chiefs and us of another kind.

There was in short no alternative but for our people to go without the lines and meet their mistresses upon neutral ground. This was at first done by the officers with the utmost secrecy—but what can be hid from jealous love, and the sleepless eyes of anxiety—our soldiers and sailors saw it and practised it. It was impossible for a number of men upon half an acre of ground to go out and

return

return all upon the same business and not have some rencounter that would lead to a discovery, which was soon the case both between officers and men, and then the covenant was no more. This matter was at last well known among the inhabitants, but as it had never been productive of any misunderstandings on either side, it was taken no other notice of by people in general: but the chiefs thought differently, they knew it was a breach of covenant. This might be esteemed trivial on our part and indeed it was, but it was the beginning of our subsequent misfortunes, and acknowledged to be so afterwards when it was too late to revert the consequences. In a few days the white rods were taken down by some of the Inhabitants, and a free egress and regress took place: the inhabitants had access to our tents, viewed our conduct in private and unguarded hours, had every opportunity to form an opinion of our manners and abilities, and contrast them with their own, nay, were even instructed in the nature and use of our fire arms, and permitted to prove our own personal prowess in wrestling, boxing and other athletic exercises, and in some instances with success on their side. It also sprung temptations in their way to theft which they diligently improved and we resented.

It was not however untill some time after our arrival that we saw these appearances, and not till near our final departure that we saw the evils that resulted from them. The third day after our acquaintance Capt. Cook was invited on shore by a number of the chiefs, among whom was a priest, to a kind of entertainment or rather ceremony that he could not understand, as they either could or would not explain it to him, he was obliged to comply at a hazard with their requests to come at the knowledge of a circumstance they were more anxious to communicate than he was to receive.

Cook was attended by three of his lieutenants, and a draftsman

draftsman uniformly dressed. As they passed the tents after landing, I was invited by Lieut. King to make one of the party, our rout led to a romantic silent spot west of the MORAI which was the residence of the priest that conducted the ceremony. It consisted of a circle of large cocoanut and other trees that stood upon the margin of a pond of water in the center of which was a bathing place. Upon the north side of the pond were a row of houses standing among the trees and were most delightfully situated. These houses extended almost to the MORAI, nearest which was that of the priest who was the lord of this beautiful recess. Between the houses and the pond were a number of grass plots intersected by several square holes with water in them which were private baths. On the east side under the wall of the MORAI was a thick arbour of low spreading trees, and a number of ill carved images interspersed throughout; to this retreat we were all conducted, and Capt. Cook was placed by one of those images which was hung round with old pieces of their cloths and some viands. When the company were all seated the natives formed a semicircle in front of Cook, who with his lieutenants on each side composed the base. The priest, who had been very busy in forming this arrangement now proceeded to the most important part of duty, and began to anoint the head of Cook with cocoanut-oil infused with a milky juice that is obtained from the bread fruit, uttering at the same time with a jargon we knew nothing of some kind of speech, the chiefs at certain periods vociferating with a strong sonorous voice a kind of amen. This part of the ceremony lasted about twenty minutes, and was succeeded by a long, uninterrupted, formal oration by the priest, which was run over with the greatest rapidity, and lasted about half an hour. Notwithstanding, the language here is almost verbally the same as at Otaheite, and the other islands we could not understand a word this

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Levite had spoken. At the end of the speech the rest of the natives gave a shout, and this was succeeded by a song of a slow majestic composition and was short. The song ended and was succeeded by a barbigued hog and bread-fruit, but however ceremonious the natives had been in the preceeding part of this exhibition, they now were of a different opinion, and made the most strenuous efforts of dispatch.

It was at this time about ten o'clock in the morning, and we did not partake with our friends, except in a drink of cocoanut-milk; they, however, finished the hog, and then rose to wait upon Cook into town.

We had now been here several days, and had been waiting with anxiety the arrival of their Orono, La Hi or greatest Chief, whose name was Kireeaboo, whom we expected every day and every hour according to the reports of the natives from the island of Mauwee, where he had been at war with the chief of that island.

On the 22d of January some of the chiefs and other warriors, who had been at Mauwee came into the bay, and the next day several more hundred made their appearance but it was not until the 25th that Kireeaboo came. He was attended by a number of double canoes, the largest we had ever seen, being between 60 and 70 feet in length, and a large retinue of stout, comely bold looking hardy chiefs, besides other attendants and about 30 men with paddles. In the fore and hinder parts of his canoe were placed several ill-formed images of wicker work covered with a variety of feathers, of different colours, but chiefly red and black. These they carry to war with them. They took little notice of the ships as they entered the bay, but landed immediately on the beach near our encampment, which Cook observing, and being anxious to salute Kireeaboo rowed in

in his pennance directly to the tents from whence he went out to meet him. The interview was worthy Cook and Kireeaboo, and they seemed from that moment to conceive an uncommon attachment to each other. Kireeaboo was an old man and very feeble, about six feet 8 inches high, and of a slender make. he had a countenance very expressive of conscious dignity and merit, and conducted himself at all times worthy a ruler of the people.

After the ceremonies of the first salutation were over Cook invited Kireeaboo and led him by the hand to his markee attended by a concourse of his chiefs, who expressed the liveliest sense of the honor done their king. Our astronomers were at this time rectifying their mathematical apparatus in the front of their observations. It was a bright day, and the appearance was even brilliant to us, but much more so to Kireeaboo and his attendants, who even expressed a superstitious fear as they approached it. They had heard what terrible things our guns were, and therefore were particularly apprehensive of danger from our two telescopes that stood elevated above the rest. The quadrants did not appear to be dangerous instruments, but both from their construction and use were a perfect mystery, about which they made endless enquiries, and would have idolized if one might judge from their extravagant exclamations and gestures. A great part of the forenoon was spent in satisfying the curiosities of these untutored sons of men, and in endeavoring to inform them of our knowledge, and judge of the capability of theirs. But after all the only conclusion they made was that as we had so much to do with the sun and the rest of the planets whose motions we were constantly watching by day and night, and which we had informed them we were guided by on the ocean, we must either have come from thence, or be some other way particularly connected with those objects, and to strengthen

strengthen this inference they observed that the colour of our skins partook of the red from the sun, and the white from the moon and stars, besides, they said we dealt much with fire that we could kill others with it, but that it would not hurt us though we were close by it, and that we rendered it in all things intirely subservient to us.

When the usual hour of dining arrived Cook invited Kireeaboo and his attendants on board, and as his table was no otherwise ornamented than with the productions of Owyhee his guests were the better accommodated.

Kireeaboo made his dinner solely with bread-fruit and a drink of water, but his chiefs who were younger, used both pork and fowls—they made no use of knives or forks, and cramed their mouths as full as they possibly could, but the quantity they eat was very moderate, they also drank only water, refusing wine, porter, rum or any other kind of liquor. After dinner they were conducted upon deck, where they were again highly entertained with a new scene, and one much better adapted to their understanding than that they had lately been at on shore. Some of them were employed in measuring the ship's length, and others her breadth, which they did with a line, and then measured it into fathoms as we do, and some of them ventured as far aloft as the main and fore-tops, but took their rout through lubbers hole rather than by the puttock shrouds. None of them would go higher or offer to venture out upon the yards. Others again were in the ship's hold at which they expressed the utmost admiration. Kireeaboo was on the quarter deck with Cook, and had every minute some of the chiefs running to him and relating what they had seen for his information. After this the pennance was manned with the crew in black caps and
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white shirts, and rowed uniformly to the Discovery, the French horn playing. The evening was spent on board with Capt. Clerke. Kireeaboo was so much pleased with the attention that had been shewn him and his chiefs that he desired Cook and Clerke would spend the next day with him and his chiefs on shore, desiring also that they would bring their chiefs with them, which was readily agreed to, and the next morning both Captains and all the officers that could attend dressed in their uniforms, and went to Kiverua where Kireeaboo generally resided. They all dined together in Kireeaboo's house: The dinner consisted of a hog and potatoes baked after their manner spread on green plantain-leaves, round which they all seated themselves cross-legged, there was no ceremony, except that of washing the mouth and hands both before and after dinner with clean water, and the only utensils at the feast were pieces of bamboo, which were used as knives; the natives drank water, and our officers to conform as near as possible to the contour of the entertainment drank coconut-milk. After dinner they went out to take the air under an adjacent shade, where they were entertained with a dance by the women while they were voluptuously stretched along the grass or reclined against the trees. One of the gentlemen from the discovery brought his violin with him, and one from the Resolution a german-flute, and as the company seemed to want a variety, they played upon each in turn. The violin produced the most immoderate laughter among the natives, who seemed to relish it as many do the bagpipes, or much more indifferently, but when we accompanied it by a voluntary dance or cotillion they had a different opinion, the flute they much admired and examined very curiously. The drum and fife (though not present) is the music they most delight in. When the sun was upon the decline Kireeaboo and his suit crossed the bay to Kirakakooa in order to compleat the

the entertainment of his guests by an exhibition of the gymnastic kind at which a large concourse of people of all denominations were present. The disposition of the assembly was an extensive circle in the midst of which was performed, wrestling, boxing and other athletic exercises which I need not further describe than referring my readers to the accounts of those games at Tongotaboo one of the friendly islands, with which they entirely correspond except in one particular, which was a circumstance we had never before met with, this was a sort of standard or insignia which was brought on and introduced into the circle by one of those who had last excelled in those exercises, and when the sports were over it was taken by the victor or victors, and preserved by them as a testimony of their prowess untill they were excelled in some subsequent encounter. The loss of this badge of honor never occasioned any uneasiness or repining, and the investment was decisive as the action which won it: it was the shout of consenting hundreds that closed every feat which declared to whom it was due.

This standard seemed to have a resemblance of the ancient Roman one: The staff was about 13 feet long, on the top there was a truck with some holes in it, through which a line was rove, and to the ends of the line hung a short broad pendant, underneath this about two feet from the truck was suspended by another cord a transverse stick about 4 feet long, to which a large man of war bird was fixed with the tips of the wings spread to each end of the stick, and the whole was ornamented with little tufts of variagated feathers.

This ceremony was very well conducted, but fell short in several respects to those of the same kind at Tongotaboo. At sun-down the sports ended, and after the victors had gone off in triumph with the insignia of victory the assembly dissolved, Kirceaboo went over

ver unattended and without ceremony to Kiverua, and our officers to their several ships.

The next evening Cook invited Kireeaboo and his people to another entertainment, which they afterwards justly called the fiery one. This was the exhibition of some of the fire-works we had brought from Woolwich. The fame of this intended entertainment and the manifest preparations that had been making on the beach at Kireekakooa by our gunner and yoemen extended the report far and near, by which means there was an immense number of spectators. As soon as it was well dark Cook landed at the spot where the preparations were, attended by Kireeaboo, and a great number of men and women in their canoes. The natives had been some of them all day waiting, and their expectations were wound up to the last extremity, some of them had begun to jeer us, and express a great contempt of our heiva, as they called it. Cook expected some laughable circumstances, and was willing to improve it, he therefore took the necessary precautions, and when every thing was ready, and the people as silent as the night he ordered a sky-racket off.

I do think this part of the scene undecribeable.—Cook and the officers near him certainly could not do it they were so entirely overcome with laughter: They could hardly hold the old feeble Kireeaboo and some elderly ladies of quality that sat among them, and before they had any ways recovered themselves from this paroxysm nearly the whole host that a moment before surrounded them had fled, some towards the town, some to the hills, and some into the water, many they did not know where, and many had been trampled under foot and remained motionless there. It however happened luckily that the object which at first caused their fear did not long continue, and as that expired the

the terrors of those who fled as well as the few who remained behind subsided, and Kireeaboo rose and called himself to the hindmost of the people to return, and sent after the rest: This had such an effect that many did return, and wait the remaining part of the evening, but there were many who were frightened past recovery, and did not appear any more that night. However when we came to proceed and fire another racket though those that had returned saw their king and the rest of the company safe, and themselves unhurt yet they could not resist the former impulse, and again took to their heels, and though they soon returned they continued to do so occasionally through the whole ceremony, except at the exhibition of the water-rackets, which seemed to reconcile them to the opinion of the entertainment being calculated to please and not to hurt them, and when all was over they parted with us highly pleased, shouting our greatness and goodness.

On the 26th of January I sent a billet on board to Cook, desiring his permission to make an excursion into the interior parts of the country, proposing if practicable to reach the famous peak that terminated the height of the island. My proposal was not only granted, but promoted by Cook, who very much wanted some informations respecting that part of the island, particularly the peak, the tip of which is generally covered with snow, and had excited great curiosity. He desired the gunner of the Resolution, the botanist sent out by Mr. Banks and Mr. Simeon Woodruff to be of the party. He also procured us some attendants among the natives to assist us in carrying our baggage and directing us through the woods. It required some prudence to make a good equipment for this tour, for though we had the full heat of a tropical sun near the margin of the island we knew we should experience a different temperament in the air the higher we advanced toward

wards the peak, and that the transition would be sudden if not extreme, we therefore took each of us a woollen blanket, and in general made some alteration in our dress, and we each took a bottle of brandy. Among the natives who were to attend us was a young chief whose name was O'Crany and two youths from among the commonalty. Our course lay eastward and northward from the town, and about two o'clock in the afternoon we set out, when we had got without the town we met an old acquaintance of mine (who ought indeed to have been introduced before.) He was a middle aged man, and belonged to the order of their Mida or priesthood, his name was Kunneava. We saluted each other, and the old man asked with much impatient curiosity where we were going, when we had informed him he disapproved of our intention, told us that we could not go as far as we proposed, and would have persuaded us to return; but finding we were determined in our resolves, he turned and accompanied us; about two miles without the town the land was level, and continued of one plain of little enclosures separated from each other by low broad walls: Whether this circumstance denoted separate property, or was done solely to dispense with the lava that overspread the face of the country, and of which the walls are composed, I cannot say, but probably it denotes a distinct possession. Some of these fields were planted, and others by their appearance were left fallow: In some we saw the natives collecting the coarse grass that had grown upon it during the time it had lain unimproved, and burning it in detached heaps. Their sweet potatoes are mostly raised here, and indeed are the principle object of their agriculture, but it requires an infinite deal of toil on account of the quantity of lava that remains on the land notwithstanding what is used about the walls to come at the soil, and besides they have no implements of husbandry

husbandry that we could make use of had the ground been free from the lava. If any thing can recompence their labor it must be an exuberant soil, and a benificent climate. We saw a few patches of sugar cane interspersed in moist places, which were but small: But the cane was the largest and as sweet as any we had ever seen, we also passed several groups of plantain-trees.

These enclosed plantations extended about 3 miles from the town, near the back of which they commenced, and were succeeded by what we called the open plantations. Here the land began to rise with a gentle ascent that continued about one mile when it became abruptly steep. These were the plantations that contained the bread-fruit-trees. (What Ceres are thy wheat-en sheaves, and thy yellow harvests compared with this scene! Have the songs of poets done thee so much honor from a sickly theme, what would they do another deity from beholding this extensive display of spontaneous vegetation. Son of——what are thy fields but the sad testimony of toil, and when thy feeble plants hath passed the thousand dangers that attend its progress to a state of perfection in the field, what is it then, are not the subsequent operations necessary for the use of man still more numerous and complicated. Man eateth it by the sweat of his brow. But behold now these bread-fruit-plains thine eye cannot discern their limits, and the trees are like the cedars of Lebanon in number and in stature—can the groveling swine trample them under his feet, or are they destroyed by a gust of rain. Here is neither toil or care, man stretcheth forth his hand and eateth without parsimony or anticipated want.)

After leaving the bread-fruit-forests we continued up the ascent to the distance of a mile and an half further

ther, and found the land thick covered with wild fern, among which our botanist found a new species. It was now near sun-down, and being upon the skirts of those woods that so remarkably surrounded this island at a uniform distance of 4 and 5 miles from the shore, we concluded to halt, especially as there was a hut hard by that would afford us a better retreat during night than what we might expect if we proceeded. When we reached the hut we found it inhabited by an elderly man, his wife and daughter the emblem of innocent uninstructed beauty. They were somewhat discomposed at our appearance and equipment, and would have left their house through fear had not the Indians who accompanied us persuaded them otherwise, and at last reconciled them to us. We sat down together before the door, and from the height of the situation we had a complete retrospective view of our rout, of the town, of part of the bay and one of our ships, besides an extensive prospect on the ocean, and a distant view of three of the neighbouring islands.

It was exquisitely entertaining. Nature had bestowed her graces with her usual negligent sublimity. The town of Kireekakooa and our ship in the bay created the contrast of art as well as the cultivated ground below, and as every object was partly a novelty it transported as well as convinced.

As we had proposed remaining at this hut the night, and being willing to preserve what provisions we had ready dressed, we purchased a little pig and had him dressed by our host who finding his account in his visitants bestowed himself and soon had it ready. After supper we had some of our brandy diluted with the mountain water, and we had so long been confined to the poor brackish water at the bay below that it was a kind of nectar to us. As soon as the sun set we found a considerable difference in the
state

state of the air. At night a heavy dew fell and we felt it very chilly and had recourse to our blankets notwithstanding we were in the hut. The next morning when we came to enter the woods we found there had been a heavy rain though none of it had approached us notwithstanding we were within 200 yards of the skirts of the forest. And it seemed to be a matter of fact both from the informations of the natives and our own observations that neither the rains or the dews descended lower than where the woods terminated, unless at the equinoxes or some periodical conjuncture, by which means the space between the woods and the shores are rendered warm and fit for the purposes of culture, and the sublimated vegetation of tropical productions. We traversed these woods by a compass keeping a direct course for the peak, and was so happy the first day as to find a foot-path that trended nearly our due course by which means we traveled by estimation about 15 miles, and though it was no extraordinary march had circumstances been different, yet as we found them we thought it a very great one, for it was not only excessive miry and rough but the way was mostly an ascent, and we had been unused to walking, and especially to carrying such loads as we had. Our Indian companions were much more fatigued than we were, though they had nothing to carry, and what displeased us very much would not carry any thing. The occasional delays of our botanical researches delayed us something. The sun had not set when we halted yet meeting with a situation that pleased us, and not being limited as to time we spent the remaining part of the day as humour dictated, some botanizing and those who had fowling pieces with them in shooting, for my part I could not but think the present appearance of our encampment claimed a part of our attention, and therefore set about some alterations and amendments. It was the trunk of a tree that had fell by the side of the path and lay with one end transversely over another tree that had fallen before in an opposite

posite direction, and as it measured 22 feet in circumference and lay 4 feet from the ground, it afforded very good shelter except at the sides which defect I supplied by large pieces of bark and a good quantity of boughs which rendered it very commodious, and we slept the night under it much better than we had done the preceeding, notwithstanding there was a heavy dew and the air cold, the next morning we set out in good spirits hoping that day to reach the snowy peak, but we had not gone a mile forward before the path that had hitherto so much facilitated our progress hitherto began not only to take a direction southward of west but had been so little frequented as to be almost effaced. In this situation we consulted our indian convoy, but to no purpose. We then advised among ourselves and at length concluded to proceed by the nearest rout without any beaten track, and went in this manner about 4 miles further finding the way even more steep & rough than we had yet experienced, but above all impeded by such impenetrable thickets as would render it impossible for us to proceed any further. We therefore abandoned our design and returning in our own track reached the retreat we had improved the last night, having been the whole day in walking only about 10 miles, and had been very assiduous too. We found the country here as well as at the sea shore universally overspread with lava, and also saw several subteranean excavations that had every appearance of past eruption and fire. Our Botanist to day met with great success, and we had also shot a number of fine birds of the liveliest and most variagated plumage that any of us had ever met with, but we heard no melody among them. Except these we saw no other kind of birds except the Screech-Owl, neither did we see any kind of quadrupede, but we caught several curious insects. The woods here are very thick and luxuriant, the largest trees are nearly thirty feet in the girth, and these with the shruberry underneath and the whole intersected with vines renders it very umbrageous.

The next day about two in the afternoon we cleared the woods by our old rout, and by six o'clock reached the tents, having penetrated about 24 miles and we supposed within 11 of the peak. Our Indians were extremely fatigued though they had no baggage, and we were well convinced that though like the Stag and the Lion they appear fit for expedition and toil, yet like those animals they are fit for neither, while the humbly Mule will persevere in both.

According to an attitude of the quadrant, the Peak of Owyhee is 35 miles distant from the surface of the water, and its perpendicular elevation nearly 2 miles. The Island is exactly 90 leagues in circumference, is very nearly of a circular form, and rises on all sides in a moderate and pretty uniform ascent from the water to the Peak, which is sharp and capped as I have before observed with snow, which seems to be a new circumstance, and among us not altogether accounted for. As a truth, and a Phenomenon in natural philosophy I leave it to the world. Owyhee has every appearance in nature to suppose it once to have been a vulcano. Its height, magnitude, shape and perhaps its situation indicate not only that, but that its original formation was effected by such a cause. The eastern side of the island is one continued bed of lava from the summit to the sea, and under the sea in 50 fathom water some distance from the shore; and this side of the Island utterly barren and devoid of even a single shrub. But there is no tradition among the inhabitants of any such circumstance.

On the 1st of February one William Watman one of our quarter gunners died. He was an elderly man and having been with Cook in the ship Endeavour on a former voyage was much lamented by him—he died with a flow-fever that had partly been hastened if not brought on by intemperance. This was the second person that had died in the Resolution

Resolution. The next day he was carried on shore to be interred, and it seems it was his own request when he found he should not recover, to be interred in the MORAI which Cook promised him should be done. Our old friend Kikinny the priest that anointed Cook, as soon as he heard of Watman's death anticipated Cook's request by making him an offer of a place in the MORAI, and had therefore waited on shore to attend Watman's body to the grave. When the Pennace landed with Watman's body we expected the curiosity of the natives would have been excited to come in crowds to see it and to observe our conduct upon the occasion—but it was quite otherwise, the people all shut themselves up in their houses, and nobody was seen but two or three men who attended Kikinny.

As the circumstance of this man's death was an event that would be much noticed by the natives as well as the manner in which we should dispose of the corps, it was determined to render the whole matter as magnificent and respectable as the situation of the affair would permit, the body was therefore inclosed in a coffin covered with colors and borne by the bargemen, who walked in the centre. Cook and his officers with some of the people followed two and two according to their rank. In the front at an advanced distance preceeding a guard of marines marching to the tune of a fife that played the funeral march, and with their arms reverted, when we had ascended the MORAI and reached the grave the guard opened their ranks and performed the usual evolutions on those occasions; Cook and his officers read prayers, and Kikinny and his squat down upon their hams before them paying great attention, and were ostensibly much affected. When we began to cover the remains, Kikinny seized a little pig he had under his arm by his hinder legs, and bearing its head against the stones hove into the grave, and would have done the same with one or two more hogs they had with them had not Cook interposed. The ceremony

mony over and the guard marched off, Cook erected a post with an inscription suitable to the occasion. This grave was ever after visited by the natives, who strewed it over with viands and animal flesh. They seemed to pay a greater attention to this mans grave than to those of their own people. I observed one night a light upon the MORAI after this affair, and as it was an unusual circumstance, I went up upon the MORAI to see if I could know the reason of it; when I had ascended I observed 12 or 13 men sitting in a circle round a fire. I advanced to them and uncovered my head, not choosing to sit down among them or interrupt their business, nor indeed to stay if I found my company was intrusive. The company all looked at me and then spoke to each other: I could understand some of them: they told some old grey-headed Indians that I was the Kakakoa lahi, or chief warrior at the tents, and that I was well known in the town, & that I was a good man: that Kunneava was my friend, and that my name was Ourero (a name given me by the Indians) and that I had saved an old woman from being drowned in the sea by exposing my own life, all which was true. Upon this representation and more that I did but imperfectly comprehend, I was called by one of the old Indians to come and sit down by him, which I complied with. I sat half an hour there, during which time they killed a pig in the manner Kikinny had done his, opened it while warm and threw the entrails into the fire and left them to consume: the carcase of the pig was thrown upon Watman's grave. When I went away I had several presents of fruit made me, and the next day in consequence of my last nocturnal visit, had several fowls, a pig and other things sent me by the same old men. It seems the sole purpose of this assembly was to sacrifice (if I may so call it) to the manes of Watman, and I related it to shew that their charity to the dead is consistent with the real idea of this virtue, and breaths the purest spirit of philanthropy. It is an example that will put seven eights of Christendom to the blush.

Those

Those readers who have seen the publication of Cook's former voyages will meet with but little that is new in many parts of my history respecting this people, there is so general a conformity in the objects of it to those at Otaheite and the tropical islands throughout. An instance of it is the *Morai* at this place, the general structure and the ultimate design of it is the same as at Otaheite. It is a square pile of stones nearly 90 feet long on each side, and is from 7 to 15 feet high according to the elevation of the ground on which it stands: It is composed of different kinds of stone, those that compose the sides are in general large, and many of them square, but do not appear to have been made so by art. The intermediate space seems to have been filled up after the structure of the sides with round stones and some pieces of lava, the surface is even and level all over. On the sides of the wall there is a low palled fence composed of small round sticks rudely put together though at infinite deal of trouble as it was effected without the assistance of any mechanical instruments, but those which we found them possessed of at our first arrival, the best of which was a stone hatchet. On the tops of the pales are fortuitously placed human skulls, and other bones of the human body, which belonged either to their own criminals, who had been there sacrificed to the god of war (called *Ehatua*) or to those who had suffered the same fate by being made prisoners of war, or to both, and they are considered as trophies in either case. The bodies or rather the flesh of those victims are eat, and the entrails burnt as oblations. The *Morai* is also made a place of interment, but respects only the chiefs, the people inter their dead near their houses, where they erect some ill-formed image over or near the grave, which is also the case with the chiefs that are interred in the *Morai* with this difference only, that their images are larger and better made.

Both

Both the chiefs and commonalty keep up a succession of food near their graves. The particular manner in which they last dispose of the remains of their dead we were never able to learn. There were two deaths at Kireekakooa while we were there the first time, but the interments that succeeded were in the night; whether they did this merely to screen the ceremony of their last obsequies from us, or whether it was really the custom we could not tell. Here are however some ceremonies previous to the interment that are curious though I cannot say common since we never knew but one instance of it, and that respected a chief. The circumstance alluded to is this: As soon as the person was dead, and while the body remained flexible it was first placed and supported in a sitting posture, then the legs were pressed close to the hams, the body and head bent forward until the chin rested upon the knees; and the arms pressed close to the sides, and bending from the elbows in conformity to the direction of the thighs the hands met at the fore part of each knee under the chin; and in this posture the whole was confined by bandages of cloath, and these were multiplied until the form of the corpse was lost, and could not be known from a bundle of cloath of the same magnitude without any thing contained within it. I think the attitude of this corpse resembles that of some of the postures of the human foetus, and that they mean to have the body left in its last state in the form most peculiar to it in its primogenial state of existence—and as it is difficult to conceive how they should become possessed of so curious a piece of knowledge as respects the operations in the recesses of the womb of themselves, or that this information should if possible originate from chance: It may be supposed to be a traditionary custom, and the knowledge derived from a source were by the assistance of art and the improvement of the mind: Such a circumstance

cumstance can only be supposed with propriety to have originated, and that may be from either of the continents remotely or immediately, but it would be a perplex pursuit to enquire from which, or at what period and by what means.

The Town of Kireekakooa is about a mile and an half in length, but narrow and of an unequal breadth, and as I have before observed contains about 1100 houses, some reckon 1300 including some detached buildings. It is situate along the shore within a few rods of the water, and is in general very compact, and as the houses in those places stand so as to create a breadth there are a number of little streets that intersect each other very happily though they do not seem to have been the effects of much design, and a very agreeable and uncommon circumstance to be found among these rude sons of nature, was, that these little avenues were generally paved. The houses here differ altogether from those to the southward in their form, though not much in other respects: They are exactly like a tent, the frame is light and for the most part lashed together, except now and then where two large posts met, and there was a kind of a mortice, both the sides and the ends are thatched with coarse grass, and sometimes palm-tree-leaves. They have but one passage which is used both as a door and window: The inside of the house is without partitions above or below, the ground within being hard and dry is covered with thick coarse grass, dried plantain and palm-tree-leaves, over which they spread large well-wrought mats, which makes the house cleanly, and gives it an air of elegance and comfort, and as they have no chairs, tables, beds and such kind of furniture there is room enough. They are of different magnitudes, but in general they are between 30 and 40 feet square: There are cocoanut and other trees interspersed

interspersed artificially among the houses all over the town, and in about the middle of it there is a level course for running and other exercises, which is very beautifully skirted with trees from end to end, and is kept very clean. There are also in different places square elevated yards for bleaching and otherwise manufacturing their cloth. The Morai stands in the northwest part of the town opposite that part of the bay where our ships lay. The Town of Kiverua which lies on the opposite side of the bay half a mile distant is about half as large as Kireekakooa. Both the towns contain about 15000 inhabitants, and we were told they were the largest towns on the island. Owyhee is divided into districts or circles, each of which is presided over by a chief or chiefs, who are subordinate to one, which was Kireeaboo, who holding no particular or local possession lived sometimes in one circle, and sometimes in another in a kind of rotation, or as humor dictated or exigencies required. If I have the number right the whole island is contained in 12 circles, and according to their accounts and our own estimation contains almost or quite 100,000 inhabitants. It was difficult for us from a short and imperfect acquaintance with these people, to gain much knowledge of the nature of their government, but the general tenour of it like their other customs, their manners, language, dress, persons and dispositions so nearly approximate to those of the southern tropical islanders, that it certainly does not differ much from theirs, though I think their laws much better administered than at the society islands, especially at Otaheite: there are three orders by which the superior are distinguished from the inferior people, they are called in their language the Orono, the Kakakoa and the Mida, these it seems compose the legislative and executive parts of their police. The Mida are their priests and the Kakakoa are their military men. The Orono is a branch I cannot well define, unless I call it the civil part of the corporation. They are all chieftains,

chieftains, and the Orono go to war as well as the Kakakoa, but the Mida do not act in the field, they stir the people up by oratorical incitements. It was said by some of us that the Orono implied royalty, and that those who had that title were the immediate descendants of the supreme chief. I do not mean by the Kakakoa being a select body of warriors, that they are the only men with the Orono who go to war. The body of the people fight as well as the Kakakoa, but the chiefs are always foremost, and share equally all the honors of victory, and the disgrace of a defeat: this renders them respectable and dear to the people, and makes them proud and valourous themselves—nothing is more disgraceful than for these men or even the commonalty to receive a wound in the back, the stigma endures as indelible as the mark, and as they go naked it is constantly exposed.

Whether the investiture of authority and power are nominal or hereditary is not certain, though I incline to think the latter, which certainly is the best in their system, for two reasons: those who are in power are in no danger of corruption, and the tenures of the chiefs are revocable. This was evident to us from the instance of Kireeaboo's eldest son, who, though heir apparent to his father, was deprived for misdemeanours of his title and authority; he was indeed afterwards forgiven on account of his sincere repentance, and a great many virtues he possessed, and restored to his former privileges. This son was one of the stoutest and most intrepid men I saw among them, was of a complexion so much darker than general that it rendered him singular in that respect, and he always went dressed in black cloth which is an emblem of war among them, which his soul seemed to delight in. He had gone not long before our arrival over to Mauwee, where the greatness of his character and the importance of his design soon put him at the head of the whole force of that island,
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and his activity and enterprizing disposition did not suffer him to stop short of an attack in the very heart of Owyhee, where he fought his father in seven pitched battles before he was entirely subdued, and it was principally owing to this untutored hero that our own quarrels with the Owyheesans subsequent to the death of Cook were so obstinately maintained and protracted by them.

This loose description of the outlines of their government is all we were able to obtain, though no doubt it comprehends a system if thoroughly known that would be much more to their honor in our esteem. It was very evident that their government possessed that energy which is ever the result of æconomical jurisprudence, and the perfection of government; a proof of it is the cool deliberate deprivation of life when required by their laws, and if this proves the dignity of their authority; the manner in which they execute the decree speaks equally loud in favour of their policy, the chiefs condemn and they make the body of the people execute. The criminal in this case is bound to a stake. The chiefs cast the first stone, and then the spectators at large until the malefactor expires, and there is a particular spot of ground where his body is afterwards disposed of; but I believe this last circumstance respects the chiefs only. A condemned malefactor of an inferior class, we generally understood was preserved as a sacrifice to the god of war, provided they were not then possessed of any prisoners of war. In matters not capital the offender seems to be disregarded as an object not meritorious of public notice, and is generally well threshed or kicked by some of the chiefs, or by all of them whenever they know his demerits and happen to meet him. We could not learn that they had any other method of punishing capital or inferior crimes.

They have marriages among them, but whether they are civil or religious appointments we cannot tell, but the custom

custom does not seem to be respectable, at least among the chiefs, and we were told that a man could discard his wife at pleasure, and keep all her effects, though I believe this very seldom happens. It is however very manifest among the chiefs, that not only marriage, but a commerce with the women in any other respect is in very indifferent estimation, and it is a disagreeable circumstance to the historian that truth obliges him to inform the world of a custom among them contrary to nature, and odious to a delicate mind, yet as such a remarkable incident in the history of a new discovered, a remote and a numerous people, will tend to illucidate the enquiries of the ingenious in such subjects as may transpire from the various accounts of men and manners here or elsewhere given, it would be to omit the most material and useful part of historical narration to omit it; the custom alluded to is that of sodomy, which is very prevalent if not universal among the chiefs, and we believe peculiar to them, as we never saw any appearance of it among the commonalty. As this was the first instance we had ever seen of it in our travels, we were cautious how we credited the first indications of it, and waited until opportunity gave full proof of the circumstance. The cohabitation is between the chiefs and the most beautiful males they can procure about 17 years old, these they call Kikuana, which in their language signifies a relation. These youths follow them wherever they go, and are as narrowly looked after as the women in those countries where jealousy is so predominant a passion; they are extremely fond of them, and by a shocking inversion of the laws of nature, they bestow all those affections upon them that were intended for the other sex. We did not fully discover this circumstance until near our departure, and indeed lamented we ever had, for though we had no right to attack or ever to disapprove of customs in general that differed from our own, yet this one so apparently infringed and insulted the first and strongest dictate of nature,

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and we had from education and a diffusive observation of the world, so strong a prejudice against it, that the first instance we saw of it we condemned a man fully reprobated. Our officers indeed did not insult the chiefs by any means, but our soldiers and tars to vindicate their own wonderful modesty, and at the same time oblige the insulted women, and recommend themselves to their favors became severe arbitrators, and the most valourous defenders and supporters of their own tenets.

I have before observed that there is a remarkable conformity in most of the customs and appearances among these islanders and those to the southward. I shall therefore generally confine my observations to those particulars only where there is any remarkable difference. This is in some measure the case with their dress. The people here have indeed the same species of cloath they have to the southward, and it is somewhat manufactured like it, but it is much more variegated in the conclusive bestowment made upon it; they have a great variety of colours here, and though rudely compounded they look very well at a little distance. These colours they use profusely upon their cloath in a variegated and very fanciful drapery. They wear it in the same manner they do at the southward. But exclusive of this kind of dress they have large cloaks, and caps made of feathers, which are very gay; the plumage of which they are composed is as lively and as variegated as can well be imagined, and is procured from the numerous birds that inhabit the mountains, which they catch with a glutinous matter that resembles our birdlime, but is much better. The cloaks are made nearly square, and are worn over the shoulders with the two upper corners tied under the chin. The form of the cap is a real curiosity being the exact model of the ancient helmet. Many of them have their hair which is coarse and strong cut into the same form.

Both

Both the vegetable and animal productions of Owyhee are like those of the southern islands. The animals are the same not only in their kind, but have that approximation which indicates even the same breed, and what is equally remarkable is that these islands as well as every other of the tropical islands in the south sea have no other animals, and hogs, dogs and rats include the whole of their number, and none of those islands are found without those animals that are inhabited, and those which are uninhabited have none of them except rats. Even New-Zealand hath dogs, and they are of the same kind. It is remarkable too that none of those dogs ever bark, and are equally in 20 deg. north, and 40 deg. south the same sluggish, short-legged, little-eared creatures. The bread-fruit here and every where else where it is known is the same, but the yams at Sandwich-Islands are infinitely superior to those of the southern islands: They are chiefly the produce of the Island of Nehow, which is the westernmost of Sandwich-Islands. The potatoes we found here are peculiar to these islands: They are large and sweet, but watery; the eddy-root, or what is known here and at Otaheite by the name of Terra is also much superior to that among the southern islands. Cocoanuts are not so plenty here as at the southward. Another matter peculiar to these islands is salt, but as they have no advantages from nature that would lead to a discovery of the art of making salt, or facilitate the operation afterwards more than they have at the other islands, it is a matter of some curiosity how they became acquainted with it. They make it of sea water, which they leave in the holes of the rocks to evaporate. We procured a quantity of this salt more than sufficient for our use the succeeding part of the voyage.

On the 3d of February our launch was sent on shore to bring off the Resolution's rudder, which had been sent on shore to have the pintles repaired, and the crew not being able

able of themselves to get it off, the masters mate invited a parcel of the natives that were standing round the encampment to assist them, to which they very readily affected a compliance, and as many as 50 or 60 joined our people, and got hold of a rope that was hitched to the head of the rudder, and pretended to pull and labor very hard, though at the same time they were in fact doing all they could to retard the business, to ridicule and make their pastime of the people. This exasperated the mate, and he struck two or three of them, which being observed by a chief that was present he interposed: The mate haughtily told the chief to order his people to assist him, and the chief as well as the people having no intention, but of shewing their disregard and scorn, which had long been growing towards us laughed at him, hooted him, and hove stones at him and the crew, who taking up some trunnels that were laying by fell upon the Indians, beat many of them much and drove the rest several rods back, but the croud collecting at a little distance, formed and began to use abusive language, challenge our people and throw stones, some of which came into our encampment.

Though I plainly foresaw these things, and was conscious that they originated chiefly from our imprudence as well as the propensity among the natives to envy, and if they dared to insult our superior merit, yet as an officer and a man who had every consequence to abide in common with my fellow adventurers I could not justify a passive conduct, and therefore acquainted the commanding officer at the tents of the disturbance, requesting that I might put the guard under arms, and at least make a shew of resentment, to which he acquiesced and came out of his tent to appease the fray in person, and it was a pity that so much softness, hu-

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manity and goodness should have been so roughly dealt with as he was, for they pelted him and the file of men with him with stones back to the encampment. This, however, did not provoke him to fire among them, and after laughingly saying, they were a set of sad rogues and were spoiled he retired again to his observatory. At sun-down the natives retired, and the crew got the rudder off with the assistance of the guard very easily.

Instances of this kind though of less apparent importance had happened several times before this on shore, but on board hardly a day passed after the first week that did not produce some petty disturbance in one or both of the ships, and they chiefly proceeded from thefts perpetrated by the natives in a manner little short of robbery; Cook and Kireeaboo were fully employed in adjusting and compromising these differences, and as there was really a reciprocal disinterested regard between him and this good old man it tended much to facilitate these amicable negotiations—but in the midst of these measures Cook was insensible of the daily decline of his greatness and importance in the estimation of the natives, nay, so confident was he, and so secure in the opposite opinion that on the 4th of February he came to Kireekakooa with his boats to purchase and carry off the fence round the Morai, which he wanted to wood the ships with. When he landed he sent for the Priest Kikinny and some other chiefs, and offered them two iron hatchets for the fence. The chiefs were astonished not only at the inadequate price, but at the proposal and refused him.

Cook was as much chagrined as they were surprized, and not meeting with the easy acquiescence he expected to his requisitions gave immediate orders to his people to ascend the Morai, break down the fence and

and load the boats with it, leading the way himself to enforce his orders. The poor dismayed chiefs dreading his displeasure, which they saw approaching followed him upon the Morai to behold the fence that enclosed the mansions of their noble ancestors, and the images of their gods torn to pieces by a handful of rude strangers without the power, or at least without the resolution of opposing their sacrilegious depredations. When Cook had ascended the Morai he once more offered the hatchets to the chiefs. It was a very unequal price if the honest chiefs would have accepted of the bribe, and Cook offered it only to evade the imputation of taking their property without payment. The chiefs again refused it. Cook then added another hatchet and kindling into resentment told them to take it or nothing—Kikinny, to whom the offer was made turned pale, and trembled as he stood, but still refused. Cook thrust them into his garment that was folded round him, and left him immediately to hasten the execution of his orders. As for Kikinny he turned to some of his menials and made them take the hatchets out of his garment, not touching them himself.

By this time a considerable concourse of the natives had assembled under the walls of the Morai, where we were heaving the wood down, and were very outrageous, and even hove the wood and images back as we threw them down, and I cannot think what prevented from proceeding to greater lengths, however it so happened that we got the whole into the boats, and safely on board.

There was another accident also that happened about this time on board the Discovery that was conducted with equal imprudence by Capt. Clerke: An Indian chief who had from our first arrival been an intimate and a very useful friend of his, finding the ships were
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preparing

preparing to sail had come on board attended by two or three canoes to make him a visit. Clerke knew the value of the man, and had received the strongest proofs not only of his honesty but of his honor and uncommon attachment to his person, and the respect due to him and his people; for this same chief had with his own hands killed one of his men in presence of the ship for striking one of Clerke's boys: And he was equally rigid in his demands upon Clerke when any less abuse happened to be given by those of the chiefs. Clerke as usual invited the chief below to dinner, and as the ship's company were also below at their dinners, and no canoes along side but this chief's, which they never gave themselves any concern about, the deck was without a watch; during this recess from duty the carpenter's mate who had been the forepart of the day at work under the bows came upon deck, and being anxious to finish his work before dark took the jolly boat forward, and went to work before the hands were called.

When the people were turned up the jolly boat was missing, and nobody thinking where she might be, neglected to look further after her than along side, and finding she was not there, the subordinate officers were made acquainted with it, and soon after Clerke who came upon deck, and finding the boat gone gave immediate orders to have the canoes along side seized, and the natives in them brought on board, and was going to punish them. The chief in the mean time knew nothing of the matter, but hearing a noise upon deck, and the voices of his own men, came up and enquired into the matter. Clerke in a base supercilious manner answered him that his people had stolen his boat, and that he would punish them for it. The chief was now highly incensed, ordered his people to come

come to him, and simply asked them if they knew any thing of our boat, though the manner in which he asked was very striking. The people said they did not. This perfectly satisfied the chief, and turning to Clerke he pointed to his own breast, and desired Clerke to kill him if he would think him so base after all the testimonies of honor and friendship he had made him. This, however, was answered only by a strut across the deck, and a couplet of genteel curses and imprecations, and while the noble chief was standing confounded and dismayed at his situation, behold the jolly boat was found safe under the bows. We shall soon see the consequence of such conduct.

On the evening of the 5th we struck our tents, and every thing was taken on board, and it was very manifestly much to the satisfaction of the natives. A little after dark an old house that stood on a corner of the Morai took fire and burnt down; this we supposed was occasioned by our peoples carelessly leaving their fire near it, but it was not the case, the natives burnt it themselves, to shew us the resentment they entertained towards us, on account of our using it without their consent, and indeed manifestly against it. We had made a sail loft of one part of it, and an hospital for our sick of the other, though it evidently was esteemed by the natives as holy as the rest of the Morai, and ought to have been considered so by us.

We had now been 19 days in the bay Kireekakooa, in the Island of Owyhee, we had repaired our ships, had regaled and refreshed our people, and had lain in a supply of pork that would probably support us 6 months; the only article we wanted in particular was water, which was here very brackish and bad, In order therefore to procure a supply of this necessary article, we determined to visit the island of Mauwee, where we were informed by the natives we

we might get plenty of it, and that there was a good harbour.

On the 6th of February we unmoored and came to sail standing along the south side of Owyhee, intending to visit Mauwee and water our ships.

On the 7th we had a hard gale of wind, and being close in with the southern and western shore of Owyhee, which being high land occasioned the wind that came part y off the land to come in irregular and most terrible gusts, such as we had never seen.

On the 8th the gale became not only more violent but more irregular and embarrassing, and before night was improved into a more hurricane; we wrenched the head of our foremast, and sprung it about 9 feet below the hounds, and also made a great deal of water. During this severe night the Discovery had lost us.

On the 9th the violence of the gale or rather the tornado ceased, but the excessive mutability of the wind, and the irregular sea, was such as demanded our best skill and unremitting attention to keep the ship under any kind of command.

On the 10th the weather became tolerably settled, and hauling off the land we saw the Discovery in the S. E. quarter, and before night spoke her all well. We informed her of our situation, and that in consequence of the misfortune, it was determined to return again to our old harbour at Kireekakooa.

On the 11th of February we again entered Kireekakooa bay, and moored both ships in their old births.

On the 12th we got the foremast out and sent it on shore with the carpenters, we also sent our two observatories on shore, and a markee for a guard of marines.

Our

Our return to this bay was as disagreeable to us as it was to the inhabitants, for we were reciprocally tired of each other. They had been oppressed and were weary of our prostituted alliance, and we were agrieved by the consideration of wanting the provisions and refreshments of the country, which we had every reason to suppose from their behavior antecedent to our departure would now be withheld from us, or brought in such small quantities as to be worse than none. What we anticipated was true. When we entered the bay where before we had the shouts of thousands to welcome our arrival, we had the mortification not to see a single canoe, and hardly any inhabitants in the towns. Cook was chagrined and his people were soured. Towards night however the canoes came in, but the provisions both in quantity and quality plainly informed us that times were altered, and what was very remarkable was the exorbitant price they asked; and the particular fancy they all at once took to iron daggers or dirks, which was the only article that was any ways current, with the chiefs at least. It was also equally evident from the looks of the natives as well as every other appearance that our former friendship was at an end, and that we had nothing to do but to hasten our departure to some different island where our vices were not known, and where our extrinsic virtues might gain us another short space of being wondered at, and doing as we pleased, or as our tars expressed it of being happy by the month.

Nor was their passive appearance of disgust all we had to fear, nor did it continue long: before dark a canoe with a number of armed chiefs came along side of us without provisions and indeed without any perceptible design, after staying a short time only they went to the Discovery where they went on board a part of them. Here they affected great friendship, and unfortunately overacting the dissimulation Clerke was jealous & ordered two centinels on the gangways. These men were purposely sent by the chief who

who had formerly been so very intimate with Clerke, and afterwards so ill treated by him with the charge of stealing his jolly boat. They came with a determination of mischief, and effected it. After they were returned to the canoe all but one they got their paddles and every thing ready for a start. Those in the canoes observing the sentry to be watchful took off his attention by some conversation that they knew would be pleasing to him, and by this means favored the designs of the man on board, who watching his opportunity snatched two pair of tongs, and other iron tools that then lay close by the armourers at work at the forge, and mounting the gangway-rail, with one leap threw himself and his goods into the canoe, that was then upon the movement, and taking up his paddle joined the others and standing directly for the shore, they were out of our reach almost instantaneously; even before a musket could be had from the armed chest to fire at them. The sentries had only hangers. This was the boldest exploit that had yet been attempted, and had a bad aspect with it. Clerke immediately sent to the commodore who advised to send a boat on shore to endeavor at least to regain the goods if they could not the men who took them, but the errand was illy executed as contrived, and the master of the Discovery was glad to return with a severe drubbing from the very chief who had been so male treated by Clerke: the crew were also pelted with stones and had all their oars broke, and they had not a single weapon in the boat not even a single cutlass to defend themselves. When Cook heard of this he went armed himself in person to the guard on shore, took a file of marines and went through the whole town demanding restitution, and threatening the delinquents and their abettors with the severest punishments, but not being able to effect any thing, came off just at sun-set highly displeased and not a little concerned at the bad appearance of things. But even this was nothing to what followed.

On

On the 13th at night the Discovery's large cutter which was at her usual moorings at the bower buoy was taken away.

On the 14th the captains met to consult what should be done on this alarming occasion, and the issue of their opinions was that one of the two captains should land with armed boats and a guard of marines at Kiverua, and attempt to persuade Kireeaboo who was then at his house in that town to come on board upon a visit, and that when he was on board he should be kept prisoner until his subjects should release him by a restitution of the cutter, and if it was afterwards thought proper, he or some of the family who might accompany him should be kept as perpetual hostages for the good behavior of the people, during the remaining part of our continuance at Kireekakooa, and this plan was the more approved of by Cook as he had so repeatedly on former occasions to the southward employed it with success.

Clerke was then in a deep decline in his health, and too feeble to undertake the affair though it naturally devolved upon him as a point of duty not well transferable, he therefore begged Cook to oblige him so much as to take that part of the business of the day upon himself in his stead. This Cook agreed to, but previous to his landing made some additional arrangements respecting the possible event of things, though it is certain from the appearance of the subsequent arrangements that he guarded more against the flight of Kireeaboo or those he could wish to see, than from an attack, or even much insult. The disposition of our guards when the movements began were thus: Cook in his pennace with six private marines: a corporal, serjeant and two lieutenants of marines went a head, followed by the launch with other marines and seamen on one quarter, and the small cutter on the other with only the crew on board. This part of the guard rowed for Kireekakooa

Kireekakoa. Our large cutter and two boats from the Discovery had orders to proceed to the mouth of the bay, form at equal distances across, and prevent any communication by water from any other part of the island to the towns within the bay, or from them without. Cook landed at Kiverua about nine o'clock in the morning with the marines in the pennace, and went by a circuitous march to the house of Kireeaboo in order to evade the suspicion of any design. This rout led them through a considerable part of the town which discovered every symptom of mischief, though Cook blinded by some fatal cause could not perceive it, or too self-confident would not regard it.

The town was evacuated by the women and children, who had retired to the circumadjacent hills, and appeared almost destitute of men, but there were at that time 200 chiefs and more than twice that number of other men detached and secreted in different parts of the houses nearest to Kireeaboo exclusive of unknown numbers without the skirts of the town, and those that were seen were dressed many of them in black. When the guard reached Kireeaboo's house, Cook ordered the lieutenant of marines to go in and see if he was at home, and if he was to bring him out; the lieutenant went in and found the old man sitting with two or three old women of distinction, and when he gave Kireeaboo to understand that Cook was without and wanted to see him he discovered the greatest marks of uneasiness, but arose and accompanied the lieutenant out, holding his hand; when he came before Cook he squatted down upon his hams as a mark of humiliation, and Cook took him by the hand from the lieutenant, and conversed with him.

The appearance of our parade both by water and on shore, though conducted with the utmost silence and with as little ostentation as possible, had alarmed the towns

towns on both sides of the bay, but particularly Kive-
 rua, who were in complete order for an onset otherwise
 it would have been a matter of surprize, that though
 Cook did not see 20 men in passing through the town,
 yet before he had conversed 10 minutes with Kiree-
 aboo he was surrounded by three or four hundred peo-
 ple. and above half of them chiefs. Cook grew unea-
 sy when he observed this, and was the more urgent in
 his persuasions with Kireeaboo to go on board, and
 actually persuaded the old man to go at length, and
 led him within a rod or two of the shore, but the just
 fears and conjectures of the chiefs at last interposed.
 They held the old man back, and one of the chiefs
 threatened Cook when he attempted to make them quit
 Kireeaboo. Some of the croud now cried out that Cook
 was going to take their king from them and kill him,
 and there was one in particular that advanced towards
 Cook in an attitude that alarmed one of the guard, who
 presented his bayonet and opposed him: Acquainting
 Cook in the mean time of the danger of his situation,
 and that the Indians in a few minutes would attack him,
 that he had overheard the man whom he had just stopped
 from rushing in upon him say that our boats which were
 out in the harbour had just killed his brother, and he
 would be revenged. Cook attended to what this man
 said, and desired him to shew him the Indian that had
 dared to attempt a combat with him, and as soon as he
 was pointed out Cook fired at him with a blank. The
 Indian perceiving he received no damage from the fire
 rushed from without the croud a second time, and threat-
 ened any one that should oppose him. Cook perceiving
 this fired a ball, which entering the Indian's groin he
 fell and was drawn off by the rest. Cook perceiving
 the people determined to oppose his designs, and that
 he should not succeed without further bloodshed order-
 ed the lieutenant of marines (Mr. Phillips) to withdraw
 his

his men and get them into the boats, which were then laying ready to receive them. This was effected by the serjeant, but the instant they began to retreat Cook was hit with a stone, and perceiving the man who hove, shot him dead: The officer in the boats perceiving the guard retreating, and hearing this third discharge ordered the boats to fire, this occasioned the guard to face about and fire, and then the attack became general, Cook and Mr. Phillips were together a few paces in the rear of the guard, and perceiving a general fire without orders quitted Kireeaboo, and ran to the shore to put a stop to it, but not being able to make themselves heard, and being close pressed upon by the chiefs they joined the guard and fired as they retreated. Cook having at length reached the margin of the water between the fire of the boats waved with his hat to cease firing and come in, and while he was doing this a chief from behind stabbed him with one of our iron daggers just under the shoulder-blade, and passed quite through his body. Cook fell with his face in the water and immediately expired. Mr. Phillips not being able any longer to use his fusée drew his sword and engaging the chief who he saw kill Cook soon dispatched him, his guard in the mean time were all killed but two, and they had plunged into the water and were swimming to the boats, he stood thus for some time the butt of all their force, and being as complete in the use of his sword as he was accomplished: his noble achievements struck the barbarians with awe, but being wounded and growing faint from loss of blood, and excessive action, he plunged into the sea with his sword in his hand and swam to the boats, where however he was scarcely taken on board before somebody saw one of the marines that had swam from the shore laying flat upon the bottom. Phillips hearing this run aft, threw himself in after him and brought him up with him to the surface of the water and both were taken in.

The boats had hitherto kept up a very hot fire, and laying off without the reach of any weapons but stones had received no damage, and being fully at leisure to keep up an unremitted and uniform action made great havoc among the Indians, particularly among the chiefs who stood foremost in the crowd and were most exposed, but whether from their bravery or ignorance of the real cause that deprived so many of them of life, they made such a stand, may be questioned since it is certain that they in general if not universally understood heretofore that it was the fire only of our arms that destroyed them; this seems to be strengthened by the circumstance of the large thick mats they were observed to wear, which were also constantly kept wet, and furthermore the Indian that Cook fired at with a blank discovered no fear when he found his mat unburnt, saying in their language when he shewed it to the by-standers that there was no fire had touched it. This may be supposed at least to have had some influence. It is however certain whether from one or both those causes that the numbers who fell made no apparent impression on those who survived, they were immediately taken off and had their places supplied in a constant determined succession.

Lieutenant Gore who commanded as first lieutenant under Cook in the Resolution, which lay opposite the place where this attack was made, perceiving with his glass that the guard on shore was cut off, and that Cook had fell, immediately passed a spring upon one of the cables, and bringing the ship's starboard guns to bear, and fired two round shot over the boats into the middle of the crowd, and both the thunder of the cannon and the effects of the shot, operated so powerfully, that it produced a most precipitate retreat from the shore to the town. This was done that the boats might land and secure our dead. But the lieutenant who commanded the boats did not chuse to improve

improve the hint, though the people in the boats were eager at least to get the bodies of their comrades and their lost commander, if they did no more. Mr. Phillips was so enraged at this palpable instance of apparent pusillanimity, that the altercation he had with this other lieutenant would have ended in the immediate death of one of them had not a signal from the ship that instant hove out put an end to it by orders to return.

When the boats from the shore reached the ships the boats in the mouth of the bay also returned. The conduct of the lieutenant, who commanded the boats at the town, was an object that required an early attention, but from the situation of other matters of more immediate importance it was deferred. Our mast that was repairing at Kireekakoa, and our astronomical tents were only protected by a corporal and six marines exclusive of the carpenters at work upon it, and demanded immediate protection: As soon, the more, as the people were refreshed with some grog and reinforced they were ordered thither. In the mean time the marine who had been taken up by Mr. Phillips discovered returning life and seemed in a way to recover, and we found Mr. Phillips's wound not dangerous, though very bad. We also observed at Kiverua that our dead were drawn off by the Indians, which was a mortifying sight, but after the boats were gone they did it in spite of our cannon, which were firing at them several minutes, but they had no sooner effected this matter than they retired to the hills to avoid our shot. The expedition to Kiverua had taken up about an hour and an half, and we lost besides Cook a corporal and three marines.

Notwithstanding the dispatch that was used in sending a force to Kireekakoa, the small party there were already attacked before their arrival, but by an excellent manœuvre

manœuvre of taking possession of the Morai they defended themselves without any material damage until the succours came. The natives did not attempt to molest the boats in their debarkation of our people, which we much wondered at, and they soon joined the others upon the Morai amounting in the whole to about 60. Mr. Phillips notwithstanding his wound, was present, and in conjunction with lieutenant King carried the chief command. The plan was to act only defensively until we could get our mast into the water to tow off, and our tents into the boats; and as soon as that was effected to return on board: This we did in about an hours time, but not without killing a number of the natives, who resolutely attacked us and endeavored to mount the walls of the Morai, where they were lowest, but being opposed with our skill in such modes of attack and the great superiority of our arms they were even repulsed with loss, and at length retreated among the houses adjacent to the Morai, which affording a good opportunity to retreat to our boats we embraced it and got off all well. Our mast was taken on the booms and repaired there though to disadvantage.

About two o'clock Capt. Clerke came on board to take command of the Resolution, and the same day Mr. John Gore who had been Cook's first lieutenant, and next in command at Cook's death, went on board to take command of the Discovery. About four o'clock Clerke, sent three boat well manned and armed to Kiverua with orders to demand the bodies of our dead, and if refused to return without doing any thing to obtain them by force. Mr. King who was now first lieutenant in the Resolution took the command in the Pennace carrying a white jack in the stern: the boats formed in a line within a stones throw of the shore where they remained about a quarter of an hour conversing with the inhabitants, who upon seeing us approach
had

had assembled again, as numerous and as well appointed as ever; nothing material happened during this parley: we demanded the bodies, and they refused them, or what was as bad, they ridiculed us, and when we moved to return hove stones at us, shewed us Cook's hanger all bloody, his hat and the cloaths of the other dead.

The people in the boats who supposed they were going to attack them again were much disappointed, and at their return vented their complaints, and somewhat more than asked to be revenged upon their savage insulting foes; but they would have taken perhaps an undue advantage had they attacked them from the boats, even supposing them to have had the fairest claim to justice, in a prosecution of the broil. for they were entirely secure even from being wounded in the contest, and in fact it would have looked too much like sporting with the lives of men, and turning war which is or ought to be one of the most serious circumstances in life into a cruel farce, not to say any thing worse; besides there really at that time was no necessity for it, for the bodies were gone we did not know where, and had we again strewed the shore with their dead, we never should have obtained the bodies unless we had landed and took them. After dark the sentries upon the gangways saw a canoe approaching the ship in a very silent and hasty manner, and when she got within call the officer of the deck hailed her, but the Indians returning no answer the sentry fired at her, and shot one of the Indians through the leg, upon which he bawled out tutee tutee, that is Cook. Clerke was acquainted with the matter and came upon deck and ordered her alongside and the Indians on board: there were only three of them, and one had Cook's hat on his head which he gave us to understand he had brought at the hazard of his life: the man that was wounded was taken to the surgeon and had his wound dressed. But we were extremely affected

fest and disgusted when the other indian produced from a bundle he had under his arm a part of Cook's thigh wrapped up in clean cloth which he said he saw himself cut from the bone in the manner we saw it, and when we enquired what had become of the remaining part of him, he gnashed his teeth and said it was to be eaten that night. As soon as the wound of the Indian that was shot was dressed, they departed with a promise if they could to bring the remainder of Cook's body the next night.

The prospect of recovering Cook's body though by pieces afforded some satisfaction, and we therefore suspended the further prosecution of business on shore for the next day. In the evening about the same time he appeared before, we saw the same Indian with other parts of Cook's body, to wit, the upper part of his head and both his hands, which he said he had been at infinite pains to procure, and that the other parts could not be obtained, especially the flesh which was mostly eat up: the head was scalped and all the brains taken out: the hands were scored and salted: these fragments of the body of the unfortunate Cook were put into a box and preserved in hopes of getting more of them: the Indians who brought them were well satisfied with presents, and returned again to the shore the same night, and though they assured us they could not procure any more of those remains: we yet waited another day but saw no more of the Indian.

On the 17th the Discovery having the least draught of water was ordered to remove as near the watering place as possible: moore, and with a spring bring her broadside to bear upon it, in order to protect the watering parties in case of insult. As soon as this was done the boats with a small party landed, and made out to get off one turn of water but no more: the natives had assembled to oppose them behind the houses and the stone walls, from whence they

they discharged whole clouds of stones, and being in some places within 20 yards of our people, wounded several of them very badly: and at length they began to come out upon the beach upon which a signal was made for the boats to return, and the ship fired two cannon which killed three men, and we afterwards heard took off a woman's arm.

As we had hitherto to act only on the defensive part, and finding we could not succeed we were determined to alter our mode of attack: go to sea without water we could not, and as we made no doubt that our endeavors at any of the other islands who had heard of our situation, would be attended with the same difficulties, we were determined to try the contest here where the broil first originated.

On the 18th we took all the force we could spare from both ships and landed at eight in the morning. We were attacked again in the same manner the small party had been yesterday, upon which we formed such of our seamen as were most expert at small arms into two divisions in conjunction with the marines amounting to about twenty-five each division: Of some of the other seamen we composed two scouting parties armed with pistols, cutlasses, hand grenades and torches: The waterers had arms and were to act as occasion required. Our first manœuvre was to draw them from among the houses on to the beach by stratagem and expose them to the fire of the ship as well as ours; but failing in this we joined the two divisions and advanced through an avenue that led directly into this part of the town in a solid column: The natives seeing this flung themselves into it to oppose our progress and attacked us at close quarters with their short spears, daggers and stones, but they soon gave way when the front of the column pressed upon them with their bayonets and retired to some

some houses about ten rods off where they again rallied: During this little attack we had several wounded, but none killed; the Indians took off the most of their killed, which were near a hundred: In the mean while our scouting parties improving the opportunity had circumvented that part of the town nearest the watering place and had just set fire to it, and joining us we retreated to the beach pretendedly in great disorder, and the natives seeing their town in flames and supposing we were going off followed us to the water where we again attacked them, and the ship improving the opportunity made such use of her cannon that they soon again run and were pursued many of them into the flames of their own houses, where if they were not instantly killed they were burnt to death. The fire had now spread universally, and the houses consisting of light dry materials, burnt with such rapidity that in half an hour every one north-west of the Morai was leveled, and had this part not been detached from the south-east part, the whole town of Kireekakooa consisting of above a thousand houses, would have been destroyed: thus ended this day's business.

On the 18th we again landed for water, and as that part of the town was burnt from whence only we had been annoyed before: we thought ourselves secure; but we were mistaken, the natives had now assembled upon the top of a steep hill above the watering place, and rolled down large rocks upon us: and some of them came down to a house that stood near the bottom of the hill, where they meant to continue until we should embark and then attack us: but as the way to this house was obscured by rocks and broken walls, and favored an approach; as many of our men as could without danger of discovery crept up to it: came by surprize upon those within it and after a smart dispute killed every one of them: and cutting off two of the heads of the natives, fixed them on a pole

pole and exposed them to the view of those on the hill; one of our men was wounded in the skirmish, and we had two of our water casks stove by the rocks, but still fortunately no lives were lost.

On the 19th we again landed, and a large body of the natives had very unwisely assembled on the Morai to attack us: which the Discovery observing, discharged a broadside of her cannon into the midst of them, which destroyed many of them and dispersed the rest: after this we were unmolested.

On the 20th we again landed, and were entirely unmolested, though great numbers of the natives were still on the hill. In the afternoon we saw a number of white flags displayed on poles stuck up both on the hill and on the Morai, and on the tops of the houses in the S. E. part of the town, and before we went off a number of boys and girls preceded by a priest came down the hill with little white flags, and green branches, and bringing at the same time some presents of fruit and provisions: after these arrived, others came from the town in the same manner, and brought a number of hogs, and bread-fruit enough to supply the ships for two or three days, which was now highly acceptable: nevertheless we did not accept of it until a boat was sent to the ships to know the pleasure of the commanders: we soon after heard a cannon from the commodore, and saw white colours displayed, which we need not to have informed the natives was a declaration of peace, for they immediately concluded it to be so, and some of them ventured on board with us.

This however on the part of the natives was only a transient overture: a finesse their betters make use of as well as themselves, and are on that account in no danger of being deceived by too much faith in public treaties.

On

On the 21st having compleated the water of both ships and got the Resolution's mast up and rigged, we got every thing ready for sea.

On the 22d finding we were not visited by the natives, and that their declarations of amity were insincere, we unmoored and in the evening got under way, with a light breeze off the land, and as we left the bay we sunk the box that contained the small remains of Cook's body in that Ocean where he had acquired his honor, and in that spot where his exploits terminated: a salute with the cannon was made as usual on such occasions.

Our water on board being bad; after we had passed the Island Mauwee we came to off the Island Wagadoo, in hopes of meeting with better, but being disappointed,

On the 24th we again came to sail, and passing the Island Nehun and two other smaller islands,

On the 25th we anchored in the same road-head off the islands of Attowai, where we had before been in February, 1778, and which was the first of these islands that we discovered on our first expedition to the northward. As there was a fine rivulet of water here, we were determined if possible to empty all the water we had got at Owyhee, and replace it with this: but it was first necessary to know if this was practicable: we had great reason to suppose it was not, for we had not only more wild uncivilized men to deal with, but an injured and exasperated people: nay more, a people who had heard of our transactions at Owyhee, and knew us to be no more than men like themselves, and therefore no longer in dread of us: we had also at our first visit here spread the venereal disease among them, which had since made the most shocking ravages: though in justice to Cook I must observe that the causes which produced it was such as he would have punished

punished in the severest manner had he known it, as all communication between our people and those were when we were here in 1778 strictly prohibited by him.

The only hopes then that we had of being able to land and water here, were either those that originated from bestowing great presents on all the chiefs at least: and those of mere force, or perhaps a little of each, which indeed was the case. We were on shore three successive days with all the force we could spare from the ships, but had not the chiefs exerted themselves in the most strenuous manner in our favor, they certainly would have attacked us, though they still stood awed when they saw our little intrepid handfull; and so far our force was of service to us: and it was best not put to a further proof, for there were more than 15000 of the natives round us every day, and above half that number fighting men.

On the 28th we had the pleasure to finish our watering business: And as going on shore to trade for provisions would by no means do we remained on board, and though the natives did not come off to us with that plenty they used to do, yet we found it worth our while to continue here several days.

On the 4th of March we again came to sail, and the same day anchored at the Island of Nehow, from which we took our departure on our first passage to the northward in February, 1778.

The greatest part of the produce of this island is yams, and we procured at this visit as well as at the former about two months supply: We did not however at this time as we did before, but sent our boats to the shore which we found answered much better purposes.

The

The whole group called Sandwich-Islands, make ten in number, they lay in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction.

Owyhee to the S. E. lies in lat. 19. 28. north, and longit. 203. east, and Nehow to the north-west lies in lat. 21. 49. north, and longit. 198. 39. east. Owyhee, Mauwee, Nehun, Wagadoo, Attowai and Nehow are all large islands from 90 to 30 leagues in circumference, and thick inhabited.

In my accounts of the principal one which is Owyhee I have been so particular as to exclude the propriety of adding a distinct and separate account of the rest; but as we are now forever to take our leave of them, and quit the remoter parts of the Pacific-Ocean, it will be natural at least if not requisite to make some reflections on that multitude of islands and immense number of people, who inhabit them throughout this extended and almost boundless world of waters. The islands are a kind of curiosity themselves; in point of situation and formation: But this respects a very learned subject; or rather a speculative curiosity, and is foreign from the more immediate objects of our discoveries. It is a subject only fit for a philosopher; and he must be a very good one too. But I am no philosopher: However as a traveller and a friend to mankind I shall most freely relate any matter of curious fact to be improved by them. It is a fact that every island we visited in the Pacific-Ocean is more or less overspread with lava, marked with fissures, excavations and every indication of subterraneous fire: Many of them shew indubitable proofs that they have partook of some extraordinary struggle in nature sufficient either to place them in their present situation, or to have destroyed them if their original forms had been what they are now.

When

When, or in what manner these events took place in nature I leave to the ingenious: But as we never could obtain any intelligence of the present inhabitants of any such occurrences we cannot suppose it of any late date. But had those people inhabited them originally, either antecedent to the universal deluge, or subsequent to that period, and prior to the eventual convulsions just mentioned, and it had been possible for them to have existed they would have remembered such remarkable events: And again supposing the deluge not to have been universal, and those extraordinary changes never to have taken place in the manner already supposed, but by a less violent and a frequent succession of convulsive alterations, yet the least of such appearances, especially among them would have been noticed let us suppose them to have inhabited these islands at any period whatever: But they know nothing of any such changes or any thing of the least of those causes which have beyond all doubt existed here, and in some instances according to appearance of the lava and other calcinated matter from very late eruptions: And these considerations do not only respect the island, but its inhabitants. It argues that if they were created and existed here independant of an antecedent derivation from the rest of mankind, that they were very lately made, and have come very imperfect from the latest works of the Creator: And yet I have heard it supposed: Though I confess unworthy confutation.

It argues also that the inhabitants of those islands did not originally exist there, that they are emigrants from some other parts of the earth; and is a presumptive argument that they are not very early emigrants: This is still more evident from anological inferences. We have pretty plain proofs that the Otaheiteans have notions of transmigration, and we know that those sentiments

iments of religion first transpired in India several hundred years since the birth of Christ.

What is more fluctuating and liable to change is their language, and yet the language that pervades even all the islands spoken of in this history (if it may be called such) have many words similar in their orthography, and expressive of the same ideas with those in the present languages of the Malaynese, Javanese, of Prince's-Island, and even of Madagascar, and yet it is very probable, that all those different languages were a thousand if not five hundred years ago very different from what they now are.

These considerations respect an emigration, and a late emigration. I esteem an emigration late in this instance that commenced a thousand years back. But I believe those who have read the voyages that respect the islands in this part of the terraqueous world, have before now been fully convinced that the inhabitants of them were derived from one common origin, and the only difficulty that remained was to fix that common origin, the particular country and people.

It is certainly very remarkable if the inhabitants of these isles did emigrate from the same set of men: The same nation, tribe, horde or sect: And there are the strongest reasons to think so let the local situation of their ancestors be where it might: That must give way to that universal similarity of appearances that supports the prior sentiment. But as providence when we are able to investigate its proceedings ever acts uniformly, and so orders events as to correspond with the causes which produce them, we are not to discredit an extraordinary fact, though we cannot immediately comprehend it, and in endeavoring to account for it we are to judge according to the general operation of things.

I believe

I believe it will be thought too curious to suppose that the aborigines of those isles individually considered emigrated from either of the continents: But taking the islands collectively, and supposing them originally peopled from one of the continents is very natural and rational. The case thus situated reduces the enquiry to two questions: From which of the continents America or Asia did the inhabitants of these islands immediately emigrate, and what island or islands did they first emigrate to?

The New-Zealanders say their ancestors came from an island called Hawyjee: Now Owyhee as we have carelessly pronounced it is pronounced by its inhabitants Hawyhee. This is a curious circumstance, and admits of a presumption that the Island Owyhee or Hawyhee is the island from which the New-Zealanders originally emigrated: It superceeds anological evidence—but Owyhee is in 20 north, and New-Zealand in 40 south, and not above 300 leagues distant from the southern parts of New-Holland, and is besides situated in the latitudes of variable winds, which admit of emigrations from any quarter. On the other hand the languages of Owyhee and New-Zealand were originally the same and as much alike as that of Otaheite and New-Zealand: Not to mention other circumstances of the like kind: Whereas the language at New-Zealand and New-Holland have very little or no resemblance to each other: This difference with many others between New-Zealand and New-Holland cannot be reconciled: But the difficulties that may arise from considering the distance between New-Zealand and Owyhee may be as there are clusters of islands that we know of, and may be others unknown that occupy at no great distance from each other the intermediate ocean from Owyhee to New-Zealand. The obvious reasonings that would be

be used to conclude the New-Zealanders emigrants from Owyhee would be first to suppose them from the Friendly Isles, then the Society-Isles, and then Sandwich-Isles, and the gradation thus formed is very rational and argumentative, because all their manners and customs have the same root. Suppose then that the islands we have mentioned were peopled from Owyhee, and suppose it to be the first island settled, the second and ultimate question is from which of the continents—America or Asia? Its situation respecting America, and the trade winds, strongly infer from that continent, for it is twice the distance from Asia that it is from America; and a ship, fitted for the purpose at China, which is in a parallel latitude, would be more than two months in reaching it, and we must suppose the emigrations that respect these people to have been merely fortuitous: But a canoe drove by stress of weather from the southern part of California, or the coast of New-Galicia, the opposite parallel would reach Owyhee in a direct course in half the time or less: The distance is about 900 leagues, and we saw people at the Island Manganoonooa, who had been driven from Otaheite there, which is 500 leagues.

But if we suppose Owyhee peopled from South-America, we shall be somewhat disappointed in supporting the conjecture by arguments that respect their manners and customs, and those of the Californians, Mexicans, Peruvians, or Chilinese: There is but a faint analogy compared with that which we should find on the southeastern coasts of Asia in these respects. Let us then without attending to the few analogical customs that subsist between the Owyheecans and the South-Americans reverse our system of emigration: Suppose the inhabitants of Sandwich-Islands to have come from the Society-Islands, and those from the Friendly Isles, and the New-Zealanders from them, the inhabitants of the

Friendly Isles from New-Caledonia, from the Hebrides, New-Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, Java, or Sumatra, and finally from the continent at Malacca.

To give the distinct position of these islands and numberless others of less note all around them would be needless, as a moments adersion to the chart will do it to more advantage. Supposing the emigration we are now speaking of to take this course, the most apparent argument in its favor is the proximity of the several islands to each other from the Friendly Isles to the continent; but its sufficiency will abate if we consider emigrations as I think they are oftener the effects of accident than preintention especially when out of sight of land: Besides it is evident from ocular proof that though New-Guinea, and New-Holland are very near to each other, that there has never been any intercourse between them: and yet from many appearances there seems to have been one between New-Guinea and New Hebrides and the Friendly Isles, although farther distant from each other. There is indeed no remarkable similarity in the people, customs and manners of New-Guinea and the Friendly Isles, but an exact conformity between the domestic animals, and vegetable productions of both countries: Some fruits that we call tropical, are peculiar to all places within the tropics: But bread-fruit is no where known but among these islands and the islands further northward on the coast of Asia; It is not known at New-Holland but it is at New-Guinea. Therefore wherever I can find this bread-fruit in particular, I shall suppose an intercourse to have once subsisted, and the more so when I find a correspondent agreement between the animals of different places: And it ought to be remembered also that there are no other animals throughout those islands unless they are near the continent; those remote islands have no other: It is the same with their vegetables. The remote islands have no water-melons, guavas and such other fruits.

These

These observations will materially apply to the circumstances of emigration. A canoe in passing along its own coast, or visiting a neighbouring island would take on board a hog, a dog, a fowl and bread-fruit for subsistence in preference to a monkey, a snake, a guava or sour sop: And if she is driven accidentally on to some foreign island they turn to greater advantage still.

On the 15th of March we came to sail steering N. W. from the islands, meaning to fall in with that part of northern and eastern Asia that forms the peninsula generally called Kamptschatka; but according to the pronunciation of the Russian emigrants who inhabit it, and the dialect of the aborigines of the country Kamchatka: This is one of the southern circles of Russian Siberia, called thus from its being a place where malefactors of rank from the Court of Russia are exiled: The word Siberia in Russ signifying a prison: It was formerly called Asiatic Tartary, and was almost wholly unknown until the reign of the present Empress Catharine, who has diffused not only throughout this circle, but nearly all the rest detached companies of European troops, which have lately been increased by the junction of some of the Cossacks and the Indians themselves: These troops keep the country in awe; and by establishing factories for pelt and fur have of late made great advances toward colonization and added something very important to the revenue of the Empress. At this time we were in want of many European articles that respected not only the comfort of our persons, but the safety of the ships: We had yet an immense tract of ocean to traverse, and re-explore, and after that was finished if we were so fortunate as to escape the dangers that those who best knew them, the most strongly anticipated; other circumstances subsequent to these our best wishes would still add to our embarrassments, and if we were not drowned should be starved to death without some kind of relief.

lief. We were besides almost naked for want of clothing of all kinds, particularly shoes, for there was not a new pair in either ship. Indeed it was a certain truth, though not revealed to the people, that should we meet with no recruit of bread, and persevere in our proposed second attempt in the exploration of a North-West Passage, we must have been necessitated to reduce our pittance of bread or flour, which was now at half allowance to a still smaller quantity, and perhaps too small, before we could possibly reach any port where we could be sure of a supply.

These considerations then induced us to bend our course towards Kamchatka, though in fact we had little encouragement to expect relief when we should get there.

I shall not detain my readers with a dull detail of immaterial incidents while at sea on this passage, and only simply observe that it was rendered extremely trying and severe not only from the sudden change of climate in leaving the tropical latitudes, and entering on a winters coast, and a new coast, but from other circumstances: Our clothing as is observed before was really miserable, our food was the same on monday morning and sunday evening—pork and yams begun, and pork and yams ended all our bills of fare, and we had besides but half an allowance of the latter of those articles and when pealed, and the rotten—and decayed parts defalcated the remainder was oh ye epecures, but scanty I assure ye! Besides, it was the month of March, and to crown the jest our ship was fairly worn out. We pumped and bailed her half the passage.

On the 20th of April in a thick snow-storm accompanied by a severe gale of wind we parted company with the Discovery; our lat. was 4°. 38. north.

On the 25th we came in sight of the coast of Kamchatka, and the next day we entered a spacious bay, called by the Russians Awatska, and came to an anchor among some loose ice in the chops of the bay.

On the 26th weighed, and run further up towards a village we saw on the north-west side of the bay, but were not able to approach it within three quarters of a mile for the ice that surrounded the shore. The Discovery had been separated from us since the 20th; we were very much concerned for her safety, and were not relieved from our anxiety until the 30th, when to our infinite joy we saw her coming up the bay, all well.

The inhabitants of the village, who consisted at this time only of a Russian guard of 15 or 20 miserable looking men commanded by a serjeant, and about 60 Indians, were very much frightened when they first saw our ships, having never before seen any thing of the kind, except two or three little coasting barks of theirs made on that coast, and were therefore drawn up to oppose our landing, which was partly on the ice; but the serjeant understanding a little of the German language made himself intelligible to our draughtsman, who spoke it fluently, and accompanied those who first landed. By this means an eclaireissement soon took place, and the serjeant invited the gentlemen into his house, and regaled them with a dish of fish and some whurts: By him we were informed of several particulars that gave us much satisfaction, and nothing more so than the probability there was of getting some supplies from the commander in chief, who resided at a settlement called Bolchaitetskoi or Bolcharecka situate about 50 English miles back in the country towards the Sea Ochotsk. And as the serjeant was going to send off an immediate express to this gentleman to acquaint him of our arrival, it was thought proper to write him by the same opportunity

opportunity, and as he was a German by birth and education we sent the letter in that language. The courier with these dispatches was drawn by a sledge with 10 or 12 dogs, and returned again with the Governor's secretary, and a letter to Capt. Clerke complimenting him on his arrival, and tendering his best services whenever he was made more fully acquainted with the supplies, and added that after that he would do himself the honor to wait upon him in person. As it was difficult to transmit so perfect an account of such articles as we wanted by letter as if some one who well understood the business could do in person, and for other reasons added to these, Captain Gore (as Captain Clerke was very ill) determined to wait on the Governor himself, and to make the visit more agreeable as well as more respectable lieutenant King who spoke the French and Mr. Webber the draughtsman, who spoke the German languages accompanied him, taking the Governor's secretary with them.

In the mean time as the ice broke from the shores we birthed the ships nearer in, and began to water and wood: We also stripped the Resolution's bows, and made other necessary repairs and equipments.

On the 5th of May several Russian and Polish traders in fur came to our ships from Bolcharecka, and brought letters to Capt. Clerke from Capt. Gore, who had safe arrived at that place with his suit.

These traders belonged to others in different parts of Siberia, and were a company commissioned to traffic for furs, for which privilege they paid the Empress so much annually. They purchased the most of our fur, for which they gave what we then thought a great price, but when we afterwards visited China we found our mistake: They gave us for the gulton-skins each 60 rubles, which are nearly

nearly equal to Spanish dollars: For beaver-skins about 15 rubles each upon an average.

On the 23d our gentlemen returned from Bolcha-recka with the Governor, who was a Major in the Russian army, an agreeable sensible well bred man. He was saluted with eleven guns, and other marks of respect from both ships at his arrival, and when he went away had many very valuable presents made him.

On the 25th the Governor left us, with packets both public and private, which he undertook to transmit to Great-Britain, across the continent by the way of Petersburg: This we found afterwards to be honorably executed.

The supplies we received here were 20 head of poor cattle, 400 weight of tobacco, tar, cordage and canvass, and particularly about 9000 weight of rye-meal which was all they had: This rye-meal we afterwards mixed with our flour, and served it out in equal portions.

The Bay Awatska is large and capacious, being generally 6 and 7 leagues broad: on the south side there is a settlement called Paratanka, containing a few houses, and a church with a Greek priest. On the N. W. side is situated the village opposite which we lay, called Peter and Paul from two lofty mountains behind it, which they have distinguished by those names; it contains about 30 huts, some of which are built with logs, as we do in our new American settlements, and others are erected on posts about 14 feet from the ground, consisting of a slight frame of a conical form and a thatch. Besides the Russians who inhabit it, there are some of the aborigines of the country, who are civilized, and occasionally bear arms: But are generally employed in hunting or fishing. The natives of some of the hordes remote from the Kamchadales are a tolerable people, but the Kamchadales are the reverse, not only

only of them but of any people I ever saw: They are of a diminutive size, narrow foreheads, high cheek-bones, small eyes sunk into their heads and guamy: Almost no nose, a monstrous mouth and thick lips; their hair is black and strait: They are indolent, ignorant, superstitious, jealous, cowardly, and more filthy and dirty than the imagination can conceive in persons dress and manner of living.

The dress of them and the Russian's consists of a gown tied round the waist with a sash or girdle, and lined with fur, a fur cap and seal-skin boots. The dress of the women is nearly the same. As neither they nor the Russians apply themselves to any kind of agriculture, they have no kind of vegetables but what grow wild, and no bread but what comes either from some of the more southern circles, or from Moscow and Peterburgh: Their principal subsistence there arises from hunting and fishing, but mostly from the latter resource. Among their fish they have plenty of good salmon, which they preserve by drying them, and this forms the principle part of their winters provisions.

The face of the country is high and mountainous, and thick covered with well grown woods, which chiefly consists of birch, pine and beach, and the internal parts of it abounds with a variety of wild animals, among which is the Barran or wild sheep: This is a large, stately, formidable animal in its original state, and very unlike the little delicate timid animal that exists in our flocks and folds of that name. As the inhabitants have no horses, they make use of a number of midling sized dogs: And as they travel mostly in winter, they use them mostly for that purpose in light sledges, with which they travel 40 or 50 miles a day very comfortably.

We saw at this place several gentlemen who had been exiled hither from the court of Russia, particularly a certain

tain Count, who it is said had carried his amours with her Imperial Majesty so far, that to conceal the matter it was necessary her gallant should spend the remainder of his days in the forests of Siberia—hunt for his own subsistence, and exclusively produce annually so much fur to his mistress as a tribute to her generosity and goodness.

On the 12th of June having received our supplies on board, repaired our ships, wooded and watered, we unmoored and waited a wind.

On the 13th finding no wind, towed to the mouth of the bay and came to.

On the 14th it was calm all day, and in the afternoon we had a slight shock of an earthquake.

On the 15th it continued calm until noon when it clouded up and became very black and dark: the two mountains Peter and Paul were covered with the atmosphere near half way from their summits down, and at two o'clock we had again a small shock of an earthquake, and heard a hollow rumbling noise in the air, and the atmosphere continuing to condense, it became almost as dark as night, and the face of heaven looked very wild: we singled the stops of the sheet-anchor and eased the ship aloft at all these portentous appearances. Between three and four the mountain Paul exploded with a tremendous shock that convulsed every thing around us: The report that attended the explosion was very loud at first, but gradually decreased until it subsided to a sound like that of grumb distant thunder: About half after four it began to thunder, and the air being surcharged with electrical matter, perhaps from the mountain, the atmosphere was one continued sheet of flame: We put our electrical chains to the mast-head, Soon after it began to thunder there fell showers of small fragments of lava about the size of a
X walnut:

walnut: This was succeeded by showers of mud, and by five there followed a fall of dry, white, fine ashes, which produced a very strong sulphureous smell: Our ship was covered with mud and ashes, which lay several inches thick on our decks. About eight in the evening the commotion had pretty well subsided, but the mountains were still covered with a thick cloud and continued to burn. By a mathematical measurement we were 20 miles in an horizontal direction from the summit of the mountain Paul.

On the 16th we had a fair and easy westerly breeze which shot us out to sea: We observed the mountain Paul still emitting columns of smoke as was usual before, it being an old volcano. We also observed the country all round within 30 miles to be covered with ashes, which being of a light colour looked very much like a new fallen snow: We also found the surface of the sea impregnated with mud and ashes 8 or 9 leagues off the land. There is another volcano in this bay which some times has its eruptions. The village called Peter and Paul is situate in lat. $53^{\circ} 15'$ N. longt. 158° E.

On the 17th continued our course to the northward.

On the 19th steered E. by N. lat. $54^{\circ} 56'$ N.

On the 20th came in sight of land, high, and covered with snow; called by Bheering, Kamtschatka-nofs, but found that cape a degree more to the southward than he had laid it down. Lat. $55. 52.$

On the 21st we continued to steer E. N. E. saw a whale, two seals and a number of sea-lions.

On the 22d we stood to the north-east, and seeing a change in the colour of the water, we sounded, but found
ne

no ground in 100 fathom. We continued the same course till the 25th, when we were in lat. 59 deg. 9 min. and long. 168 deg. 30 min. E.

On the 26th we changed our course E. N. E. and finding the sea covered with gulls and shags, we sounded but found no ground at 120 fathom.

On the 27th we stood E. half N. and found ourselves by observation in lat. 59 deg. 57 min. long. 172 E. We changed our course, and stood N. N. W.

On the 28th, early in the morning, we came in sight of land, very high and covered with snow, the extreme point of which bore N. E. distance about 6 leagues. We continued our course along shore, with regular soundings at about 54 fathom, free from reefs, and a very bold shore. We steered this course till

The 30th, at noon, when we were in lat. 62 deg. 1 min.

On the 1st of July, the weather began to grow hazy, with thick fogs. We still kept coasting on till

The 3d in the morning, when the fogs left us and it began to rain. At ten in the morning, saw a very high point of land, bearing from us N. N. E. distance about 7 leagues. We hauled upon a wind, and stood E. N. E. till two in the afternoon, when we passed a small island, called by the Russians St. Nicholas; in some parts very high and covered with snow. Lat. 63. deg. 45 min. long. 187.

On the 4th at one in the morning, we bore away N. half E. and about noon, the next day, saw land from W. so N. E. appearing like two islands. At 4 o'clock we hauled

hauled up to W. N. W. being near land, and sounding from 26 to 29 fathom.

On the 6th we continued coasting from N. half W. to N. half E. with the land to the westward high and snowy. Lat. 67 deg. 10 min. long. 187 E.

On the 7th saw ice in a large body to the eastward, distance about 2 or 3 leagues, and about noon passed several large fields of ice. We tacked and stood N. W. by W. with a stiff gale and heavy snow.

On the 8th fell in with the ice again in a solid body; at the same time bore away S. S. W.

On the 9th, at three in the morning, we hauled up along side the solid ice, freezing cold all day. Lat. 69 deg. 12. min.

On the 10th continued our course all the morning, and at nine passed a large field of loose ice, distance about 3 miles, and at noon went through it.

On the 11th we found ourselves surrounded with ice. We kept working to the south-east passing many large fields of ice, covered with sea cows. We kept luffing up and bearing away, till with some difficulty we got through. Lat. observed 67 deg. 40 min. long. 186 deg. 10 min. We continued working through the ice till

The 14th, when by observation we were in lat. 69 deg. 37 min. We continued bearing away to the northward, till

The 18th, when by observation we were in lat. 70 deg. 28 min. and being very near the ice, a large white bear passed us in the water; but made for the ice at a great rate. In half an hour, we saw multitudes of them

them upon the ice, making to the eastward, when we observed the sea-cows, as the bears approached them, flying like sheep pursued by dogs.

On the 20th we came in sight of land at the distance of about 5 or 6 leagues, bearing from S. to S. E. sounded from 24 to 21 fathom.

On the 21st we stood from W. half N. to W. N. W. and at six o'clock we passed a large island of ice, on which were whole herds of sea-cows of an enormous size. We fired several muskets among them, which sent them to the water with dreadful yellings. At nine in the evening we came in sight of the American shore, distant about 6 leagues. We steered all night W. by N. and next morning found ourselves almost surrounded with fields of ice drifting to the southward. At 12 o'clock we hauled our wind to the southward, and, by the alertness of our seamen, we passed it with very little damage.

On the morning of the 23d it came on to blow very hard, and before noon, we found ourselves closely blocked up in the ice, and could see it all round us in a solid body, to a great distance. At the same time we saw the Resolution bearing N. E. half E. some miles off, which was the last sight we had of her, during the whole day. In this horrid situation, we handed all our sails, unbent our fore-top-sail, and moored ship with both our ice-anchors, one to each bow.

We now began to reflect on our condition; The winter drawing on apace; our provisions short, and what we had but very indifferent; and no relief to be expected; our people's spirits began to sink, and it was with difficulty that they were persuaded to exert themselves for their own deliverance. Fortunately for us, we had

in the evening, a shift of wind from W. N. W. with a steady breeze, when our Captain, looking over the star-board quarter, discerned the ice to the southward, seemingly to leave the ship, and soon heard a crash, as if a thousand rocks had been rent from their foundations; which we afterwards perceived to be the parting of the ice in different directions; and soon after found ourselves released. We instantly got up our ice-anchors, and shaped our course from S. E. to E. S. E. but were frequently stopped by large pieces, which carried away great part of our sheathing forward, and damaged our stern, so that the ship made water at the rate of three inches an hour.

On the 24th we continued our course E. S. E. and came in sight of the Resolution, which had likewise received much damage about her bows. We were now clear of the ice, and, till three in the afternoon, sailed in company, till we came up with a solid body, on which we saw a number of amphibious animals, some of them very large. We instantly got out and manned our boats, and in three hours returned with eleven of the largest, about which all hands were employed the next day in skinning and cutting them up for blubber.

On the 25th we passed several fields of ice. And at noon was at the extreme of the easternmost land in sight. Being then in lat. 69 deg. 12 min. and, by a lunar observation, in long. 187 deg. 16 min. E. of London.

On the 27th we found ourselves involved again among the loose ice, some of which it was out of our power to escape, and the leak still continuing rather to increase than abate, our Captain, with Mr. Bailey the astronomer, and Mr. Burney, our 1st lieutenant, went on board the Resolution, to report our situation to the Commodore,

Commodore, whom they found so ill as to be passed all hopes of recovery. Upon calling a council of officers, it was unanimously agreed, that we should proceed as fast as possible to some port, where we might repair our damages, and Kamchatka was appointed our place of rendezvous. We were now in lat. 68 deg. 10 min. and in long. 183.

On the 28th, at two in the morning we came in sight of the Asia shore, very high and covered with snow, distance about 7 or 8 leagues, we made sail and stood to the southward. About noon we found ourselves in lat. 67 deg. 11 min. and in long. by double altitudes 188 deg. 10 min. E. The extreme of the easternmost land distant about 6 leagues. At ten at night we saw a great number of ducks, geese, and sea-parrots very near us, by which we judged land could not be far off.

On the 19th at noon we were in lat. 65 deg. 50 min. and long. 188 deg. 27 min. but no land in sight.

On the 30th we steered till noon to the S. E. with a steady breeze, and came in sight of two islands right a-head, distant about five or six leagues. The weather then became thick and hazy, and though we were certain that the main land of Asia and America were at no great distance, we could see neither till about four o'clock in the afternoon, the weather clearing up, we saw a passage or strait, to which we bore away, and found the two continents at seven o'clock on each side of us. This strait was called Bheering's Streight, the entrance of which we found the same as has been already described; and the current at this time setting to the N. W. very strong, made our passage not only difficult but dangerous.

On the 31st we passed Ischutiolskoi-nofs, called by the sailors Tuskan-nofs, and soon came in sight of Cook's Town.

Town, which we visited the last season, as has already been mentioned.

Nothing remarkable till August the 5th, when we had an observation, and found ourselves in lat. 62 deg. 37 min.

On the 7th at noon we were by observation in lat. 61 deg. 12 min. and in long. 183 deg. 45 min. and at no great distance from the land. At four o'clock having a dead calm, the companies of both ships employed themselves in fishing, and very fortunately caught a number of large cod, which were equally distributed among the crews. To this place we gave the name of the Bank of Good Providence; and as soon as the breeze sprung up, we made sail and stood to S. W.

On the 9th at noon we were by observation in the long. of 183 deg. 36 min. 14 sec.

On the 10th we continued our course, and on the 12th at noon we were in lat. 56 deg. 37 min. with the ship's head to the S. W.

In the evening of the 13th we had the Resolution's boat on board, to compare time, who brought the disagreeable news of the Captain's being given over by the surgeon.

On the 13th being in soundings, and the weather calm, we hove to in order to get some fish for the sick, and a few cod were caught and distributed accordingly.

On the 17th the wind that had been against us for some days past shifted in our favor, and at nine in the morning the man at the mast-head called out land to the N. W. which was soon known to be Bheering Island, lat. at noon 53 deg. 50 min.

No thing

Nothing remarkable till the 21st, when early in the morning the man at the mast-head again came in sight of land. It was then at a very great distance, and upon our starboard bow, but before night we were only distant from the mouth of Kamchatka bay, 12 or 13 leagues.

On the 22d at nine in the morning we had the Resolution's boat on board, to acquaint Capt. Gore with the death of our commodore. We were then within sight of the flag at the mouth of Kamchatka bay, of which mention has already been made, and the wind being favorable, we continued our course for the entrance of the harbour, which then bore from us W. S. W. lat. at noon 52 deg. 54 min.

On the 23d a little before midnight we came to anchor within the light-house.

On the 24th our Capt. being now Commodore, made the signal to get under way by towing, all the boats were accordingly got out, and the Commodore went on board the Resolution, where it was resolved, for the greater convenience of repairing the ships, and for erecting the tents and forge to go within the upper harbour. And about four in the afternoon both ships came to, and were moored in three fathom and a half water, muddy bottom.

Early next morning the tents were erected, and the sick were got on shore.

From the time we set sail out of this bay in June, till the present day, we had been in no harbour to refit; and had been driven from island to island among the ice, till our ships had in a manner lost their sheathing, and were otherwise in a miserable condition: we were therefore happy in arriving safe.

August 25th, an express was sent to Balchaiareka, to acquaint the governor of our arrival, and of the death of our late commander: at the same time another express was sent to Paratanka, to desire the attendance of the priest, in order to consult with him concerning the interment of Capt. Clerke, whose desire was, to be buried in his church: while we were waiting the issue of these messages, the several promotions took place that followed in consequence of the Commander's death. Mr. Gore went on board the Resolution, and Mr. King, first Lieut. of the Resolution, took command of the Discovery. Other promotions took place, which the reader will remark by the sequel. The first care of the commanders of both ships was to provide for the recovery of the sick, and the repairs of the ships; and for that purpose a house was procured for the reception of the former, and a contrivance made for heaving the latter dry.

The weather being now temperate and the country delightful, the officers and gentlemen rather chose to sleep in their Marquees on shore, than in the apartments in the fort, or in the houses in the town. It was however thought expedient to shew every mark of respect to the Russian officers, who, though not of the first rank, were notwithstanding the only people with whom we had any concern, or with whom we could have any communication; they were therefore frequently invited to dinner, and they as often attended.

On the 26th the priest arrived, when Capt. Gore acquainted him with the death of our commander, and of his desire to be buried in his church. The good old gentleman seemed much concerned; but started several difficulties: and appeared very unwilling to comply with the dying request of the deceased. He urged several reasons to shew the impropriety of it; those of most weight

were, that the church was soon to be pulled down; that it was every winter three feet deep in water; and that in a few years no vestige of it would remain, as the new church was to be erected near the town of A-watch-a upon a drier and more convenient spot. He therefore advised the remains of the Commander to be deposited at the foot of a tree, the site of which was to be included in the body of the new church, where the Captains bones might probably rest for ages undisturbed. These reasons whether real or fictitious, the officers who had charge of the funeral could not disprove, and therefore people were sent to dig the grave, where the priest should direct.

The 30th was appointed for the interment; and to make the funeral the more solemn, every officer was desired to appear in his uniform; the marines to be drawn up under arms, and common men to be dressed as nearly alike as possible, in order to attend the corps from the water-side to the grave. All this was readily acceded to, and the procession began about ten in the morning, when minute guns from the ships were fired, and the drums muffled as usual, beat the dead march. When the corpse arrived at the grave, it was deposited under the triple discharge of the marines; and the grave being covered, it was fenced in by piles driven deep in the ground, and the inside afterwards filled up with stones and earth, to preserve the body from being devoured in the winter by bears or other wild beasts, who are remarkable for their sagacity in scenting out the bodies of dead passengers, when any happen to perish and are buried near the roads.

This ceremony over, an escutcheon was prepared and neatly painted by Mr. Webber, with the Captain's coat of arms properly emblazoned, and placed in the church of Paratanka, and underneath the following inscription:

There lies interred at the foot of a Tree,
Near the Ostrog of St. PETER and St. PAUL.

The BODY of
CHARLES CLERKE, ESQUIRE,
COMMANDER of His Britannic Majesty's
Ships, the Resolution and Discovery;
To which he succeeded on the Death of
JAMES COOK, ESQUIRE,
Who was killed by the Natives of an Island we
discovered in the South-Sea, after having explored the Coast of America, from 42 deg.
27 min. to 70 deg. 40 min. 57 sec. N.
in search of a North-West Passage
from EUROPE to the
EAST-INDIES.

The second attempt being made by
CAPTAIN CLERKE, who failed within some few
Leagues of Captain Cook; but was brought
up by a solid Body of Ice, which he found
from the America to the Asia, Shore,
and almost tended due East and
West.-----He Died at Sea,
on his Return to the
Southward on the
22d Day of
APRIL, 1779,
AGED, 38 Years.

Another

Another inscription was fixed upon the tree under which he was interred. This tree was at some distance from the town and near the hospital, round which several people had already been buried; but none so high upon the hill as the spot pointed out for the grave of Capt. Clerke. The inscription placed on this tree was nearly the same as that at Paratanka, and was as follows:

Beneath this Tree lies the Body of

CAPTAIN C H A R L E S C L E R K E,

COMMANDER of His Britannic Majesty's Ships,
the Resolution and Discovery.

Which Command he succeeded to, on the 14th
of February, 1779, on the Death of

Captain J A M E S C O O K,

Who was Killed by the Natives of some Islands
he Discovered in the SOUTH-SEA,
on the Date above.

CAPTAIN CLERKE Died at Sea,
of a lingering Illness, on the 22d Day of
April
~~August~~, 1779,

In the 38th Year of his Age,
And was INTERRED on the 30th following.

On this occasion the inhabitants of both towns, and those of the whole country for many miles round, attended; and the crews of both ships were suffered to continue a shore, and to divert themselves, each as he liked best. It was the Captain's desire that they should have double allowance for three days successively, and all that while to be excused from other duty, than what the ordinary attendance in the ship required, but the season being far advanced, and a long tract of unknown sea to traverse before they could reach China, the officers, representing the hardships and inconveniences that so much lost time might bring upon themselves, they very readily gave up that part of the Captain's request, and returned to their respective employments early the next day.

On the 2d of September the Governor arrived at Paratanka, and with him an officer called by the Russians Proposick, the same as in England is called Collector or Surveyor.

They informed Capt. Gore, that a sloop was daily expected from Janeska, laden with provisions and stores of all sorts for our use; but expressed some apprehensions for her safety, as the boats had been looking out for her several days. This news was of too much importance to be slighted. Accordingly

On the 3d the pinnaces and boats from both ships were sent to the entrance of the bay, to assist her, in case she should be in sight, in towing her in; but it was

The 11th before she arrived. She was a bark of about 100 tons, and had two guns mounted, which she fired as a salute, when she dropt anchor, and was answered by a volley from the garrison, which consisted of a subaltern and 25 soldiers. She was no sooner moored, than the Captain waited on the Governor for instructions

instructions, and then came on board the Resolution. He was introduced to the Commodore, to whom he delivered the invoice of his lading; among which was wearing apparel and tobacco, two articles that were above all others acceptable to the ships companies. As soon as the Governor had executed his commission, and delivered up the stores to the Commodore, he took his leave and returned to Bolchaia-reka, and the ships being lightened before, and their bows heaved up dry, so that the carpenters could get at the leaks, the Captains and principal officers finding little else to amuse them, made a party to scour the woods for game; but this proved the worst season in the year for hunting. They had been told, that rein-deer, wolves, foxes, beavers, and stone-rams every where abounded in the forests of this country; and they had promised themselves great sport in pursuing them; but after staying out full two days and nights, during which time they had been exposed to several severe storms, they returned much fatigued, without having been able to kill a single creature. The parties who had been sent out to wood and water had succeeded much better. As soon as the ships were ready to launch, they were ready to compleat the hold. In short, the utmost dispatch was made to hasten our departure, so that by the latter end of September we were in readiness to put to sea. The cattle with which we were now supplied, one would have thought, had dropt from another region. It is among the wonders of nature, with what celerity every vegetable and every animal changes its appearance in this climate. On the 12th of June, when we left the harbour of Kamchatka, the spring had but just begun to announce the approach of summer by the budding of the trees, and the sprouting of the grafs; but now, on our return, it was matter of surprize to find the fruits ripe, and the harvest in full perfection. The cattle were mere skin and bone, which we were glad to accept at our first coming; but those

that were now sent us were fine and fat, and would have made no bad figure in Smithfield market. The grass was in many places as high as our knees, and the corn, where any grew, bore the promising appearance of a fine crop. In short, from the most dreary, barren, and desolate aspect, that any habitable country could present, this was become one of the most delightful; Mr. Nelson reaped a rich harvest of rare plants, and had the additional pleasure of gathering them in their most exalted state.

In this interval of idle time, between completing our repairs, and clearing the harbour, we had leisure to take a view of the town near the shore, where we first moored, and that of Paratanka, where the priest lived, and where the church was situated. These towns have received some improvement, since they became subject to the Russians; but are still most wretched dwellings. The houses are built (if we may call that building, which is half dug out of the earth, and half set upon poles) in two different forms; one for their summer, and the other for their winter residence.

Their winter habitation is made by digging a square hole in the earth, about 5 or 6 feet deep, the length and breadth being proportioned to the number of people that are to live in it. At each corner of this square hole they set up a thick post, and in the intermediate space between these corner posts, they place other posts at certain distances, and over these they lay balks, fastening them together with strong cords, which they make of nettles prepared in the manner of hemp. Across these they place other balks, in the manner of a bridge, then cover the whole with thatch, leaving a square opening in the middle, which serves at once for a door, window, and chimney. On one side of this square is their fireplace, and on the opposite side is ranged their kitchen furniture.

furniture. On the two other sides are a kind of broad benches made with earth, on which each family lie, and in one of these huts or houses there live several families. To enter these huts by the only opening at top, they use a ladder, not made with rounds between two sides, like ours, but consisting only of narrow slips of wood fastened to a plank. This ladder the women mount with great agility, with children at their backs, and though the smoke would blind and suffocate those who are not used to it, yet the Kamshatskadales find no inconvenience from it.

Their summer huts, called Balagans, are made by fixing up pillows about 14 feet above ground, and laying barks over them as before. On these they make a floor, and then raise a roof, which they thatch with grass. To these balagans, they have two doors, which they ascend by the same kind of ladder.

In the winter they use the balagans for magazines, the thatch secures what they lay up in them from rain, and by taking away the ladder, it becomes inaccessible to wild beasts and vermine.

It being summer, we had no access to their winter dwellings, which were all shut up, and they were not over-fond of exposing their poverty; for though they have little to boast of, they are not without pride. The whole furniture of the commonalty consists of dishes, bowls, troughs and cans; their cans are made of birch bark, their other utensils of wood, which, till the Russians introduced iron among them, they hollowed with instruments made of stone or bone; but with these tools their work was tedious and difficult. In these bowls they dress their food, though being wood, they will not bear fire.

In the winter the men are employed in hunting, making sledges, and fetching wood; and the women in weaving nets, and spinning thread.

In the spring the rivers begin to thaw, and the fish that wintered in them go towards the sea; the men therefore in this season are busied in fishing, and the women in curing what they catch.

In the summer, the men build both their winter and summer huts, train their dogs, and make their household utensils and warlike instruments; but the women make all the cloathing, even to the shoes. Their cloaths for the most part, are made of the skins of land and sea-animals, particularly deer, dogs and seals; but sometimes they use the skins of birds, and frequently those of different animals in the same garments. They commonly wear two coats, the under one with the hair inwards, and the upper one with the hair outwards. The women have besides an under garment, not unlike Dutch trousers, divided and drawn round the knees with a string.

They are filthy beyond imagination; they never wash their hands or faces, nor pair their nails. They eat out of the same dish with their dogs, which they never wash. Both men and women plait their hair in two locks, which they never comb; and those who have short hair, supply the locks with false. This is said of the Kamchatkades who live more to the north; those in the towns which we saw, had learnt of the Russians to be more cleanly.

They are very superstitious; and the women in particular, pretend to avert misfortunes, cure diseases, and foretel future events, by muttering incantations over the fins of fishes, mingled with a certain herb, which they gather from the woods in the spring with much labor.

They

They pretend also to judge of good and bad fortune, by the lines of the hands, and by their dreams, which they relate to each other as soon as they wake. They dread going near the burning mountains, lest the invisible beings that inhabit them should hurt them, and think it a sin to drink, or to bathe in the hot springs with which their country abounds, because they suppose those springs to be heated by the evil spirits that produce them. They are said never to bury their dead; but, binding a strap round the neck of the corpse, drag it to the next forest, where they leave it to be eaten by the bears, wolves, or other wild inhabitants. They have a notion, that they, who are eaten by dogs, will drive with fine dogs in another world. They throw away all the cloaths of the deceased, because they believe that they who wear them will die before their time.

The country is said to abound with wild beasts, which are the principal riches of the inhabitants; particularly foxes, fables, stone-foxes, and hares, marmots, ermins, weasles, bears, wolves, rein-deer, and stone-rams; but our gentlemen were much disappointed, who went in pursuit of them. They have a species of weasle, called the glutton, whose fur is so much more esteemed than all others, that they say, the good spirits are cloathed with it. The paws of this animal are as white as snow; but the hair of the body is yellow. Sixty rubles (about 12 guineas nearly) have been given for a skin; and a sea-beaver for a single paw.

Of the bears, the inhabitants make good use; of their skins they make their beds, coverings, caps, collars and gloves; and of their flesh and fat their most delicate food.

The Kamchatkades, all along the northern coasts, have a particular manner of dressing their food; which

is the very reverse of that of the Indians in the south. There they roast or stew with stones made hot and buried, as it were, in the earth with their meat, by which its relish is said to be much improved. But here they boil it with hot stones immersed in water, by which its flavour is rendered more insipid. The same necessity, however, seems to have pointed out the same means to the people of the torrid and of the frigid zones; for both being equally unacquainted with iron, and wood being incapable of resisting fire, when brought in contact with it, though the principle was obvious, the application was difficult; those therefore of the torrid zone would naturally be led to call the warmth of the earth to their aid: While those in the frozen climates would think water a more ready assistant; add to this, that the colder regions abound with hot springs; some in Kamchatka, in particular, are so hot, as to approach nearly to the degree of boiling water; but these they think it sinful to use, as we have already observed.

The dogs of this country are like our village curs and are of different colours. They feed chiefly on fish, and their masters use them to draw sledges, instead of horses or rein-deer.

The seas and lakes abound with a variety of amphibious animals, of which seals and sea-horses and sea-cows are the most numerous, and the most profitable. Of the skins of the seal they make their canoes, and on their flesh and fat they feed deliciously. Whales are sometimes cast upon the shores, but very seldom, unless wounded.

With the teeth and bones of the sea-horse and sea-cow they point their arrows, and weapons of war; and of their fat and blubber they make their oil. They have otters in their lakes, but their skins bear a great price.

They

They have birds of various kinds in great abundance. Among the sea-fowl, they have the puffin, the sea-crow, the greenland pigeon and the cormorant. They have swans, geese and eleven species of ducks; and they have plovers, snipes, and small birds without number. They have likewise four kinds of eagles; the black eagle, with a white head; the white eagle; the spotted eagle, and the brown eagle. They have vultures also, and hawks innumerable.

This country swarms with insects in the summer, which are very troublesome; but they have neither frog, toad nor serpent. Lizards are not rare; but they believe these creatures to be spies sent from the infernal powers to inspect their lives, and foretel their death; and therefore whenever they see one, they kill it, and cut it in small pieces, that it may not carry back any intelligence to their hurt.

But what is most remarkable, and deserves the attention of the curious, is the remarkable conformity between the Kamshatskadales towards the east, and of the Americans, that live on the opposite coast just over against them, in their persons, habits, customs and food; both dress exactly in the same manner, both cut holes in their faces in the same manner already described, in which they put bones like false teeth; and both make their canoes exactly in the same manner. They are about 12 feet long and two broad, sharp at the head and stern, and flat at the bottom; they consist of flat pieces of wood, joined at both ends, and kept apart in the middle by a transverse piece, through which there is a hole just big enough for the man to set in his legs, and to seat himself on a bench made on purpose; this skeleton is covered with seal-skin, dyed of a kind of a purple colour, and the whole is skirted with loose skin, which, when the

the man is seated, he draws close round him, like the mouth of a purse, and with a coat and cap of the same skin, which covers his whole body, makes the man and his boat appear like one piece; and thus clad, and thus seated and surrounded, he fears neither the roughest sea the severest weather.

And now we have had occasion to mention this similarity between the inhabitants on the opposite shore of Asia and America; we shall embrace this opportunity, to correct a very material error in our account of last year's voyage, where, speaking of the Russian discoveries, we took notice, after examining Bheering's Streights, though the Russians supposed that the lands were parted, here we found the continent to join, by which the reader will no doubt imagine, that we have asserted, that the two continents of Asia and America join, which they do not; but are separated by a strait between two promontories, which in clear weather, are so near as to be seen in sailing through, with the naked eye. But what is meant is this. When Bheering made his discovery, in coasting along the American shore, he discovered a sound or strait, which having surmounted, he found himself in a great bay, which he imagined was another sea and that the land he had passed was not the American continent, but a great island separated from the continent by the sound or strait just mentioned. This sound therefore, and this bay we examined, and found that what the Russians had mistaken for an island, is actually a part of the American Continent. Hence it appears, that notwithstanding all that was written against it, Bheering is justly entitled to the honor of having discovered all that part of the N. W. continent of America, that has been hitherto marked in our maps as parts unknown.

It remains now only to give a short description of the bay and harbour where we repaired; which at the entrance

france is between two very high bluff rocks; on the Starboard as we enter is the light-house, of which mention has already been made, and at the distance of about 20 miles the vulcano, from whence flames and ashes are sometimes emitted to great distance, and to the great terror of the inhabitants. The bay is about 2 leagues deep, and lies from S. E. to N. W. And from N. E. to S. W. It is about 4 leagues. It is inaccessible during the winter, by reason of the ice; but very safe and convenient during the summer.

The harbour where we lay to careen and repair, would contain about 20 ships of the line in perfect safety, being closely surrounded with high hills, except at the entrance. The people are civil, and in their way very obliging; but their manner of living affords nothing very enehanting for sailors.

Our ships being now in as good repair as we had reason to expect from the length of the voyage they had passed, the rigorous weather to which they had been exposed, the boisterous seas they had shipped; and, above all, from the violent concussions of the ice that had shaken their very frame, and had stripped them of their sheathing: And being likewise plentifully provided with provisions and stores, by the generosity of her Imperial Majesty of Russia, and by the care and benevolence of her governor and officers,

On the 9th of October, 1779, we weighed, and soon were without the light-house, shaping our course to the southward, and

On the 10th were in lat. 52 deg. 36 min. when we had a dead calm, and went to fishing for cod, with good success. Thermometer 52.

On

On the 11th we pursued our course, and by noon were in lat. 51 deg. 1 min.

On the 12th we stood S. W. and at night sounded at 62 fathom, having in the afternoon passed three small islands to the westward of us, Lat. 50 deg. 19 min. Thermometer 48 deg. 52 half min.

On the 13th we were in lat. 50. Course as before.

On the 14th we still continued the same course. Lat. 48 deg. 30 min.

The 15th we altered our course in search of some islands, which the Russians said were inhabited by people of a gigantic size, who were covered with hair; but who notwithstanding were very civil, and would supply us with cattle and hogs, with which their island abounded. These islands, however, we never found, though we continued searching for them till

The 19th, when a storm came on, and we lost sight of the Discovery; but next day were in company, and resumed our course, the gale continuing till

The 22d, when we found ourselves in lat. 41 deg. and long. E. from London 149 deg. 20 min. The wind which had abated in the day, freshened again about 9 at night, and soon increased to a gale, when we were obliged to lie-to, as we imagined, from the usual signs, and sounding at 80 fathom, that we must be near land.

In the morning of the 23d we stood N. N. W. in search of land, but found none. At noon by double altitude lat. 41 deg. 48 min. long. 146 deg. 17 min. E. About 10 at night we altered our course W. S. W. and so continued till

The 25th, when by the time-piece, we were in long. 145 deg. 29 min. E. and continued our course with an easy sail. At 3 in the afternoon a large piece of timber passed us to the northward. And

On the 26th, early in the morning, the man at the mast-head called out Land, distant about 7 or 8 leagues, bearing E. by N. to N. W. We then found ourselves within sight of Japan. Lat. 40 deg. 56 min. long. 140 deg. 17 min. E. Thermometer 52 deg. 55 min.

Early in the morning of the 27th we saw a sail, seemingly very large making towards us from the shore. We cleared ship, and made the signal to the Discovery to do the same. She was a square rigged vessel with two masts, very short, and built much in the manner of the Chinese junks. We hoisted English colours. She looked at us, but made sail to the westward, and we continued our course.

On the 28th we saw land bearing W. N. W. to S. half W. distant about 6 leagues. We then sounded 64 fathom, and stood from S. to S. E. by E. Lat. 39 at noon, long. 140 deg. 10 min. Thermometer 59 and a half.

On the 29th we again stood S. half W. and in the morning observed another vessel making to the eastward at a great distance. We again hoisted English colours, but she paid no attention to them, and we pursued our course.

On the 30th we were in lat. 36 deg. 41 min. steering S. W. Thermometer 64 and a half.

On the 31st saw land very high, from W. half N. to N. W. at a great distance. Lat. 34 deg. 35 min.

November 1st, steered all day from S. to S. W. saw a high mountain, which seemed to be a volcano; but at a great distance. Tacked and stood to the northward.

On the 2d we again tacked, and stood E. half S. and finding the water of a milky colour, sounded, but had no ground at 150 fathom. Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. Thermometer 70 and a half.

The 3d, the wind from the S. S. E. we still continued working to the southward; but made little way.

The 4th, the wind being against us, we advanced but slowly, being at noon in 35 deg. 49 min. only; with a great swell from the S. W. Thermometer 72 and a half,

The 5th we had only advanced 2 min.

On the 6th the wind shifted to the N. E. made sail and stood all day S. by W. to S. S. W. Lat. 35 deg. 15 min.

The 7th the sea all round was covered with pumice-stones floating to the northward. We now approached the climate where bonnetoes, albatrosses, sharks, dolphins, and flying-fish are seen to play their frolicks.

On the 8th we saw sea-weed, pieces of timber, great quantities of pumice, and other signs of land; but none came in sight. At night we shortened sail.

On the 9th we stood the whole day S. W. Lat. 32 deg. 48 min. Thermometer 71 and a half.

The 10th it blew a heavy gale from N. N. W. Hauled our wind to N. E.

On

On the 11th bore away again S. by W. but the gale increasing towards night, hauled our wind to the northward.

The 12th the gale continued, lay-to, with the ship's heads to the westward. shipped many heavy seas, and the rain fell in torrents.

The 13th the storm abated. Stood S. S. W. all day. Lat. at noon 25 deg. 56 min. Long. 140 deg. 18 min. E.

On the 14th made sail, W. S. W. At 11 A. M. the Discovery made the signal for land, which we answered. It then bore S. W. distant 7 or 8 leagues, and appeared like a burning mountain, from whence proceeded, as we supposed all the pumice we had seen. In the night saw volumes of flame proceeding from it, very awful.

On the 15th lost sight of the vulcano; but in the evening another made a still more awful appearance. We were now in lat. 23 deg. 56 min. long. 139 deg. 20 min. E. Thermometer 72 and a half.

On the 16th we bore away W. half S. Wind fresh from E. N. E. at noon found ourselves in lat. 24 deg. 25 min. having, by the variation and setting of the current gone 20 miles to the northward. Long. by watch 238 deg. 16 min. 20 sec. E. Ther. 75 and a half.

Early on the 17th, being near the tropic, and expecting the weather to continue fine, we shifted our canvases and running-rigging, and bent our old ones, knowing what we had still to expect before we reached our native shores; and we made the signal for the Discovery to go on our hull beam in search of land, but found none. Lat. at noon, 23 deg. 46 min.

On

On the 18th we stood the whole day W. S. W. with a stiff breeze. And

On the 19th were in lat. 22 deg. 30 min.

The 20th continued our course without any thing material.

The 21st we were in lat. 21 deg. 42 min. a hard gale and heavy rain.

The 22d we kept our course the whole day. Lat. at noon, 20 deg. 46 min.

The 23d altered our course, and stood W. by N. Lat. 21.

The 24th hauled our wind, and stood N. N. W. Hard gale from N. E.

The 25th, the gale increasing we lay-to, with the ship's heads to the northward. Lat. at noon, 21 deg. 29 min.

The 26th we again bore away, W. S. W. and so continued all day.

The 27th continued the same course all day. At night shortened sail, and hauled up to N. N. W.

Early on the 28th we were surprised by breakers close under our bows. Made the signal to the Discovery; and immediately tacked to the southward. At 7 wore ship, and again stood to the N. W. At 10 saw breakers from N. E. by E. to W. S. the nearest distant about a mile. We sounded at 54 fathom, and bore away W. S. W. keeping a proper distance from the reefs, and coasting along till we passed them. About noon, the S. W. end bore from us N. N. W. distant about 2 miles, lat. 22 deg. 30 min. long. 135 deg. 17 min. 23 sec. We then made sail, N. N. W. which course we continued all night. On

On the 29th, about 8 A. M. we came in sight of a whole fleet of small craft, which we took to be fishing vessels. They were at a great distance, and not one of them left their employment to come near us. Lat. 21 deg. 58 min. We were now only distant from Mocao, the port to which we were bound, about 26 leagues.

On the 30th we wore ship, and stood to the southward, and about 11 in the morning, the man at the mast-head called out Land, bearing W. half S. distant about 3 leagues. This proved one of the northernmost of the Ladrone Islands: As soon as we came within distance, we fired two guns for a pilot, and one came presently along side, and our Captain agreed for 35 dollars to carry us into Mocao.

December the 1st, about two in the afternoon, after a passage of one and twenty days, we cast anchor within four miles of the harbour, where we were met by two Chinese gentlemen, who told us of the French war, and of his Majesty's ship the Sea-horse having left that place about the time we left Kamchatka. About 8 in the evening our boats were manned, and our 3d lieutenant went to the English factory there for news, and about ten returned with the magazines and newspapers for 1776, 1777, 1778, being the latest they had received. He likewise brought a confirmation of the French war, and of the continuance of the American war; and that five sail of English ships were now at Vampo, near Canton, in China.

On the 2d early in the morning we made sail, and anchored a-breast of the island, and saluted the governor with 13 guns, which were answered with an equal number from the fort. We had scarce dropt anchor, when we were visited by two English gentlemen, who after learning who we were and what we had been upon, persuaded

persuaded the Commodore to leave our then situation and to moor the ships in a safer birth to the leeward of a small island about two miles distant, where they might remain without danger.

It was now three years since we had been in any port, where we could converse any otherwise than by signs; and before any one was suffered to go ashore, the Commodore called all hands aft, and ordered them to deliver up their journals, and every writing, remark, or memorandum that any of them had made of any particular respecting the voyage, on pain of the severest punishment in case of concealment, in order that all those journals, writings, remarks or memorandums, respecting the voyage, might be sealed up, and directed to the Lords of the Admiralty. At the same time requiring that every chart of the coasts, or of any part of any of the coast where we had been, or draught of any thing curious might be delivered up in like manner, in order to accompany the journals, &c. all which was complied with; and the papers were made up and sealed accordingly in sight of the whole crew, the papers of the commissioned officers by themselves, the papers of the non-commissioned officers by themselves, and the papers of the marines and common men by themselves. The boats were then ordered out and sent to Mocoa for fresh provisions, which next day were dealt out to the ships companies at full allowance. But before these could return, there came from the town boats with beef, veal, pork, ducks geese, turnips, carrots, lemons, oranges, and every other article of provisions which the island produced; some as presents to the Captains and officers; but by far the greatest part to make their market.

Being now safely moored, the first thing that claimed the attention of the Commodore, was to provide as well

as he could for the safety of the crews in their return home. The news of a French war, without letting us know at the same time the order issued by the French king in our favor, gave us much concern. Our ships were ill fitted for war; the decks fore and aft being finished flush had no covering for men or officers; it was therefore thought necessary to strengthen the stanchions and rails, and to raise a kind of parapet, musket-proof on both decks; and likewise to strengthen the cabins as much as possible, in case of action. And as it was agreed that both ships could carry more guns if any were to be purchased, the Commodore was for taking the ships to Canton, till persuaded from it by some gentlemen belonging to the English factory, who undertook to negotiate the business without giving umbrage to the Chinese, who certainly would, they said, be offended at the appearance of ships of war in their river, and would oppose their progress; reminding him at the same time of the disagreeable dispute in which Commodore Anson was formerly involved on a similar occasion; and how hurtful it was to the Company's commerce for several years after. Upon these representations the Commodore relinquished his design, and Capt. King, with other officers, were sent in a Company's ship, assisted by one or two gentlemen belonging to the factory, to Canton, to purchase cannon and such other stores as were not to be had at Macao.

On the 18th they set sail, and at the same time two Portuguese vessels from the harbour of Macao, came and anchored close by us. They were bound to Bengal and Madras, and very readily assisted us with ropes for running-rigging, some canvas, and with 60 fathom of cable. They likewise exchanged four small cannon and some shot with the Discovery for a spare Anchor.

The 25th being Christmas day, was kept, as is usual with English sailors, in jollity and mirth; and what added to the pleasure of the day there was not a man ill in either ship.

On the 28th the Commodore received a letter from Capt. King, with an account of the disasters that had happened in the passage, having lost two anchors and their boat, and were several times in danger of running ashore; that they did not arrive at Canton till the 24th; but that he hoped soon to return with the cannon and stores, for which he had bargained, though at a great price.

Here they learnt that the skins we had brought with us from the N. W. continent of America, were of nearly double the value at Canton, as at Kamchatka.

Early on the 29th there came into the harbour of Mocoa a Spanish galoon from Manilla, said to have more than four millions of treasure on board; and before we left our station there came in another worth double that sum. We were unacquainted with the Spanish war, or these ships, had we been properly commissioned, might easily have been captured. It is astonishing, that none of our cruisers have ever lain in wait for these ships, as their voyage is annual, and their course known.

The same evening a quarrel happened between a party of our sailors, on shore with leave, and some of the town's people, in which several were dangerously wounded on both sides; and Mr. Burney, 1st Lieut. of the Resolution, had a dagger run through his left arm in endeavoring to put an end to the fray. For this insult the Governor sent to demand satisfaction; but upon examination the town's people were found to be the aggressors. The Governor made a very handsome apology for his mistake, and the affair ended without any serious consequences.

We

We were now visited daily by strangers who came out of curiosity to see ships that had been so many years upon discovery; and every one was anxious to learn what he could concerning our course, but that we were not at liberty to tell. Among the rest came two French spies, as we imagined; but not being able to make out any thing criminal against them, they were suffered to depart. The suspicion arose from some of our men, who having particularly marked them, insisted that they had formerly sailed with them in the French service. Nothing remarkable till

January the 8th, 1780, when Capt. King, with the officers that accompanied him, arrived in the company's vessel, with the cannon, ammunition, and stores from Canton. These being shipped, nothing remained to be done, but to take on board the live stock which the Commodore and officers had purchased for their own use, and nine head of cattle to be killed at sea for the use of the ship's company, the beef and pork which we brought from England being now scarce eatable. Provisions of all kinds were here very dear, and very indifferent; but what made us amends was the price they gave for our beaver-skins, on which they set a great value.

On the 11th of January we unmoored, and the wind being fair, came to sail with a pleasant breeze; but the wind dying away in the evening, we cast anchor, and in the night John Cave, quarter-master, and Robert Spencer, ran away with the great cutter. And

On the 12th we were the whole day detained in endeavoring to recover them; but to no purpose.

On the 13th we passed the fort, and saluted the garrison with 13 four pounders, which they answered with an equal number.

We had now nothing but a beaten track to pass in our way to our long-wished for native country.

On the 20th we made the little group of islands known by the name of Pulo Condore, in lat. 8 deg. 40 min. N. at one of which we anchored, and found it inhabited. Here we both wooded and watered, and the carpenters felled some large trees, which were afterwards sawed on board. The trees on these islands are chiefly cedar, iron wood, mangrove, manchiconella and box. Some nutmeg trees there were, but of a wild kind, that bear a fruit without taste or smell. In pursuit of game, of which there was plenty, our gentlemen fell in with a party of natives, one of whom accompanied them to the ships. We made him understand, that we wanted provisions; and he had not left us long, before more than 20 boats came round the island laden with fruits, fowls, ducks, and other provisions, which they readily exchanged for any thing we offered them, though they were not wholly unacquainted with the use of money; for being informed, that buffaloes were on the island, we purchased seven, three of them of a large size, for four dollars. Here we found the cabbage-tree and other succulent greens, with which our people made very free without asking questions.

On the 28th we unmoored, and on

The 31st made the Island of Banca, and having passed the straits

On the 5th of February we made the Island of Sumatra, where we saw a large ship lying at anchor, and

On the 7th passed the Island of Java, where we saw two more. We made the signal to the Discovery to prepare for action, and we did the same, hoisting English colours. It was some time before they shewed a-

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ny, but at length they hoisted Dutch colours. We sent our boat on board, and received the first news of a Spanish war. We pursued our course, and

On the 11th we made the Island of Cocoterra. Here, from a healthy ship's company, several of our people fell ill of the flux, and so continued for some time; however, having got plenty of good water on board, we sailed

On the 13th directing our course to Prince's Island.

On the 15th we entered the Bay of Prince's Island, where Capt. Cook when he commanded the Endeavour, anchored in his return to Europe. Here we purchased turtles, fowls, and some deer; and here we laid in store of cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other vegetables; and having completed our stock of water set sail.

On the 18th, directing our course for the Cape of Good Hope. Nothing remarkable till

The 25th of March, when we were attacked by a severe storm, attended with thunder, lightning and rain, which lasted five days without intermission.

On the 7th of April we were alarmed by finding our rudder-head almost twisted off. We got the penants fixed to steer with tackles, it being the carpenter's opinion it could not last till our arrival at the next port. However, by proper application it lasted till we arrived at the Cape.

On the 9th we fell in with Cape Lagullas, where about 9 in the morning we saw a small vessel cruising, which proved to be the East-India Company's snow, Betsey, looking out for the East-India fleet. She left England the 5th of November, and False Bay on the 4th instant. She confirmed the account we had received of the Spanish war. We exchanged some trifles, and soon parted. And On

On the 12th we entered False Bay, came to, and moored the same day, after having saluted the fort with 13 guns, which was answered by the same number. We had scarce dropt anchor, when the Governor came on board, bringing with him a packet of letters for Capt. Cook, which had lain there ever since the beginning 1779; he had heard of the death of Captain Cook by a Dutch vessel, and expressed great concern for that unhappy event; asking a thousand questions concerning the particulars.

The first care of our Commodore was to provide for the sick; and by three in the afternoon they were all landed, and sent to the hospital under the care of the surgeon's mate: All hands were next set to their different employments, some to wood and water, and some to complete the repairs. These they forwarded with the utmost expedition, every one being eager to get to his native country. Of the repairs, the Resolution's rudder was the most material. The first thing therefore to be done was to unhinge it and get it on shore: And though this was immediately put in hand, it was

The 27th before it was restored again to its place.

By the 29th, the sick, who were numerous when we arrived at the Cape, we having 16 ill of the flux, were pretty well recovered: The repairs were in forwardness, and the stores ready to be taken on board at a moment's notice, when news was brought us, that an express was arrived at Table Bay from England, in the Sibbald frigate, which had only been ten weeks from Plymouth, and that she was to return again as soon as she had delivered her dispatches. Both Captains went instantly to learn the contents, and on their return, orders were given to prepare as fast as possible to sail. This was joyful news. The substance of these dispatches

es related chiefly to the course the East-Indimen were to steer, to fall in with the convoy appointed to meet them; with some instructions for our Commadore, respecting the papers that were to be transmitted to the Admiralty, which were all put on board the frigate, and Mr. Portlock, master's mate, embarked along with them.

On the 30th they set sail; but it was

The 7th of May before we were in readiness to follow. About noon, on that day, the signal was made for unmooring. We had now 120 live sheep on board, and the Discovery a like proportion. We had all other provisions in equal plenty, and we had likewise a healthy crew in high spirits, wishing for nothing but a fair wind to shorten our voyage; but that was not yet to be obtained. We had scarce saluted the garrison on taking leave, when the wind died away, and a great swell ensued, which continued till

The 9th, when the snow came in sight, which we spoke with the 8th of April. We sent our pinnace for news from sea; but she had seen only one sail pass since we first spoke with her.

On the 19th of April their whole crew were near being blown up, by the snow's taking fire forwards: The ship was much damaged, and they were putting into the Cape to refit, and then were bound for St. Helena.

On the 12th we made sail, and pursued our course home, without any material occurrence till

The 10th of June, when the Discovery's boat brought us word, that in exercising the great guns, the carpenter's mate had his arm shattered in a shocking manner,
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by part of the wadding being left in after a former discharge; another man slightly wounded at the same time.

On the 12th it began to blow very hard, and so continued till next day, when the Discovery sprung her main-top-mast; and we were obliged to lie-to till another was put up.

On the 13th we crossed the line to the northward, and observed a water-spout to the N. W. at no great distance; and for the remainder of the month had fine weather. Thermometer from 80 to 78 and a half.

July the 1st we had the Discovery's people on board to compare time, lat. at noon 20 deg. N. Long. 34 W.

On the 13th the ship's birth was celebrated on board, and double allowance given to the whole crew, who were at this time in perfect health.

On the 27th at day-light, the Discovery made the signal for seeing a sail. We instantly began to clear ship in case of an enemy, and hoisted English colours; and on our near approach the sail did the same. She was bound to the southward, and we pursued our course.

On the 1st of August just at sun set we saw a sail at a great distance to the westward; but in the morning she was quite out of sight. We were then in lat. 43 deg. 56 min. N.

On the 7th we were in lat. 48 deg. long. 10 deg. 10 min. W. a heavy gale with rain.

On the 9th the wind shifted to the eastward, when we shaped our course to the north of Ice-land. Blew hard all day.

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On the 21st being then in lat. 58 deg. 4. min. N. long. 9 deg. 6 min. saw a sail standing to the southward, when we made the Discovery's signal to chase; but the gale continuing, could not come near enough to hale her. In the evening the man at the main-head called out land distant about 3 leagues.

Early on the 22 made the signal for a pilot, and at eight o'clock a pilot came off, and by eleven we were safely moored in the harbour of Strumness, in the north of Scotland. We were soon visited by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

On the 23d fresh beef and greens were served out in plenty to both ships companies; and the same day our passengers went on shore, and set out for London. The Captains and officers went likewise on shore, and the men had liberty to divert themselves by turns during our stay.

By the 29th we had got wood and water enough on board to serve us to London; and at noon the signal was made to weigh; but the wind coming about, and blowing fresh from the S. E. obliged us not only to relinquish our design for the present, but detained us till the 19th of September.

On the 20th of September Capt. King of the Discovery, Mr. Bailey our astronomer, and Mr. Webber, left the ships, and set out for London, and Mr. Burney, 1st Lieut. of the Resolution, took the command of the Discovery in the absence of Capt. King.

During our stay the ships were visited by gentlemen from all the islands round; and by the Apollo Frigate and her consort; they brought in a prize valued at 10,000l. and both Captains came to visit Capt. Gore on board the

the Resolution, who now was taken very ill, and so continued to the end of the voyage. The same afternoon, the wind came round in our favor, when the signal was made for unmooring, and both ships got under way. At night we came to an anchor with the tide.

On the 23d Samuel Johnson, serjeant of marines, died, and next morning his corpse was committed to the deep.

On the 25th the wind came again to the eastward, and continued against us most of our passage.

On the 28th we passed by Leith, off which we again spoke with his Majesty's ship Apollo.

On the 29th John Davis quarter-master, died. Our detention at Strumness proved unfortunate for these two men, who died in their passage. Had the ships arrived in a direct course, their friends would at least have had the satisfaction of administering all in their power to their recovery, which, to persons who had been so long absent, would have been no small consolation.

On the 30th we came to an anchor off Yarmouth, in company with his Majesty's sloops of war the Fly and Alderney. Our boats were immediately sent on shore for provisions; and for a spare cable for our small bower, that we had being near worn out. We lay here till

The 2d of October, when we weighed and failed.

On the 4th we came to at the Nore. And,

On the 6th dropt our anchor at Deptford, having been absent just four years, three months and two days.

F I N I S.



CHART
showing the TRACKS
of the Ships employed in
CAPT. COOK'S
last Voyage to the
PACIFIC OCEAN,
in the Years
1776 1777 1778 1779.

North West Continent
of America discovered by Capt. Cook
1778

Here the Ice

Country of the Tchutchki

Arctic Circle

SIBERIA

North Pacific

SEA OF OCHOTSK

EASTERN OCEAN

CHINESE EMPIRE

NORTH PACIFIC

OCEAN

EQUATOR

SOUTH PACIFIC

OCEAN

NEW HOLLAND

NEW ZEALAND

Longitude dist from Greenwich