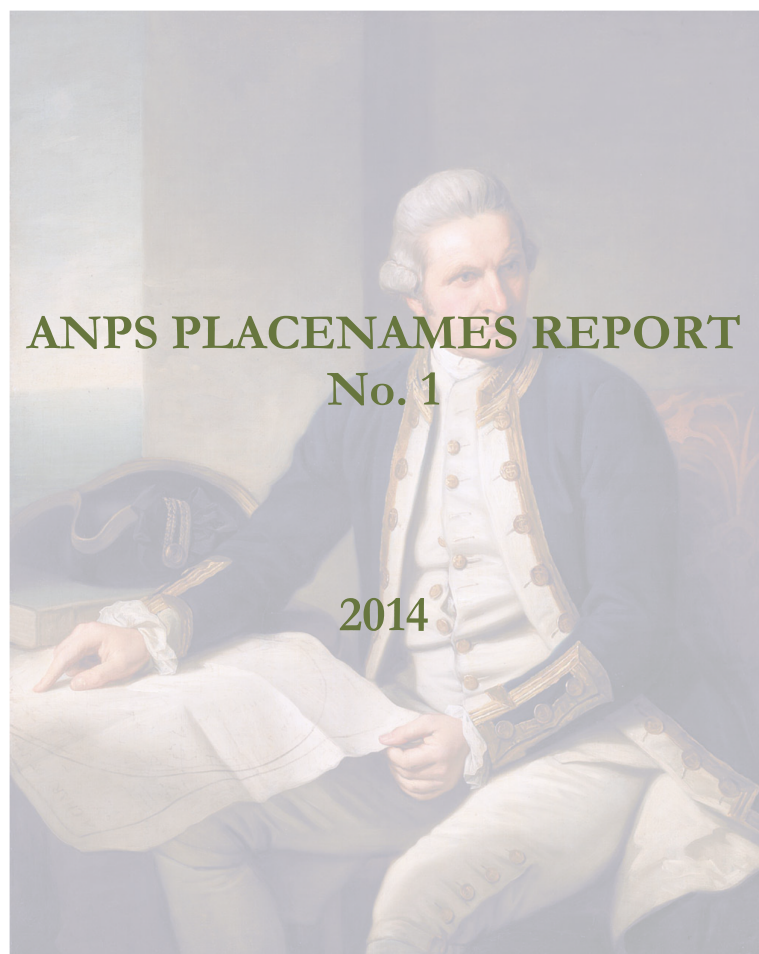


JAMES COOK'S TOPONYMS

Placenames of Eastern Australia April-August 1770



ANPS PLACENAMES REPORT

No. 1

2014



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PLACENAMES SURVEY

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David Blair

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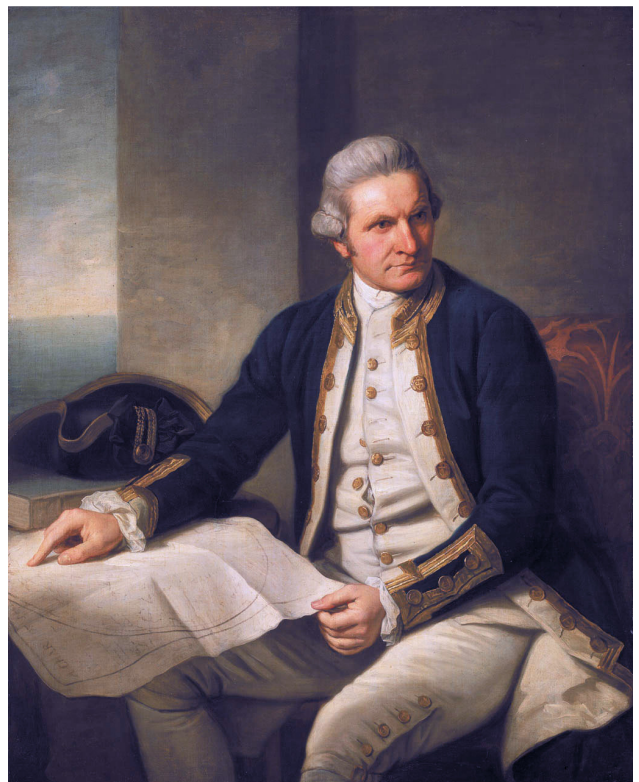
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James Cook: portrait by Nathaniel Dance (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich)

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 James Cook: The Exploration of Australia's Eastern Shore

The first voyage of exploration undertaken by Lieutenant James Cook in His Majesty's Bark *Endeavour* spanned the years 1768 to 1771. Cook left Plymouth in August 1768, reached Tahiti in time to observe the transit of Venus in June 1769, continued across the Pacific to New Zealand and Australia, and arrived back in England in July 1771.

In mid-voyage, Cook crossed the Tasman Sea westwards from New Zealand. On the morning of 19 April 1770 he first sighted land on the southern coast of the territory which, some months later, he was to name *New South Wales*.

The *Endeavour's* voyage northwards along the eastern coast of Australia took four months, including a month-long delay in July while the vessel was beached for urgent repairs. Along the way he charted the coastline of New South Wales and Queensland, with a section of the Victorian coast, and he named more than a hundred geographical features. Almost all of those placenames are still in official use, even though the exact location of some features is in question and a few have undoubtedly been misidentified.

This Report records, by way of citations from the various editions of Cook's journal, the names which he bestowed on features along the east coast. The placenames are ordered chronologically—that is, in the order in which they appear in his daily journal—and the entries include the spelling variants which appear in the various editions.

1.2 The Sources

1.2.1 Manuscript Sources

We are fortunate that Cook wrote a meticulous journal during the voyage, supplemented by his ship's log and several charts. There were other contemporaneous accounts, of course, including the journal of Joseph Banks; but the primary resource for Cook's toponymic labours must be his own record.

The situation is complicated somewhat by the fact that Cook's journal has come down to us in several copies. The following is a brief summary of the available manuscripts. (The most reliable account of the journal's provenance is to be found in the introductory material to Beaglehole's edition,¹ where he presents a lengthy and magisterial discussion of the various versions and their history.)

The primary copy is that written in Cook's own hand, referred to as the *holograph* (or, to use Beaglehole's title, the *Canberra MS*). Its continued existence was unknown for many years, but by a tortuous route the folio found its way to a Sotheby's auction in London in 1923 and was bought by the Commonwealth National Library; it is now part of the collection of the National Library of Australia in Canberra.

The second copy of the journal begins with the entry for 27 May 1768 and ends in October 1770 when the *Endeavour* arrived at Batavia. It is in the hand of Cook's clerk,

¹ This, and other references cited, appear in the list of Citation Sources at the end of this report.

Richard Orton, and appears to have been prepared to be sent home to the Admiralty as an interim copy at this stage of the journey. It includes the engraved charts of the voyage, and is now held by the Mitchell Library, Sydney; for this reason Beaglehole refers to it as the *Mitchell MS*. (Before its purchase for Sydney, it was held for a time in the collection of Mr John Corner, and is thus occasionally called the *Corner copy*.) Orton's transcription was far from perfect, and Cook was forced to make a number of corrections to the copy; even so, the versions are not identical, since Orton made many editorial changes to Cook's style.

The third copy is now in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, and for that reason is referred to by Beaglehole as the *Greenwich MS*. It had previously been lodged in the Library at Windsor Castle; presumably that was the reason for a long-standing belief that it had been prepared for and presented to King George III. As with the Mitchell MS, its entries go no further than October 1770. Beaglehole judged that three or four copyists, including Richard Orton, were responsible for its production. For the early part of the voyage the document is a composite of the journal and the log; from December 1769 it is a copy of the journal alone. In parts, the copying is corrupt, and the title page is 'dashed off with no special care' (Beaglehole, 1968: ccxxi); the poor nature of this version militates against any suggestion that it was produced for royal presentation. The signatures of two Lords of the Admiralty appear on the title page, including that of Augustus Hervey, 3rd Earl of Bristol. The second volume of the journal (also in the Greenwich Museum) has an inscription, apparently by Hervey, in which he states that it was given to him by Cook. The implication, perhaps, is that Cook had given both volumes either to Hervey or to the Admiralty, and Hervey had taken them home with him.

The fourth copy, the only complete version, was for many years held by the Admiralty Library and is therefore cited by Beaglehole as the *Admiralty MS*. It is now held by The National Archives at Kew. This copy ends on 13 July 1771, the day of Cook's return to England. It would seem to be another example of Richard Orton's work, and was carefully written; once again, Cook made corrections throughout and added his signature at the end. It is most likely to be the formal copy of the journal which Cook was expected to hand over to the Admiralty on his return to London.

1.2.2 Printed and On-line Editions

Hawkesworth. When the British public first became acquainted in 1773 with the detailed story of James Cook's immense voyage of discovery, it was not by reading the unadorned account written by the man himself. The narrative, eagerly awaited and enthusiastically received, came clothed in the polished prose of Dr John Hawkesworth. His version of the *Endeavour* journal from Cook's first voyage was a literary edition, most likely based on the Admiralty MS provided by Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, and included various observations by Hawkesworth which were meant to improve the minds of readers. As well as ensuring that improvements were made to Cook's spelling and punctuation, Hawkesworth added various passages from Banks's journal of the voyage. Despite a critical reception from reviewers (and some complaints from Cook himself), the version was a publishing success which appeared through several editions, many reprints and translation into various languages. As Beaglehole (1968, p. ccliii) noted, for 120 years 'Hawkesworth was Cook'.

Wharton In 1893 there appeared another well-circulated edition of Cook's journal of that first voyage. It was produced by the Naval Hydrographer W.J.L Wharton, and the text was based on the Mitchell MS (otherwise known as the 'Corner copy'). Since the Mitchell MS contained no entries after the arrival at Batavia, Wharton completed his edition of the journal from the Admiralty copy. Although Wharton made no attempt to rival Hawkesworth's literary pretensions, the text was not an exact transcription: Cook's writing was somewhat tidied-up (and over-punctuated, to modern eyes). However, in Beaglehole's words (1968, p. ccxxi), he 'did take the reader closer to Cook than it had previously been possible to get'.

Beaglehole In 1955 the Hakluyt Society published the text of Cook's journals from his three voyages. The text in each volume was edited by J.C. Beaglehole from Cook's original manuscripts; the result is now regarded as the definitive critical edition of Cook. For the first voyage, 1768-1771, Beaglehole carefully edited the Canberra MS, noting Cook's and Orton's emendations, and annotating the text with comparisons from the logs, charts and other surviving manuscripts. The Beaglehole edition, with its accuracy, its reliance on Cook's own labours and its scholarly apparatus, superseded all previous editions, and is still the first resource for those who wish to visit the journals of the great navigator.

Turnbull In 2004 the South Seas project (a web-based information resource, from a collaborative venture of the National Library of Australia and ANU's Centre for Cross-Cultural Research) released an online edition of Cook's first Pacific voyage. The edition is a literal transcript prepared from a photographic reproduction of the holograph manuscript journal (the Canberra MS). The transcript was prepared by Professor Paul Turnbull, with the aim of reproducing the original text as accurately as possible; the original spelling, capitalisation and punctuation have been preserved. The transcript indicates Cook's deletions and amendments; thus the edition includes strikings-out and interlinear corrections and additions. This online edition provides an invaluable resource for scholars interested in Cook's voyage, particularly for those whose research requires ready access to the exact form of James Cook's journal. The South Seas website² supplements the Turnbull transcription with copies of other accounts of the voyage (from Banks, Parkinson and Hawkesworth), as well as series of maps.

Holograph When the South Seas project released the Turnbull literal transcript the Canberra MS was available in the National Library for perusal, but it was not otherwise accessible. Shortly afterwards, however, the NLA undertook to produce a digitised version of the 753 manuscript pages; this version of the holograph journal is now available online. The folio pages may be viewed interactively on screen, magnified to 1200 x 1200 pixels if necessary, or printed.

1.3 Format of the Entries

The entries which follow in this Report are taken from the files of the Australian National Placenames Survey. Within each entry (headed, wherever possible, by the currently-used toponym) citations display the variant forms of the placename as they appear in the sources.

² <http://southseas.nla.gov.au/>

Within each entry, the citations are ordered to give priority to the *Turnbull* transcription of the Canberra MS; that transcript was checked against the *holograph*, and in a few cases a correction has been noted. Two of Cook's charts (Chart 1773-1, Chart 1773-2) also supplied occasional placename variants which differed from the journal spelling. The *Beaglehole* edition supplied some additional citations, usually from Beaglehole's footnotes where chart or log references were noted. Other citations showing spelling variation of the toponym come from both *Hawkesworth* and *Wharton*, on the grounds that for almost two hundred years these publications were the only way that Cook's narrative (and therefore the record of his placenaming efforts) was available to public view.

Entries are ordered chronologically according to their appearance in Cook's journal. Entries begin with a triple identification of the feature named. Firstly, wherever possible, each entry is headed by the current form of the placename for that feature. Secondly, that toponym is identified by its ID number in the ANPS files and by its reference number in the register of the relevant State.³ Thirdly, those identification numbers are followed by the geographical coordinates, showing latitude and longitude in the current Australian geocentric datum (GDA94).

A typical entry proceeds by giving the toponym in its citation form, with its date of bestowal according to Cook's journal. Then follows the citation itself, from one or more of the listed sources. If other toponym variants occur, they are then given, with their dates and citations.

1.4 A Note on the Dating

Standard maritime practice in the 18th century regarded a day as being a 24-hour period noon-to-noon rather than midnight-to-midnight. For example, June 19th was recorded as beginning at noon on what we would regard as June 18th and as ending at noon 24 hours later. James Cook's journal followed this convention.

In some instances, his journal description of a geographical feature makes it clear that the time reference is to the previous afternoon or evening (in other words, on the day before the journal entry, as we would have recorded it). I have, however, followed the usual practice of identifying the naming date as the date of the journal entry, on the grounds that even in those cases it was likely that the naming took place as Cook wrote up the day's journal, rather than at the time the feature was sighted from the *Endeavour*.

A further discrepancy between the the dates in Cook's log and modern practice arises from the fact that the *Endeavour* in its voyage westward had crossed the 180° line of longitude some weeks previously. The International Date Line is a comparatively modern invention, and Cook did not realise the implications until he arrived at Batavia on Wednesday 11th October (the date in the *Endeavour's* log)—the local time was discovered to be Thursday 12th. Cook's dating, therefore, was a day out from the time of crossing the 180° line to arrival at Batavia (Lipscombe, 2013, p. 107). As with most reporting of the *Endeavour* voyage, the dates given in the ship's log are retained in the entries below.

³ Those register references may be found at the following website locations:
Victoria—<http://services.land.vic.gov.au/vicnames/index.jsp>
NSW—http://www.gnb.nsw.gov.au/place_naming/placename_search
Queensland—<http://www.nrm.qld.gov.au/property/placenames/>

2 THE PLACENAMES

1 Point Hicks (ANPS 135498, VIC 17439); 37° 48' 12" S, 149° 16' 32" E

[NOTE: it seems likely that Cook's coordinates located a cloudbank off the coast. See Lipscombe 2005.]

Point Hicks 19 April

Turnbull: 17700419.html

Thursday 19th... the Southermost Point of land we had in sight which bore from us W½S I judged to lay in the Latitude of 38°..0' S° and in the Longitude of 211°..07' W^t from the Meridion of Greenwich. I have named it Point Hicks, because Leuit^t Hicks was the first who discover'd this land—

2 Rame Head (ANPS 136301, VIC 24083); 37° 46' 32" S, 149° 29' 05" E

[NOTE: although Cook's toponym has been traditionally associated with this headland, it is now strongly suggested that Cook gave the name to the nearby feature currently identified as *Little Rame Head* (ANPS 128232, VIC 19680). See Lipscombe, 2013, pp. 49-53.]

Ram-head 19 April

Turnbull: 17700419.html (corrected by Holograph, 223v/224r)

Thursday 19th... At Noon we were in the Lat^d of 37° 50' and Long^d of 210..29w^t the extremes of the land extending from NW to ENE aremarkable ~~point~~ Point bore N 20° East distant 4 Leagues. This point rises to a round hillick, very much like the Ram-head going into Plymouth Sound on which account I called ^{^it} by the same name. Lat^d 37°.39', Longitude 210°..22 W^t.

[Note: the Turnbull transcript for this day is incomplete, ending at '...point']

Ram head 19 April

Beaglehole: 299

THURSDAY 19th. ...At Noon we were in the Lat^{de} of 37°50' and Long^d of 210°29' W, the extremes of the land extending from NW to ENE, a remarkable Point bore N 20° East distant 4 Leagues. This point rises to a round hillick, very much like the *Ram head* going into Plymouth Sound on which account I called it by the same name. Lat^d 37°39', Longitude 210°22 W.

Ramhead 19 April

Wharton: Ch. 8; 19 April 1770

At Noon we were in the Latitude of 37 degrees 50 minutes and Longitude of 210 degrees 29 minutes West. The extreams of the Land extending from North-West to East-North-East, a remarkable point, bore North 20 degrees East, distant 4 Leagues. This point rises to a round hillock very much like the Ramhead going into Plymouth sound, on which account I called it by the same name; Latitude 37 degrees 39 minutes, Longitude 210 degrees 22 minutes West.

3 Cape Howe (ANPS 115975, VIC 17739, and ANPS 14894, NSW 11068); 37° 30' 11" S, 149° 58' 40" E

Cape Howe 20 April

Turnbull: 17700420.html

Friday 20th... the Northermost land in sight bore NBE½E and a small Island lying close to a point on the Main bore west distant 2 Leagues - this point I have named Cape Howe, it may be known by the Trending of the Coast which ^{^is} north on the one side and SW on the other / Latitude 37°..28' S° Long^{de} 210°..3' West / it may ^{^likewise} be known by some round hills upon the Main just within it.

4 Mount Dromedary (ANPS 48356, NSW 69188); 36° 17' 54" S, 150° 02' 04" E

Mount Dromedary 21 April

Turnbull: 17700421.html

Saturday 21st... At 6 o'clock we were abreast of a pretty high mountain lying near the shore which on account of its figure I named Mount Dromedary Lat^{de} 36°..18' S^o Long^{de} 209°..55' W^t / The shore under the foot of this Mountain forms a point which I have named Cape Dromedary over which is a peaked hillock

5 Cape Dromedary (ANPS 14887, NSW 71139); 36° 17' 54" S, 150° 08' 04" E

Cape Dromedary 21 April

Turnbull: 17700421.html

Saturday 21st... At 6 o'clock we were abreast of a pretty high mountain lying near the shore which on account of its figure I named Mount Dromedary Lat^{de} 36°..18' S^o Long^{de} 209°..55' W^t / The shore under the foot of this Mountain forms a point which I have named Cape Dromedary over which is a peaked hillock

Point Dromedary 21 April

Hawkesworth: III, 488

and at six, we were abreast of a high mountain, lying near the shore, which, on account of its figure, I called MOUNT DROMEDARY: under this mountain the shore forms a point, to which I gave the name of POINT DROMEDARY, and over it there is a peaked hillock... At noon, our latitude was 35° 49' S. Cape Dromedary bore S. 30 W. at the distance of twelve leagues

6 Batemans Bay (ANPS 4446, NSW 3196); 35° 43' 54" S, 150° 13' 04" E

Bateman Bay 21 April

Chart 1773-1

Bateman Bay

Beaglehole: 300-301

SATURDAY 21st. ...Our Latitude at Noon was 35°49' s. Cape Dromedary bore S 30° w, dist^t 12 Leagues. An open Bay wherein lay three or 4 small Islands bore NBNW distant 5 or 6 Leagues, this Bay seem'd to be but very little shelterd from the sea winds and yet it is the only likely anchoring place I have yet seen upon the Coast [Footnote: 'Called on the chart Bateman Bay' (J.C. Beaglehole, ed.)]

7 Point Upright (ANPS 57008, NSW 61364); 35° 37' 54" S, 150° 19' 04" E

Point Upright 22 April

Turnbull: 17700422.html

Sunday 22^d... At 5 o'clock we were abreast of a Point of land which on account of its perpendicular cliffs I call'd Point Upright ^{^/ Latde 35°..35'} it bore from us due west distant 2 Leagues

8 Pigeon House (ANPS 56307, NSW 46038); 35° 20' 54" S, 150° 16' 04" E

Pigeon House 22 April

Turnbull: 17700422.html

Sunday 22^d...a remarkable peaked hill ^{^laying inland} the top of which look'd like a Pigeon house and occasioned my giving it that name, bore N 32°..30' W^t

9 Cape St George (ANPS 298747, ACT 820); 35° 10' 0" S, 150° 45' 0" E

[NOTE: although Cook's toponym has been traditionally associated with this headland, it now seems likely that Cook gave the name to a nearby feature now referred to as *Steamers Head* (ANPS 454661). See Lipscombe, 2017.]

Cape St George 24 April

Turnbull: 17700424.html

Tuesday 24th... Stood to the ^{NE} until noon having a gentle breeze at ^{NW}. at which time we tack'd and stood to the westward being than by obserⁿ in the Lat^{de} of 35°

10' S^o and Long^{de} 208°51' [48 in pencil] W^t A point of land which I named Cape St George we having discover'd it on that Saints day, bore West distant 19 Miles and the Pigeon house S^o 75° West, the Latitude ^{and Longitude} of which I fo^{und} to be 35°..19' S and 209° 42' West.

Cape George 24 April

Hawkesworth: III, 489

A point of land which I had discovered on George's day, and which therefore I called CAPE GEORGE, bore W. distant nineteen miles

10 Longnose Point (ANPS 298738, ACT 000529); 35° 04' 59" S, 150° 46' 00" E
[NOTE: although Cook's toponym has been traditionally associated with this headland, it now seems likely that Cook gave the name to the nearby feature currently identified as *Point Perpendicular* (ANPS 56995, NSW 45724. See Lipscombe, 2017.)

Long Nose 25 April

Turnbull: 17700425.html

Wednesday 25th... About 2 Leagues to the northward of Cape S^t George the Shore seems to form a bay which appeard to be shelterd from the ^{NE} winds but as we had the wind it was not in my power to look into it and the appearance was not favourable enough to induce me to loose time in beating up to it. the north point of this bay on account of its figure I named Long Nose, Latitude 35°..4' S^o.

11 Red Point (ANPS 59040, NSW 48747); 34° 59' 54" S, 150° 45' 04" E

Red Point 25 April

Turnbull: 17700425.html

Wednesday 25th... the north point of this bay on account of its figure I named Long Nose, Latitude 35°..4' S^o 8 Leagues to the northward of this is a point which I calld rRed point, some part of the land about it appeared of that colour / Latitude 34°..29' Long^{de} 208°..49' / a little way in land to the ^{NW} of this point is a round hill the top of which look'd like the Crown of a hatt

Wharton: Ch 8; 25 April 1770

The North point of this bay, on account of its Figure, I nam'd Long Nose. Latitude 45 [sic] degrees 4 minutes South, 8 Leagues to the Northward of this, is a point which I call'd Red Point; some part of the Land about it appeared of that Colour (Latitude 34 degrees 29 minutes South, Longitude 208 degrees 49 minutes West). A little way inland to the North-West of this point is a round hill, the top of which look'd like the Crown of a Hatt.

12 Cape Solander (ANPS 14896, NSW 53707); 34° 01' 00" S, 151° 13' 54" E

Point Solander 29 April

Chart 1773-1

Point Solander

Beaglehole: 304, footnote 3

The south or south-west head [of Botany Bay] Cook called on the chart Point Solander, the north or north-east one, Cape Banks. [Beaglehole, ed., at entry 29 April 1770]

13 Cape Banks (ANPS 14880, NSW 2499); 33° 59' 54", 151° 15' 04"

Cape Banks 29 April

Chart 1773-1

Cape Banks

Beaglehole: 304, footnote 3

The south or south-west head [of Botany Bay] Cook called on the chart Point Solander, the north or north-east one, Cape Banks. [Beaglehole, ed., at entry 29 April 1770]

14 Sutherland Point (ANPS 67442, NSW 56248); 34° 00' 09" S, 151° 13' 15" E

Sutherland Point 01 May

Turnbull: 17700501.html

Tuesday, May 1st... Last night Torby Sutherland seaman departed this life and in the AM his body was buried a shore at the watering place which occasioned my calling the south point of this Bay after his name.

Beaglehole: 307

Last night Torby Sutherland seaman departed this life and in the AM his body was buried a shore at the watering place which occasioned my calling the south point of this Bay after his name.

[Footnote:] The initial T is very clearly written, but must be a slip: the man's name was Forby. AM *Forby, G Toby*.

Wharton: Ch 8; 1 May 1770

Last night Forby Sutherland, Seaman, departed this Life, and in the A.M. his body Was buried ashore at the watering place, which occasioned my calling the south point of this bay after his name.

Hawkesworth: III, 497

Early the next morning, the body of Forby Sutherland, one of our seamen, who died the evening before, was buried near the watering-place; and from this incident I called the south point of this bay SUTHERLAND POINT.

15 Botany Bay (ANPS 9381, NSW 8053); 33° 58' 54" S, 151° 11' 04" E

Botanist Bay 06 May, 23 May

Turnbull: 17700506.html

Sunday 6th... it lies 3 leag^s to the northward of ~~Sting Ray's Harbour~~ Botan^{ist} Bay

Turnbull: 17700506.html

Sunday 6th In the evening the yawl return'd from fishing having caught two Sting rays weighing near 600 pounds the one weigh'd pounds and the other exclusive of the entrails. The great quantity of New Plants & Ca Mr Banks & Dr Solander collected of ~~this sort of fish found~~ in this place occasioned my giving it the name of ~~Sting-Ray Harbour~~ Botan^{ist} Bay

Turnbull: 17700523.html

Wednesday 23rd... here are of the same sort of trees as we found in ~~Sting-Ray Harbour~~ Botan^{ist} Bay with a few other sorts. one sort ^{which is by far the most numerous of any in the} woods grow something like birch the bark at first sight looks like birch bark but upon examination I found it to be of a very different and so I believe is the wood but this I could not examine as having no ax or any thing with me to cut down a tree - about the skirts of the Lagoon grows the true Mangrove such as are found in the West Indies and which we have not seen during the Voyage before - here is likewise a sort of a Palm tree which grows on low barren and sandy places in the South Sea Islands and ~~called by the natives of these Islands~~ ———— All or most of the same sorts of land and sea ^{water} fowl as we saw at ~~Sting Ray~~ Botan^{ist} Botan^{ist} Bay ~~Ray harbour~~ we saw here

Botany Bay 06 May

Turnbull: 17700506.html

Sunday 6th In the evening the yawl return'd from fishing having caught two Sting rays weighing near 600 pounds the one weigh'd pounds and the other exclusive of the entrails. The great quantity of ^{New Plants & Ca Mr Banks & Dr Solander collected} of ~~this sort of fish found~~ in this place occasioned my giving it the name of ~~Sting-Ray Harbour~~ Botan^{ist} Bay

Beaglehole: 310

[May 1770] SUNDAY 6th. In the evening the yawl return'd from fishing having caught two Sting rays weighing near 600 pounds. The great quantity of New Plants & c^a M^r Banks and D^r Solander collected in this place occasioned my giving it the name of *Botany Bay*.

- Wharton: Ch 8; 6 May 1770
 Sunday, 6th. In the evening the Yawl return'd from fishing, having Caught 2 Sting rays weighing near 600 pounds. The great quantity of plants Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander found in this place occasioned my giving it the Name of Botany Bay.
- Turnbull: 17700506.html
 Sunday 6th... it lies 3 leag^s to the northward of ~~Sting Ray's Harbour~~ Botanyist Bay
- Bottany Bay* 14 May
 Turnbull: 17700514.html
 Monday 14th... As I have not mentioned the aspect of the Country sence we left ~~Botanist~~ ~~Bottany Bay Harbour Bay~~ I shall now discribe it as it hath at different times appeard to us.
- Botany Harbour* 23 May
 Wharton: Ch. 8; 23 May 1770
 All, or most of the same sort, of Land and Water fowl as we saw at Botany Harbour we saw here; besides these we saw some Bustards, such as we have in England, one of which we kill'd that weighed 17 1/2 pounds, which occasioned my giving this place the Name of Bustard Bay (Latitude 24 degrees 4 minutes, Longitude 208 degrees 22 minutes West)...
- Bottany Harbour* 23 May
 Wharton: Ch. 8; 23 May 1770
 The Country is visibly worse than at the last place we were at; the soil is dry and Sandy, and the woods are free from underwoods of every kind; here are of the same sort of Trees as we found in Bottany Harbour, with a few other sorts.
- Sting Ray's Harbour* 06 May
 Turnbull: 17700506.html
 Sunday 6th... it lies 3 leag^s to the northward of ~~Sting Ray's Harbour~~ Botanyist Bay
- Sting ray's Harbour* 06 May
 Beaglehole: 310, footnote 4
 SUNDAY 6th. ...The yawl return'd from fishing having caught two sting rays whose weight was near 600 lb. The great quantity of these sort of fish found in the place occasioned my giving it the name of *Sting ray's harbour*. [Beaglehole, ed., quoting Cook's log, Add. MS 27885, 6 May 1770]
- Stingray Bay* 06 May
 Wharton: Ch 8; May 6 1770.
 Sunday, 6th. In the evening the Yawl return'd from fishing, having Caught 2 Sting rays weighing near 600 pounds. The great quantity of plants Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander found in this place occasioned my giving it the Name of Botany Bay. (The Bay was at first called Stingray Bay. The plan of it at the Admiralty is called by this name, and none of the logs know Botany Bay. It seems probable that Cook finally settled on the name after the ship left, and when Banks had had time to examine his collections... [Annotation by W.J.L. Wharton, ed.]
- Sting-Ray Harbour* 06 May
 Turnbull: 17700506.html
 Sunday 6th In the evening the yawl return'd from fishing having caught two Sting rays ^{weighing near 600 pounds} ~~the one weigh'd _____ pounds and the other exclusive of the entrails.~~ The great quantity of ^{New Plants & Ca Mr Banks & Dr Solander collected} ~~of this sort of fish~~ ^{found} in this place occasioned my giving it the name of ~~Sting-Ray Harbour~~ ^{Botan}ist Bay
- Sting ray Harbour* 07 May
 Turnbull: 17700507.html
 Monday 7th... Longitude made from ~~Sting-ray Harbour~~ ^{Botany Bay} 0° ..19' East
- Sting Ray Harbour* 23 May
 Turnbull: 17700523.html

Wednesday 23rd... here are of the same sort of trees as we found in ~~Sting Ray~~
~~Harbour~~^{Botany Bay} with a few other sorts. one sort [^]which is by far the most numerous of any in the
woods grow something like birch the bark at first sight looks like birch bark but upon
examination I found it to be ~~of a~~ very different and so I believe is the wood but this I
could not examine as having no ax or any thing with me to cut down a tree - about
the skirts of the Lagoon grows the true Mangrove such as are found in the West
Indias and which we have not seen during the Voyage before - here is likewise a sort
of a Palm tree which grows on low barren and sandy places in the South Sea Islands
and ~~call'd by the natives of these Islands~~ ——— All or most of the same sorts of
land and ~~sea~~^{water} fowl as we saw at ~~Sting~~^{Botanist} ~~Ray~~^{Botany Bay} ~~harbour~~ we saw here

16 Port Jackson (ANPS 57468, NSW 47142); 33° 58' 54" S, 151° 11' 04" E

Port Jackson 06 May

Turnbull: 17700506.html

Sunday 6th... and at Noon we were by observation in the Latitude of 33°.50' S^o about
2 or 3 Miles from the land and abreast of a Bay [^]or Harbour wherein there apper'd to be
[^]safe anchorage which I call'd Port Jackson. it lies 3 leag^s to the northward of ~~Sting~~
~~Ray's Harbour~~[^] [^]Botan[^]ist Bay

17 Broken Bay (ANPS 10761, NSW 9430); 33° 31' 39" S, 151° 19' 54" E

[NOTE: although Cook's toponym has been traditionally associated with this feature,
there is a possibility that Cook had in view the lake now known as *Narrabeen Lagoon*
(ANPS 51544, NSW 41511). (Ken Gold, personal communication)]

Broken Bay 07 May

Turnbull: 17700507.html

Monday 7th Little wind southerly and serene pleasant weather. In the ^{PM} found the
Variation by Several Azimuths to be 8° East - At sun set the Northermost land in
sight bore N. 26° East, and some broken land that appear'd to form a Bay boare N.
40° West distant 4 Leagues. this Bay I named Broken Bay Latitude 33°..36' S^o

18 Cape Three Points (ANPS 14898, NSW 11089); 33° 29' 54" S, 151° 26' 34" E

Cape 3 Points 07 May

Wharton: Ch 8; 7 May 1770

At Noon we were by observation in the Latitude of 33 degrees 22 minutes South,
and about 3 Leagues from the land, the Northermost part of which in sight bore
North 19 degrees East. Some pretty high land which projected out in 3 bluff Points,
and occasioned my calling it Cape 3 Points (Latitude 33 degrees 33 minutes South),
bore South-West, distant 5 Leagues; Longitude made from Botany Bay 0 degrees 19
minutes East.

Cape Three Points 07 May

Turnbull: 17700507.html (corrected by Holograph, 233v)

Monday 7th... Some pritty high land which projected out in ~~two~~^{three} bluff points and
occasioned my calling it Cape Three points / Latde 33° 33' / bore SW distant 5 Leagues

19 Point Stephens (ANPS 57007, NSW 54990); 32° 44' 54" S, 152° 12' 04" E

Point Stephens 11 May

Turnbull: 1770511.html

At 4 ^{PM} past at the distance of 1 Mile a low rocky point which I named ^{Point} [^]Stephens /
Lat^{de} 32° 45

Wharton: Ch 8; 11 May 1770

At 4 P.M. past, at the distance of one Mile, a low rocky point which I named Point
Stephens (Latitude 32 degrees 45 minutes); on the North side of this point is an inlet
which I called Port Stephens [Called after Mr. Stephens, one of the Secretaries to
the Admiralty. It is a large and fine harbour. [editor's note, W.J.L. Wharton]]

(Latitude 32 degrees 40 minutes; Longitude 207 degrees 51 minutes), that appear'd to me from the Masthead to be shelter'd from all Winds.

20 Port Stephens (ANPS 57498, NSW 47174); 32° 41' 54" S, 152° 00' 04" E

Port Stephens 11 May

Turnbull: 17700511.html

Friday 11th... a little to ^{on} the northward ^{side} of this point is an inlet which I call'd Port Stephens ^{/ Lat. 32° 40, Logde 207° 51' /} that appear'd to me from the mast head to be shelter'd from all winds

Wharton: Ch 8; 11 May 1770

At 4 P.M. past, at the distance of one Mile, a low rocky point which I named Point Stephens (Latitude 32 degrees 45 minutes); on the North side of this point is an inlet which I called Port Stephens [Called after Mr. Stephens, one of the Secretaries to the Admiralty. It is a large and fine harbour. [editor's note, W.J.L. Wharton]] (Latitude 32 degrees 40 minutes; Longitude 207 degrees 51 minutes), that appear'd to me from the Masthead to be shelter'd from all Winds.

21 Little Broughton Island (Outer Rock) (ANPS 41020, NSW 33388); 32° 37' 24" S, 152° 20' 04" E

Black Head 11 May

Chart 1773-1

Black Head

Beaglehole: 314

FRIDAY 11th. ...and on the Main near the shore are some high round hills that make at a distance like Islands... [footnote, J.C. Beaglehole, ed., 'The Broughton Islands, the outer point of which, indistinguishable from the main in the advancing evening, Cook charted as Black Head.']

22 Cape Hawke (ANPS 14888, NSW 11064); 32° 12' 54" S, 152° 34' 04" E

Cape Hawke 11 May

Turnbull: 17700511.html (corrected by Holograph, 234v)

Friday 11th... At 8 o'clock we were abreast of a high point of land which made in two hillocks - this point I call'd Cape Hawke Lat^{de} 32°..14' S° Long^{de} 207°..30 West[...] at Noon this land bore N. 8° East the northernmost land in sight N. 13° East and Cape Morton ^{Hawke} So 37° West - Lat^{de} in p^r Observation 32°..2' S°

Wharton: Ch 8; 11 May 1770

At 8 we were abreast of a high point of Land, which made in 2 Hillocks; this point I called Cape Hawke [After Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty. [editor's note, W.J.L. Wharton]] (Latitude 32 degrees 14 minutes South, Longitude 207 degrees 30 minutes West).

23 Three Brothers (ANPS 92682); 31° 39' 54" S, 152° 47' 04" E to 31° 44' 54" S, 152° 40' 04" E

[NOTE: The feature, now not officially named, consists of *North Brother* (ANPS 52860, NSW 42768), *Middle Brother* (ANPS 45899, NSW 37575), and *South Brother* (ANPS 64546, NSW 53860)]

The 3 Brothers 12 May

Chart 1773-1

The 3 Brothers

Wharton: Ch 8; 12 May 1770

At sunset we were in 23 fathoms, and about a League and a half from the land, the Northernmost part of which we had in sight bore North 13 degrees East; and 3 remarkable large high hills lying contiguous to each other, and not far from the shore, bore North-North-West. As these Hills bore some resemblance to each other we called them the 3 Brothers.

Three Brothers 12 May

Turnbull: 17700512.html

Saturday 12th... At sun set we were ^{in 23 fathom water and} about a League and a half from the land, the northermost part of which we had in sight bore N 13° East and three remarkable large high hills lying contiguous to each other and not far from the shore ~~NW~~ bore N^{NW} As these hills bore some resemblance to each other we call'd them the **Three Brothers** they lay in the Latitude of 31°- 40' S° and are of a height sufficient to be seen 14 or 16 Leag^s

24 Smoky Cape (ANPS 64172, NSW 53505); 30° 54' 54" S, 153° 06' 04" E

Smoakey Cape 13 May

Chart 1773-1

SMOKEY CAPE

Smokey Cape 13 May

Wharton: Ch 8; 13 May 1770

At noon we were by Observation in the Latitude of 30 degrees 43 minutes South, and Longitude 206 degrees 45 minutes West, and about 3 or 4 Leagues from the Land, the Northermost part of which bore from us North 13 degrees West; and a point or head land, on which were fires that Caused a great Quantity of smoke, which occasioned my giving it the name of Smokey Cape, bore South-West, distant 4 Leagues

Hawkesworth: III, 510

At this time we were between three and four leagues from the shore, the northermost part of which bore from us N. 13 W. and a point, or head land, on which we saw fires that produced a great quantity of smoke, bore W. distant four leagues. To this Point I gave the name of SMOKEY CAPE

Smokey Cape 13 May

Wharton: Ch 8; 14 May 1770

Monday, 14th. At the P.M. it fell Calm, and continued so about an hour, when a breeze sprung up at North-East, with which we stood in shore until 6 o'Clock, when, being in 30 fathoms and 3 or 4 Miles from the land, we Tack'd, having the wind at North-North-West. At this time Smoky Cape bore South 3/4 degrees West, distant about 5 Leagues, and the Northermost land in sight North 1/4 degrees East.

Smokey Cape 13 May

Turnbull: 17700513.html

Sunday 13th... At Noon we were by observation in the Latitude of 30° ..43' S° and Long^{de} 206° ..45' west and about 3 or 4 Leagues from the Land the northermost part of which bore from us N. 13° West and a point or head land on which were fires that caused a great quantity of smook which occasioned my giving it the name of smooky Cape, bore ^{SW} distant 4 Leagues.

25 Solitary Isles (ANPS 298999); 30° 14' 54", 153° 11' 04" to 29° 55' 54", 153° 23' 04"

[NOTE: The feature, now not officially named, consists of *Split Solitary*, *South Solitary*, *North West Solitary*, *North Solitary Islands* (*South West Solitary* = *Groper Islet*), ANPS 64907 et al., NSW 54171 et al.]

Solitary Isles 15 May

Chart 1773-1

Solitary isles

Beaglehole: 316-317

Between 2 and 4 we had some small rocky islands between us and the land, the Southermost lies in the Latitude of 30° 10', and the northermost in 29° 58' and about 2 Leagues or more from the land. [Footnote: Solitary Isles on the chart... Flinders, who added two or three to the group, thought they were miserable as well as solitary.]

Solitary Islands 15 May

Wharton: Ch 8; 15 May 1770

Between 2 and 4 we had some small rocky Islands* (* The Solitary Islands.) between us and the land; the Southermost lies in the Latitude of 30 degrees 10 minutes, the Northermost in 29 degrees 58 minutes, and about 2 Leagues or more from the land

26 Cape Byron (ANPS 14883, NSW 70880); 28° 37' 54" S, 153° 38' 04" E

Cape Byron 15 May

Turnbull: 17700515.html

Tuesday 15th... A tolerable high point of land bore ^{NW} distant 3 Miles - this point I named Cape Byron / Latitude 28°..37'..30" S° Longitude 206°..30' West /

Wharton: Ch 8; 15 May 1770

A Tolerable high point of land bore North-West by West, distant 3 Miles; this point I named Cape Byron [Captain John Byron was one of Cook's predecessors in exploration in the Pacific, having sailed round the World in H.M.S. Dolphin, in company with the Tamar, in 1764 to 1766. [editor's note, J.L. Wharton]] (Latitude 28 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds South, Longitude 206 degrees 30 minutes West). It may be known by a remarkable sharp peaked Mountain lying in land North-West by West from it.

27 Mount Warning / Wollumbin (ANPS 45381, NSW 62937); 28° 23' 54" S, 153° 16' 04" E

Mount Warning 16 May

Turnbull: 17700516.html

Wednesday 16th... We ^{^now} saw the breakers again within us which we past at the distance of 1 League, they ^{^lay in the Latde of 38°..8' & ^lay ^stretch off ^East} two Leagues from a point under which is a small ~~low~~ Island, there situation may always be found by the peaked mountain before mentioned which bears ^{SWBW} from them this ~~mountain or hill~~ ^{^and on this account} I have named Mount Warning it lies 7 or 8 Leagues inland in the latitude of 28°..22' S° the land is high and hilly about it but it is conspicuous enough to be distinguished from everything else. The point off which these shoals lay I have named Point Danger to the northward of it the land which is low trends ^{NWBN} but we soon found that it did not keep that direction long before it turnd again to the northward. At Noon we were about 2 Leagues from the land and by observation in the Latitude of 27° 46' S° ^{^which was 17 Miles to the Southward of the Log} Longitude 206°..26' W^t Mount Warning bore S° 20° West distant 14 Leagues, the northermost land in sight bore North - our Course and distance made good sence yester n. 1°..45' West 53 Miles —

Beaglehole: 317-318

WEDNESDAY 16th. ...We now saw the breakers again within us which we past at the distance of 1 League, they lay in the Latde of 38° 8' [later corrected to 28° 8'] & stretch off East two Leagues from a point under which is a small Island, there situation may always be found by the peaked mountain before mentioned which bears SWBW from them and on this account I have named [it] Mount Warning. It lies 7 or 8 Leagues inland in the latitude of 28° 22' S...

28 Point Danger (ANPS 56976, NSW 15924); 28° 09' 54" S, 153° 33' 04" E

[NOTE: The feature which Cook named is almost certainly a headland 4.5km SSE from the current Point Danger, at 28° 11' 54" S, 153° 34' 04" E, and which now bears the name *Fingal Head* (ANPS 26650, NSW 18564).]

Point Danger 16 May

Turnbull: 17700516.html

We ^{^now} saw the breakers again within us which we past at the distance of 1 League, they ^{^lay in the Latde of 38°..8' & ^lay ^stretch off ^East} two Leagues from a point under which is a

small low Island, there situation may always be found by the peaked mountain before mentioned which bears ^{SW}BW from them this ~~mountain or hill~~ ^{and on this account I} have named Mount Warning it lies 7 or 8 Leagues inland in the latitude of 28°..22' S° the land is high and hilly about it but it is conspicuous enough to be distinguished from everything else. The point off which these shoals lay I have named Point Danger to the northward of it the land which is low trends ^{NW}BN but we soon found that it did not keep that direction long before it turnd again to the northward. At Noon we were about 2 Leagues from the land and by observation in the Latitude of 27° 46' S° ^{which was 17 Miles to the Southward of the Log} Longitude 206°..26' W^t Mount Warning bore S° 20° West distant 14 Leagues, the northermost land in sight bore North - our Course and distance made good sence yester N. 1°..45' West 53 Miles —

29 Point Lookout (ANPS 165924, QLD 20078); 27° 25' S, 153° 33' E

Point Lookout 17 May
Turnbull: 17700517.html

Thursday 17th... At sun set the northermost land in sight bore NBW, the breakers ^{NW}BW distant 4 Miles and the northermost land set at noon which form'd a point which I nam'd Point lookout bore west ^{distant 5 or 6 Miles} / Latitude 27° 6' /

Point Look-out 17 May

Hawkesworth: III, 513

at sun-set, the northermost land bore N. by W. the breakers N.W. by W. distant four miles, and the northermost land set at noon, which formed a point, and to which I gave the name of POINT LOOK-OUT, W. distant five or six miles, in the latitude of 27° 6'.

30 [Moreton Bay] (ANPS 168408, QLD 22810); 27° 17' 24" S, 153° 15' 34" E

[NOTE: Cook actually gave this name to the eastern shore of Moreton Island, a feature currently unnamed]

Morton Bay 17 May
Turnbull: 17700517.html

Thursday 17th... On the ~~northward~~ ^{side} of this point the shore forms a wide open Bay ^{which I} have named Morton bay in the bottom of which the land is so low that I could but just see it from the ^{top mast head}.

Morton's Bay 17 May

Wharton: Ch 8; 17 May 1770

...a Point, I named Point Lookout, bore West, distant 5 or 6 Miles (Latitude 27 degrees 6 minutes). On the North side of this point the shore forms a wide open bay, which I have named Morton's Bay,

Moreton's Bay 17 May

Hawkesworth: III, 513

On the north side of this Point, the shore forms a wide open bay, which I called MORETON'S BAY, in the bottom of which the land is so low that I could but just see it from the top-mast head.

31 Cape Moreton (ANPS 168411, QLD 22813); 27° 01' S, 153° 28' E

Cape Morton 17 May
Turnbull: 17700517.html

Thursday 17th... This land I named C. Morton it being the N Point of the Bay ~~of the Bay of the~~ of the Bay of the the same name / Lat^{de} 26° 56' / Long^d 206° 28'

Cape Moreton 17 May

Hawkesworth: III, 513

I gave it the name of CAPE MORETON, it being the north point of Moreton's Bay: its latitude is 26° 56', and its longitude is 206° 28'.

- 32 [Glass House Bay]** (ANPS 299003); 27° 17' 24" S, 153° 15' 34" E
 [NOTE: this feature now bears the name *Moreton Bay*; see item 30]
Glass House Bay 17 May
 Chart 1773-1
 GLASS HOUSE BAY
- 33 Glass House Mountains** (ANPS 184676, QLD 39953); 26° 55' S, 152° 56' E
Glass Houses 17 May
 Turnbull: 17700517.html
 Thursday 17th... these hills lay but a little way inland and not far from each other, they are very remarkable on account of there singlar form of elivation which very much resemble glass houses which occasioned my giving them that name, the northermost of the three is the highest and largest...
 Wharton: Ch. 8; 17 May 1770
 ...this place may always be found by 3 Hills which lay to the Northward of it in the Latitude of 26 degrees 53 minutes South. These hills lay but a little way inland, and not far from Each other; they are very remarkable on account of their Singular form of Elivation, which very much resembles Glass Houses, which occasioned my giving them that Name. The Northermost of the 3 is the highest and largest.
the Glass Houses 17 May
 Chart 1773-1
 the Glass Houses
- 34 Double Island Point** (ANPS 92660, QLD 10407); 25° 55' S, 153° 11' E
Double Island Point 18 May
 Turnbull: 17700518.html
 Friday 18th... the point set last night bore ^{SW}BW distant 3 or 4 Leagues, I have named it ~~Fiddle Head~~ ^{Double Island Point} ~~on account~~ ^{from its figure} / Lat^{de} 25° ..58' S° Long^{de} 206° ..48' West / the land ~~about~~ ^{within} this ~~cape~~ ^{Head} ~~Point~~ is of a moderate ~~Point~~ and pretty equal height ~~but that~~ but the ~~Cape Head~~ ^{Point} it self is of such an unequal height that it looks like two small Islands laying under the land
- 35 Wide Bay** (ANPS 182397, QLD 37411); 25° 54' S, 153° 08' E
Wide Bay 19 May
 Chart 1773-1
 Wide Bay
- 36 Indian Head** (ANPS 162575, QLD 16659); 25° 00' S, 153° 22' E
Indian Head 20 May
 Turnbull: 17700520.html
 Sunday 20th Winds southerly gentle breezes, At 1 oClock in the ^{PM} we pass'd ^{at the} distance of 4 Miles having 17 fm water a black bluf head or point of land on which a number of the natives were assembled, which occasioned my nameing it Indian Head / Lat^{de} 25° 0' /
- 37 Sandy Cape** (ANPS 174710, QLD 29635); 24° 42' S, 153° 15' E
Sandy Cape 20 May
 Turnbull: 17700520.html
 Sunday 20th... the extreme point of the reef ^{Shoal} we judged to bear about ^{NW} from us and the point of land above mentioned bore S3/4W distant 20 Miles, this point I have named Sandy Cape on accou[n]t of two very large white patches of Sand upon it, it is of a height sufficient to be seen 12 Leagues in clear weather / Lat^{de} 24° ..46', Long^{de} 206 °.51' /

38 Breaksea Spit (ANPS 150933, QLD 4417); 24° 36' S, 153° 15' E

Break Sea Spit 21 May

Turnbull: 17700521.html

Monday 21st... This Shoal I call'd Break Sea Spit, be cause now we had smooth water whereas upon the whole Coast to the Southrd of it we had allways a high sea or swell from ye SE.

39 Hervey Bay (ANPS 161788, QLD 15808); 25° 00' S, 152° 50' E

Herveys Bay 21 May

Chart 1773-1

HERVEYS BAY

Hervey's Bay 21 May

Beaglehole: 322

MONDAY 21st [Footnote 3, by Beaglehole, ed: 'in y^e Bottom of the deep Bay which I named Hervey's Bay in Honour of y^e Hon Hervey', inserted by Cook in the Admiralty copy]

Hawkesworth: III, 516

we therefore conjectured that there was a lagoon, river, or inlet of shallow water, in the bottom of the deep bay, to the southward of us, whither these birds resorted to feed in the day, and that not far to the northward there were some islands to which they repaired in the night. To this bay I gave the name of HERVEY'S BAY, in honour of Captain Hervey.

40 Round Hill Head (ANPS 174294, QLD 29166); 24° 08' 57" S, 151° 53' 11" E

South Head 23 May

Chart 1773-1

South Head

41 Bustard Head (ANPS 151920, QLD 5496); 24° 01' 00" S, 151° 46' 00" E

North Head 23 May

Chart 1773-1

North Head

42 Bustard Bay (ANPS 92642, QLD 5491); 24° 06' S, 151° 49' E

Bustard Bay 23 May

Turnbull: 17700523.html

Wednesday 23rd... All or most of the same sorts of land and sea^{water} fowl as we saw at ~~Sting~~^{Botanist Botany Bay} ~~Ray harbour~~ we saw here besides these^{Black & White Ducks, and} ~~we saw some~~ Bustards such as we have in England one of which we kill'd that weigh'd 17 1/2 pounds ~~and~~^{which occasioned my giving this place the name of Bustard Bay} ^{^/Latd 24.4. Longd 208.22/}

43 Cape Capricorn (ANPS 92643, QLD 6160); 23° 28' S, 151° 13' E

Cape Capricorn 25 May

Turnbull: 17700525.html

Friday 25th... I found this point to lay directly under the Tropick of Capricorn ^{and for that reason call'd it by that Name} Long^{de} 209°..0' West

Beaglehole: 326

FRIDAY 25th... I found this point to lay directly under the Tropick of *Capricorn* and for that reason call'd it by that Name. Long^{de} 209° 0' West. [Footnote: A[dmiralty copy] has the marginal note, *Long 208° 58'*]

Turnbull: 17700527.html

Sunday 27th... At Noon we were about 2 Leagues from the Mainland and by observation in the Latitude of 22°.53' S° Longitude made from Cape Capricorn 20 Miles west

Chart 1773-1

C. CAPRICORN

44 Cape Manifold (ANPS 92287, QLD 20804); 22° 41' S, 150° 50' E

Cape Manyfold 27 May

Turnbull: 17700527.html

Sunday 27th... At this time the northermost ^{^point of} land we had in sight bore N^{NW} distant 10 Miles this point I named C. Manyfold from ^{^the number of high hills over it} Latitude 22°.43' S° it lies N 26° West distant 171/3 Leagues from C. Capricorn between them the shore forms a large bay which I call'd Keppel Bay and the Islands which lay in and off it are ^{known by the same name}.

Cape Manifold 27 May

Hawkesworth: III, 525

At noon we were about two leagues distant from the main; and by observation in latitude 22° 53' S. The northermost point of land in sight now bore N.N.W. distant ten miles. To this point I gave the name of CAPE MANIFOLD, from the number of high hills which appeared over it: it lies in latitude 22° 43' S. and distant about seventeen leagues from Cape Capricorn, in the direction of N. 26 W. Between these Capes the shore forms a large bay, which I called KEPPEL BAY; and I also distinguished the islands by the name of KEPPEL'S ISLANDS.

Turnbull: 17700528.html

Monday 28th Winds at S^{SE} afresh breezes At 3 oClock in the ^{PM} we pass'd Cape Manifold from which the Land trends N^{NW}, the land of this Cape is tolerable high and riseth in hills directly from the Sea. it may be known by three Islands laying off it, one near the shore and the other two 8 Miles out at sea the one of these is low and flat and the other high and round...

45 Keppel Bay (ANPS 92286, QLD 17997); 23° 23' S, 150° 53' E

Keppel Bay 27 May

Turnbull: 17700527.html

Sunday 27th... At this time the northermost ^{^point of} land we had in sight bore N^{NW} distant 10 Miles this point I named C. Manyfold from ^{^the number of high hills over it} Latitude 22°.43' S° it lies N 26° West distant 171/3 Leagues from C. Capricorn between them the shore forms a large bay which I call'd Keppel Bay and the Islands which lay in and off it are ^{known by the same name}.

46 Keppel Islands (ANPS 92285, QLD 18000); 23° 07' S, 150° 56' E

Keppel Islands 27 May

Turnbull: 17700527.html

Sunday 27th... At this time the northermost ^{^point of} land we had in sight bore N^{NW} distant 10 Miles this point I named C. Manyfold from ^{^the number of high hills over it} Latitude 22°.43' S° it lies N 26° West distant 171/3 Leagues from C. Capricorn between them the shore forms a large bay which I call'd Keppel Bay and the Islands which lay in and off it are ^{known by the same name}.

Keppel's Islands 27 May

Hawkesworth: III, 525

At noon we were about two leagues distant from the main; and by observation in latitude 22° 53' S. The northermost point of land in sight now bore N.N.W. distant ten miles. To this point I gave the name of CAPE MANIFOLD, from the number of high hills which appeared over it: it lies in latitude 22° 43' S. and distant about seventeen leagues from Cape Capricorn, in the direction of N. 26 W. Between these

Capes the shore forms a large bay, which I called KEPPEL BAY; and I also distinguished the islands by the name of KEPPEL'S ISLANDS.

Keppel Isles 27 May

Chart 1773-1

Keppel Isles

47 Two Brothers (ANPS 180635, QLD 35579); 22° 42' S, 150° 59' E

the 2 Brothers 27 May

Chart 1773-1

the 2 Brothers

Beaglehole: 328-329

MONDAY 28th Winds at SSE a fresh breeze. At 3 oClock in the PM we pass'd *Cape Manifold* from which the Land trends NNW, the land of this Cape is tolerable high and riseth in hills directly from the Sea. it may be known by three Islands laying off it, one near the shore and the other two 8 Miles out at sea the one of these is low and flat and the other high and round... [Footnote, J.C. Beaglehole, ed., The chart calls these 'the 2 Brothers'; Flinders called them Flat and Peaked Islets which names they now bear.]

[Note: *pave* Beaglehole, Flinders' names for these islets are not currently official]

48 Cape Townshend (ANPS 92649, QLD 35080); 22° 12' S, 150° 29' E

Cape Townshend 28 May

Turnbull: 17700528.html

Monday 28th... At day light in the Morning we made sail Cape Manifold bearing SBE distant 8 Leagues and the Islands set last night in the same direction distant from us 4 Miles, and the farthest point of the Main bore N 67° W distant 22 Miles but we could see several Islands to the northward of this direction. At 9 oClock we were abreast of the above point which I named Cape Townshend / Latitude 22° ..13', Long^{de} 209° ..48' West / the land of this Cape is of a moderate and pretty even height and is more barren than woody.

49 Island Head (ANPS 92667, QLD 16874); 22° 20' S, 150° 39' E

Island Head 28 May

Chart 1773-1

Island Head

Beaglehole: 329 footnote 3

On the charts, between Cape Manifold and Cape Towns[h]end, Cook marks a further cape that he names Island Head. This is an island 304 feet high, connected to the mainland by a sandy ridge. [Beaglehole, ed., at entry 28 May 1770]

50 Hervey Islands (ANPS 161792, QLD 15812); 22° 22' S, 150° 44' E

Harvy's Isles 28 May

Beaglehole: 329 footnote 3

On the charts, between Cape Manifold and Cape Towns[h]end, Cook marks a further cape that he names Island Head. This is an island 304 feet high, connected to the mainland by a sandy ridge. Off it, on Add. MS 705.36 but not on the general chart, he has 'Harvy's Isles'. Island Head and Hervey Islands are names still preserved for these features. [Beaglehole, ed., at entry 28 May 1770]

51 Shoalwater Bay (ANPS 175822, QLD 30764); 22° 20' S, 150° 23' E

Shoal Water Bay 28 May

Chart 1773-1

Shoal Water Bay

Shoalwater Bay 28 May

Beaglehole: 329

MONDAY 28th... To the westward of the Cape the land trends SW½E and there forms a very large bay which turns away to the Eastward... [J.C. Beaglehole, ed.: Shoalwater Bay on the chart.]

[Note: Beaglehole is inaccurate with the spelling; see chart entry above]

52 Thirsty Sound (ANPS 179465, QLD 34235); 22° 09' S, 149° 57' E

Thirsty Sound 30 May

Turnbull: 17700530.html

Wednesday 30th... This inlet which I have named Thirsty Sound by reason we ^{could find} ~~no fresh water~~ lies in the Latitude of 22°..05' S° and Longitude of 210°..24' West. It may be known by a Group of small Islands laying under the shore from 2 to 5 Leagues ^{NW} from it.

53 Northumberland Islands (ANPS 170162, QLD 24762); 21° 40' S, 150° 10' E

Northumberland Islands 30 May

Beaglehole: 332, footnote 6

WEDNESDAY 30th. ...It may be known by a Group of small Islands laying under the shore from 2 to 5 Leagues NW from it, there is likewise another Group of Islands laying right before it between 3 and 4 leagues out at Sea. [Footnote, Beaglehole, ed.: The first group is the Barren Islands, the second the Duke Islands, the largest group of the Northumberland Islands]

Northumberland Isles 30 May

Chart 1773-1

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLES

54 Pier Head (ANPS 171918, QLD 34235); 22° 06' S, 150° 02' E

Pier Head 31 May

Turnbull: 17700531.html

Thursday, 31st. ...At Noon the ^{NW} point of Thirsty Sound which I have named Pier head bore S 36° E distant 5 Leagues,

Wharton: Ch. 8; 31 May 1770

At Noon the North-West point of Thirsty Sound, which I have named Pier head, bore South 36 degrees East, distant 5 Leagues...

Turnbull: 17700601.html (with correction from Holograph, 247v)

Friday June 1st At 1/2 an hour after noon upon the boat, which we had ahead sounding, making the Signal for Shoal water we hauld our wind to the NE having at that time 7 fathom, the next cast 5 and than 3 upon which we let go an Anchor and brought the Ship up. the NW point of Thirsty Sound or Pier head bore SE distant 6 Leagues

Peir Head 31 May

Beaglehole: 333

THURSDAY 31st. ...At Noon the NW point of *Thirsty Sound* which I have named *Peir head* bore S 36° E distant 5 Leagues

55 Broad Sound (ANPS 151100, QLD 4593); 22° 09' S, 149° 45' E

Broad Sound 01 June

Turnbull: 17700601.html

Friday June 1st... dark hazy rainy weather which continued untill 7 o'Clock AM At which time we got again under sail ^and Stood to the NW with a fresh breeze at SSE and fair weather having the Main land in sight and a number of Islands all round us some of which lay out at Sea as far as we could see - the Western Inlet before mentioned ~~we had now all open~~ known in the Chart by the name of Broad Sound _____ we had now all open, it is at least 9 or 10 Leagues wide at the

Entrance with several Islands laying in and before it and I beleive shoals also for we had very erregular soundings from 10 to 5 and 4 fathom

56 Long Island (ANPS 165850, QLD 20003); 22° 07' S, 149° 54' E

Long Isle 01 June

Chart 1773-1

Long Isle

57 Cape Palmerston (ANPS 92765, QLD 25916); 21° 31' S, 149° 29' E

Cape Palmerston 01 June

Turnbull 17700601.html

Friday June 1st... At Noon we were by observation in the Latitude of 21°..29' S^o and Longitude made from C. Townshend 59' West. A Point of Land which forms the nw entrance into Broad Sound bore from us at this time ~~North~~ ^{west by North} dist 3 Leagues. This Point I have ^{nam'd} Cape Palmerston / Latitude 21°..27' Long^{de} 210°..57'

58 [Bay of Inlets] (now unnamed - ANPS 92640; stretches between Capes Palmerston and Townshend, and includes Broad Sound); 22° 12' S - 21° 31' S

Bay of Inlets 01 June

Chart 1773-1

BAY OF INLETS

Turnbull: 17700601.html

Friday June 1st... Between this Cape and C. Townshend lies the Bay of Inlets, --- so named from the Number of Inlets Creeks &C^a in it

59 Cape Hillsborough (ANPS 92764, QLD 15906); 20° 54' S, 149° 02' E

Cape Hillsborough 02 June

Turnbull: 17700602.html

Saturday 2nd... A pretty high Promontary which I named Cape Hillsborough bore w^{1/2}N distant 7 Miles

Beaglehole: 335

SATURDAY 2nd. ...A pretty high Promontary which I named *Cape Hillsborough* bore W^{1/2}N distant 7 Miles. [Beaglehole, ed.: Footnote 2: Wills Hill, 1st Viscount Hillsborough... 1768-72 Secretary of State for the Colonies.]

60 Slade Point (ANPS 176407, QLD 31107); 21° 03' S, 149° 13' E

Slade Point 02 June

Chart 1773-1

Slade Point

Beaglehole: 335 footnote 2

On the chart, between Cape Palmerston and Cape Hillsborough, Cook has named Slade Point, after Sir Thomas Slade (-1771), one of the members of the Navy Board; Surveyor of the Navy 1755-71,... [Beaglehole, ed., at entry 2 June 1770]

61 Cape Conway (ANPS 92645, QLD 8004); 20° 31' S, 148° 55' E

Cape Conway 03 June

Turnbull: 17700603.html

Sunday 3rd... At Noon we were just within the entrance and by observation in the Lat^{de} of 20°..26' S^o Cape Hillsborough — bore s^{BE} distant 10 Leagues and the North point of the bay before mentio^d bore S^o 19° West distant 4 Miles. This point I have named Cape Conway / Lat^{de} 20°..30' ^{Longde 211°..28'} and the Bay Repulse Bay which ~~it~~ is form'd by these ^{two} Capes ~~on the north and~~ ----- ~~on the South~~ the greatest and least depth of water we found in it was 13 and 8 fathom every where safe anchorage and I believe that was it properly examined there would be found

some good harbours in it especially on the north side within Cape Conway, for just within this Cape lay two or three small Islands which alone would shelter that side of the Bay from the SE and Southerly winds which seem to be the prevailing or trade winds.

Beaglehole: 336, and footnote 2

SUNDAY 3rd. ... and the North point of the bay before mentioned bore S 19° West distant 4 Miles. This point I have named *Cape Conway* (Lat^{de} 20° 30' Long^{de} 211° 28')... [Beaglehole, ed.: Henry Seymour Conway... was from 1765 secretary of state in both the Rockingham and the Grafton administrations, resigning in 1768.]

62 Repulse Bay (ANPS 173537, QLD 6883); 20° 33' S, 148° 45' E

Repulse Bay 03 June

Turnbull: 17700603.html

Sunday 3rd... At Noon we were just within the entrance and by observation in the Lat^{de} of 20°..26' S° Cape Hillsborough — bore S^{SE} distant 10 Leagues and the North point of the bay before mentioned bore S° 19° West distant 4 Miles. This point I have named *Cape Conway* / Lat^{de} 20°..30' [^]Long^{de} 211°..28' / and the Bay *Repulse Bay* which is form'd by these [^]Two Capes

Beaglehole: 336, and footnote 3

SUNDAY 3rd. ...This point I have named *Cape Conway* (Lat^{de} 20° 30' Long^{de} 211° 28') and the Bay *Repulse Bay* which is form'd by these Two Capes [Hillsborough and Conway] [Beaglehole, ed.: Footnote 3- Apparently because the low land discovered at 8 a.m. across what had been taken for 'an opening between the Main and the Islands' repulsed him and forced him to haul his wind eastward.]

63 Whitsunday Passage (ANPS 182370, QLD 37382); 20° 18' S, 148° 53' E

Whitsunday's Passage 04 June

Turnbull: 17700604.html

At 6 oClock we were nearly the length of the north end of the passage the NWermost [^]point of the Main in sight [^]bore N. 54° West and the north end of the Islands NNE having an open sea between these two points[‡]
[[‡]]This passage I have named Whitsunday's Passage, as it was discovered on the day the Church commemorates that Festival and the Isles which form it Cumberland Isles — in honour of His Royl Highness the Duke of Cumberland —

64 Cumberland Islands (ANPS 155100, QLD 8983); 20° 34' S, 149° 08' E

Cumberland Isles 04 June

Turnbull: 17700604.html

Monday 4th... This passage I have named Whitsunday's Passage, as it was discovered on the day the Church commemorates that Festival and the Isles which form it Cumberland Isles — in honour of His Royl Highness the Duke of Cumberland —

Cumberland Islands 04 June

Hawkesworth: III, 537

As this passage was discovered on Whitsunday, I called it WHITSUNDAY'S PASSAGE, and I called the islands that form it CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke.

65 Gloucester Island (ANPS 92762, QLD 14070); 20° 00' S, 148° 27' E

Cape Gloucester 04 June

Turnbull: 17700604.html

Monday 4th... At day light in the Morning we were abreast of the point above mentioned which is a Lofty promontary that I named *Cape Gloucester* / Latitude 19°..57' S° Long^{de} 211°..54' W^t

Beaglehole: 337, and footnote 3

MONDAY 4th. ... At day light in the Morning we were abreast of the point above mentioned which is a Lofty promontory that I named *Cape Gloucester* (Latitude 19°57' S, Long^{de} 211°54' W); [Beaglehole, ed.: This cape was not on the main but the point of a steep high island now called Gloucester Island, which rises to 1870 feet. The name Cape Gloucester has been transferred to a point on the mainland behind the island.]

66 Holbourne Island (ANPS 161965, QLD 15991); 19° 43' S, 148° 21' E

Holbourn Isle 04 June

Wharton: Ch. 8; 4 June 1770

We kept under an Easey Sail and the Lead going all Night, having 21, 22, and 23 fathoms, at the distance of 3 Leagues from the land. At daylight A.M. we were abreast of the point above mentioned, which is a lofty promontory; that I named Cape Gloucester. (Latitude 19 degrees 57 minutes South, Longitude 211 degrees 54 minutes West). It may be known by an Island which lies out at Sea North by West 1/2 West, 5 or 6 Leagues from it; this I called Holbourn Isle.

Holborne Isle 04 June

Hawkesworth: III, 537

...CAPE GLOUCESTER. It is a lofty promontory, in latitude 19° 59' S. longitude 211° 49' W. and may be known by an island which lies out at sea N. by W. ½ W. at the distance of five or six leagues from it, and which I called HOLBORNE ISLE

Holburn Isle 04 June

Turnbull: 17700604.html

~~Monday 4th...~~ We kept under an easey Sail and the lead going all night having 21, 22 and 23 f^m at the distance of 3 Leagues from the land - At day light in the Morning we were abreast of the point above mentioned which is a Lofty promontory that I named Cape Gloucester / Latitude 19°..57' S° Long^{de} 211°..54' W^t/ it may be known by an Island which lies out at Sea NBW1/2W 5 or 6 Leagues from it ^{^this I calld Holburn Isle -}

Beaglehole: 337

MONDAY 4th. ... an Island which lies out at sea NBW½W 5 or 6 Leagues from it [Cape Gloucester], this I calld *Holburn Isle*. [Beaglehole, ed.: Francis Holburne (1704-71) commanded the North American fleet in which Cook served in 1757...]

67 Edgcumbe Bay (ANPS 157142, QLD 11180); 20° 06' S, 148° 23' E

Edgcumbe Bay 04 June

Turnbull: 17700604.html

Monday 4th... on the west side of the Cape the land trends away sw and ssw and forms a deep bay, the land in the bottom of this bay we^l could but just see from the Mast head it is very low and is a Continuation of the same low land as is at the bottom of *Repulse Bay* ——— ~~w~~Without waiting to look into this Bay ^{^which I call'd} Edgcumbe Bay we continued our Course to the westward

Beaglehole; 337

MONDAY 4th....on the west side of the Cape the land trends away SW and SSW and forms a deep bay, the land in the bottom of this bay I could but just see from the Mast head it is very low and is a Continuation of the same low land as is at the bottom of *Repulse Bay*. Without waiting to look into this Bay which I call'd *Edgcumbe Bay* we continued our Course to the westward... [Beaglehole, ed.: Footnote 6 - After George Edgcumbe, 1st Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. / Footnote 2, page 190 - as rear-admiral was commander-in-chief at Plymouth, 1766-70]

68 [Mount Upstart] (now unnamed - ANPS 299004; a prominence within Cape Upstart National Park); 19° 45' S, 147° 48' E

Mount Upstart 04 June

Chart 1773-1
Mount Upstart

69 Cape Upstart (ANPS 92650, QLD 35854); 19° 42' S, 147° 45' E

Cape Upstart 05 June

Beaglehole: 337-338

TUESDAY 5th. ...At 6 o'clock AM we were abreast of the western point of land... which I have named *Cape Upstart* because being surrounded with low land, it starts or riseth up singly...

Turnbull: 17700604.html, 17700605.html

Monday 4th... Without waiting to look into this Bay ^{^which I call'd Edgcumbe Bay} we continued our Course to the westward for the wester most land we had in sight which bore from us WBN1/2N and appeared very high - At Noon we were about 3 Leagues from the land and by observation in the Latitude of 19°..47' S° Cape Gloucester — bearing S 63° East distant 7 1/2 Leagues —

Tuesday 5th Winds between the South and East a very gentle breeze and serene weather At 6 o'clock AM we were abreast of the western point of land above mentioned / distant from it 3 Miles / which I have named Cape Upstart because being surrounded ^{^with low land it starts or riseth up singly at the first making of it} / Latitude 19°..39' Long^{de} 212°..32' W^t / it lies west-north-west 14 Leagues from Cape Gloucester

Hawkesworth: 538.html

At six in the evening, we were abreast of the westernmost point just mentioned, at about three miles distance, and because it rises abruptly from the low lands which surround it, I called it CAPE UPSTART. It lies in latitude 19° 39' S. longitude 212° 32' W. fourteen leagues W.N.W. from Cape Gloucester, and is of a height sufficient to be seen at the distance of twelve leagues:

[Note: Hawkesworth corrected Cook's journal entry (as found in the Holograph) from 'At 6 o'clock AM' to 'At six in the evening'. In view of the distance travelled by the Endeavour and the prevailing conditions, Hawkesworth's correction seems well-motivated.]

70 Cape Bowling Green (ANPS 150664, QLD 4139); 19° 18' S, 147° 24' E

Cape Bowling Green 05 June

Chart 1773-1

Cape Bowling Green

71 Cleveland Bay (ANPS 92755, QLD 7413); 19° 13' S, 146° 55' E

Cleveland Bay 06 June

Turnbull; 17700606.html

Wednesday 6th... in this situation we had the mouth of a bay all open extending from the S1/2E to SW1/2S ^{^distant 2 Leagues} This bay ^{^which I named Cleveland Bay} appear'd to be about 5 or 6 Miles in extent every way.

Cleveland Bay 06 June

Hawkesworth: III, 539

We continued to steer W.N.W. as the land lay, with twelve or fourteen fathom water, till noon on the 6th, when our latitude, by observation, was 19° 1' S. and we had the mouth of a bay all open, extending from S. ½ E. to S.W. ½ S. distant two leagues. This bay, which I named CLEAVELAND BAY, appeared to be about five or six miles in extent every way: the east point I named CAPE CLEAVELAND, and the west, which had the appearance of an island, MAGNETICAL ISLE

72 Cape Cleveland (ANPS 153684, QLD 7416); 19° 10' S, 147° 00' E

Cape Cleveland 06 June

Turnbull: 17700606.html (corrected by Holograph, 251v)

Wednesday 6th... This bay [^]which I named Cleveland Bay appear'd to be about 5 or 6 Miles in extent every way. the East point I named Cape Cleveland and the West ~~Barren Head~~. [^]Magnetical head or Isle as it ~~had~~ had much the appearance of an Island [^]and the Compass did not travis well when near it.

Cape Cleaveland 06 June
Hawkesworth: III, 539

We continued to steer W.N.W. as the land lay, with twelve or fourteen fathom water, till noon on the 6th, when our latitude, by observation, was 19° 1' S. and we had the mouth of a bay all open, extending from S. ½ E. to S.W. ½ S. distant two leagues. This bay, which I named CLEAVELAND BAY, appeared to be about five or six miles in extent every way: the east point I named CAPE CLEAVELAND, and the west, which had the appearance of an island, MAGNETICAL ISLE...

73 Magnetic Island (ANPS 166292, QLD 20544); 19° 08' S, 146° 50' E

Barren Head 06 June

Turnbull: 17700606.html (corrected by Holograph, 251v)

Wednesday 6th... This bay [^]which I named Cleveland Bay appear'd to be about 5 or 6 Miles in extent every way. the East point I named Cape Cleveland and the West ~~Barren Head~~. [^]Magnetical head or Isle as it ~~had~~ had much the appearance of an Island [^]and the Compass would not travis well when near it.

Iron Head 08 June

Turnbull: 17700608.html

Friday 8th... The Land of this Point is tolerable high and may be known by a round hillick or rock that appears to be detached from the Point but I beleive it joins to it. Between this Cape and ~~Cape~~ Iron Head the Shore forms a large Bay which I named Rockingham Bay

Magnetical Head 06 June

Turnbull: 17700606.html (corrected by Holograph, 251v)

Wednesday 6th... This bay [^]which I named Cleveland Bay appear'd to be about 5 or 6 Miles in extent every way. the East point I named Cape Cleveland and the West ~~Barren Head~~. [^]Magnetical head or Isle as it ~~had~~ had much the appearance of an Island [^]and the Compass would not travis well when near it.

[Cook's spelling of *Magnetical* in the Holograph is unclear; he may have written *Magnetical*.]

Magnetical Island 06 June

Wharton: Ch. 8; 6 June 1770

At Noon we were by Observation in the Latitude of 19 degrees 1 minute South, Longitude made from Cape Gloucester 1 degree 30 minutes West; Course and distance saild since Yesterday noon West-North-West, 28 Miles. In this situation we had the Mouth of a Bay all open extending from South 1/2 East to South-West 1/2 South, distance 2 Leagues. This bay, which I named Cleveland Bay, appeared to be about 5 or 6 Miles in Extent every way. The East point I named Cape Cleveland, and the West, Magnetical Head or Island, as it had much the appearance of an Island; and the Compass did not traverse well when near it. They are both Tolerable high, and so is the Main Land within them, and the whole appeared to have the most rugged, rocky, and barren Surface of any we have yet seen.

Magnetical Isle 06 June

Turnbull: 17700606.html (corrected by Holograph, 251v)

Wednesday 6th... This bay [^]which I named Cleveland Bay appear'd to be about 5 or 6 Miles in extent every way. the East point I named Cape Cleveland and the West ~~Barren Head~~. [^]Magnetical head or Isle as it ~~had~~ had much the appearance of an Island [^]and the Compass would not travis well when near it.

74 Palm Islands (ANPS 171241, QLD 25880); 18° 41' S, 146° 32' E

Palm Isles 07 June

Chart 1773-1

Palm Isles

Beaglehole: 339, footnote 2

THURSDAY 7th. ...At daylight in the Morning we were the length of the Eastern part of this land which we found to consist of a group of Islands laying about 5 Leagues from the Main... [Footnote, Beaglehole (ed.): Palm Isles on the chart]

75 Great Palm Island (ANPS 160550, QLDS 14716); 18° 44' S, 146° 37' E

Palm Island 08 June

Beaglehole: 339 footnote 3

FRIDAY 8th. ... the supposd Cocoa nut trees were Cabbage palms the island on which they Landed was calld *Palm Island*... --Add.MS 27885 [holograph log]

[Note: the identification of Cook's 'Palm Island' with Great Palm Island is uncertain]

76 Hillock Point (ANPS 161877, QLD 15899); 18° 24' S, 146° 21' E

Point Hillock 08 June

Turnbull: 17700608.html

Friday 8th... After the boats were hoisted in we ~~made sail~~ stood away -NBW for the northermost land we had in sight which we were abreast off at 3 oClock in the Morning having passed all the Islands 3 or 4 hours before; this point I have named Point Hillock on accout of its Figure —

The Land of this Point is tolerable high and may be known by a round hillock or rock that appears to be detached from the Point but I beleive it joins to it.

Point Hillock 08 June

Chart 1773-1

P^t Hillock

Hawkesworth: III, 540

After the return of the boats, we stood away N. by W. for the northermost land in sight, of which we were abreast at three o'clock in the morning, having passed all the islands three or four hours before. This land, on account of its figure, I named POINT HILLOCK: it is of a considerable height, and may be known by a round hillock, or rock, which joins to the Point, but appears to be detached from it.

77 Halifax Bay (ANPS 92654, QLD 15226); 18° 49' S, 146° 20' E

Rockingham Bay 08 June

Turnbull: 17700608.html

Friday 8th... The Land of this Point is tolerable high and may be known by a round hillock or rock that appears to be detached from the Point but I beleive it joins to it. Between this Cape and ~~Cape~~ Iron Head the Shore forms a large Bay which I named Rockingham Bay

Halifax Bay 08 June

Chart 1773-1

HALIFAX BAY

78 Rockingham Bay (ANPS 173792, QLD 28648); 18° 08' S, 146° 04' E

Rockingham Bay 08 June

Chart 1773-1

Rockingham Bay

Hawkesworth: III, 541

From Cape Sandwich the land trends W. and afterwards N. forming a fine large bay, which I called ROCKINGHAM BAY, where there appears to be good shelter, and good anchorage, but I did not stay to examine it

Beaglehole: 340, footnote 5

FRIDAY 8th. ... From *Cape Sandwich* the land trends west and afterwards north and forms a fine large Bay which I call'd *Halifax Bay*... [Footnote, Beaglehole, ed.: But in M *Halifax* is (1) erased and (2) deleted and *Rockingham* written in. In A (1) *Halifax* if partially and (2) wholly deleted and *Rockingham* written in the margin in both place by Cook.]

Halifax Bay 08 June

Beaglehole: 340

FRIDAY 8th. ...From *Cape Sandwich* the land trends west and afterwards north and forms a fine large Bay which I call'd *Halifax Bay* [Footnote, Beaglehole, ed.: But in M *Halifax* is (1) erased and (2) deleted and *Rockingham* written in. In A (1) *Halifax* if partially and (2) wholly deleted and *Rockingham* written in the margin in both place by Cook.]

Turnbull: 17700608.html

Friday 8th... From Cape Sandwich the land trends west and afterwards north and forms a fine large Bay which [^]I call'd Halifax Bay

79 Cape Sandwich (ANPS 92653, QLD 29629); 18° 13' S, 146° 17' E

Cape Sandwich 08 June

Turnbull: 17700608.html

FRIDAY 8th. ...At 6 o'clock in the AM we were a breast of a point of Land which lies NBW½W 11 Miles from Point Hillick the Land between them is very high and of a craggy barren surface this point I named Cape Sandwich [^]Honour ye Earl of that name

80 [Family Isle] (not now separately named; ANPS 299042); 18° 01' S, 146° 10' E

Family Isle 08 June

Chart 1773-1

Family I^s

81 Family Islands (ANPS 158312, QLD 12187); 18° 01' S, 146° 10' E

Family Islands 08 June

Beaglehole: 341, footnote 1

FRIDAY 8th. ...a parcel of small Islands laying off the northern point of the Bay... [fn: Charted as the Family Islands—possibly because they were a close group (cf. Society Islands).]

82 Dunk Island (ANPS 156841, QLD 10864); 17° 56' S, 146° 09' E

Dunk Isle 08 June

Turnbull: 17700608.html

Friday 8th... this boundry of the bay is form'd by a tolerable high Island known [^]in the Chart by the name of Dunk Isle it lays so near the shore as not to be distinguished from it unless you are well in with the land

83 Double Point (ANPS 156408, QLD 10418); 17° 39' S, 146° 08' E

Double Point 08 June

Chart 1773-1

Double Point

Beaglehole: 341 footnote 2

Between here [Dunk Isle] and Cape Grafton there appears on the chart, though unmentioned in the text, Double Point, an isolated hill about 300 feet high. [Beaglehole, ed.]

84 Frankland Islands (ANPS 159178, QLD 13145); 17° 12' S, 146° 03' E

Frankland Isles 09 June

Turnbull: 17700609.html

Saturday 9th... At 6 o'clock in the AM we were abreast of some small Islands ^{which we called Frankland Isles} that lay about 2 Leagues from the main land

Frankland's Isles 09 June

Hawkesworth: III, 542

At six o'clock in the morning, we were abreast of some small islands, which we called FRANKLAND'S ISLES, and which lie about two leagues distant from the main land.

85 Fitzroy Island (ANPS 158601, QLD 12563); 16° 55' S, 145° 59' E

Fitzroy Island 09 June

Chart 1773-1

Fitzroy I.

Beaglehole: 341, footnote 4

SATURDAY 9th. ...At 6 o'clock in the AM we were abreast of some small Islands which we call'd *Frankland Isles* that lay about two Leagues from the main land the northern point of which in sight bore NBW½W but this we afterwards found to be an Island tolerable high and about 4 Miles in circuit. [Footnote (Beaglehole, ed.): Charted on Add. MS 7085.38 as 'Fitzroy Isles', but on 7085.34 as 'Fitzroy I'.]

86 Cape Grafton (ANPS 92655, QLD 14527); 16° 51' S, 145° 54' E

Cape Grafton 09 June

Turnbull 17700609.html

Saturday 9th... The point of land we were now abreast off I call'd Cape Grafton / Lat^{de} 16°.55' S° Long^{de} 214° 11' west / it is tolerable high land and so is the whole coast for 20 Leagues to the southward and hath a very rocky surface which is thinly cover'd with wood

87 Green Island (ANPS 160572, QLD 14738); 16° 45' S, 145° 58' E

Green Island 10 June

Turnbull: 17700610.html (with correction from Holograph, 253v)

Sunday 10th After hauling round Cape Grafton we found the land trend away nwbw. Three Miles to the Westward of the Cape is a Bay wherein we anchor'd about 2 Miles from the shore in 4 fathom water an owsey bottom. the East point of the bay bore S° 74° East and the west point S° 83° West and a low ^{green} woody Island laying in the offing bore N 35° East- this Island lies NBE1/2E distant 3 or 4 Leg^s from Cape Grafton — ^{and is known in the Chart by the name of Green Island}

Green Isle 10 June

Chart 1773-1

Green Isle

88 Trinity Bay (ANPS 180336, QLD 35192); 16° 40' S, 145° 40' E

Trinity Bay 10 June

Turnbull: 17700610.html

Sunday 10th... The shore between Cape Grafton and the above northern point forms a large ~~bay~~ but not very deep Bay which I named Trinity Bay after the day on which it was discovered - the north point Cape Tribulation, because here begun all our troubles. Latitude 16°.6' So Longde 214°.39' Wt.

89 Cape Tribulation (ANPS 92658, QLD 35179); 16° 04' S, 145° 28' E

Cape Tribulation 10 June

Turnbull: 17700610.html

Sunday 10th... The shore between Cape Grafton and the above northern point forms a large bay but not very deep Bay which I named Trinity Bay after the day on which it was discovered - the north point Cape Tribulation, because here begun all our troubles. Latitude 16°.6' So Longde 214°..39' Wt.

90 Hope Islands (ANPS 92652, QLD 16113); 15° 43' S, 145° 27' E

Hope Islands 13 June

Turnbull: 17700613.html

Wednesday 13th... At 6 oClock in the AM we weigh'd and stood to the nw edging in for the land having a gentle breeze at SSE - At 9 oClock we past close without two small low Islands laying in the latitude of 15°.41' and about 4 Leagues from the Main I have named them Hope Islands because we were always in hopes of being able to reach these Islands —

Hope Isles 13 June

Chart 1773-2

Hope Isles

91 Weary Bay (ANPS 181856, QLD 36853); 15° 53' S, 145° 22' E

Weary Bay 14 June

Chart 1773-1

WEARY BAY

Beaglehole: 348, footnote 1

THURSDAY 14th. ...At 3 oClock saw an opening that had the appearance of a harbour. [Footnote (Beaglehole, ed.): Weary Bay on the chart—a significant name.]

92 Boulder Reef (ANPS 150517, QLD 3986); 15° 24' S, 145° 25' E

Turtle Reef c7 July

Chart 1773-2

Turtle Reef

93 Cape Bedford (ANPS 92651, QLD 2028); 15° 13' S, 145° 20' E

Cape Bedford 04 August

Turnbull: 17700804.html

Saturday 4th...the northermost point of the Main land we had in sight which I name'd Cape Bedford / Lat^{de} 15°..17^{15'} S^t Longitude ±214°..45' W^t / bore N. 20° West distant 31/2 Leagues

94 Endeavour River (ANPS 92559, QLD 11749); 15° 27' S, 145° 14' E

Endeavour River 04 August

Turnbull: 17700804.html

Saturday 4th... I shall now give a Short decription of the harbour ^{^or River} we have been in which I named after the Ship. Endeavour River

95 Three Islands (ANPS 179577, QLD 34350); 15° 06' S, 145° 25' E

Three Isles 10 August

Chart 1773-2

3 Isles

Beaglehole: 371, footnote 2

FRIDAY 10th. ...after standing in an hour we edge'd away for 3 small Island[s] that lay NN½E 3 Leagues from *Cape Bedford* [Beaglehole, J.C. (ed.): Three Isles, a small low cluster surrounded by a reef]

96 Cape Flattery (ANPS 92664, QLD 12748); 14° 56' S, 145° 20' E

Cape Flattery 10 August

Turnbull: 17700810.html

Friday 10th... We now judged our selves to be clear of all danger having as we thought a clear open sea before us, but this we soon found otherwise and occasioned my calling the headland above mentioned Cape Flattery — / Latitude 14° .55' S' Long^d 214° 43' West

97 Point Lookout (ANPS 165916, QLD 20070); 14° 49' S, 145° 13' E

Point Lookout 11 August

Turnbull: 17700811.html

Saturday 11th... Excepting Cape Flattery and the Point I am now upon which I have named Point Lookout the Mainland next the Sea to the Northward of Cape Bedford -- is low and Chequer'd with White Sand and Green Bushes...

98 Lizard Island (ANPS 161147, QLD 19800); 14° 40' S, 145° 27' E

Lizard Island 12 August

Turnbull: 17700812.html

Sunday 12th... The only land-animals we saw here were ~~Guanoes or~~ Lizards and these seem'd to be pretty plenty ~~whence~~^{ch} occasioned my nameing the Island Lizard Island

99 Eagle Island (ANPS 92686, QLD 11002); 14° 41' S, 145° 22' E

Eagle Island 12 August

Turnbull: 17700813.html

Monday 13th At 2 o'clock in the PM we left Lizard Isl^d in order to return to the Ship and in our way landed upon the low sandy Isle mentioned in coming out We found on this Island a great number of birds the Most of them Sea fowl, except Eagles... After leaving Eagle Island we stood sw directly for the Ship

100 Turtle Group (ANPS 180511, QLD 35417); 14° 43' S, 145° 12' E

Turtle Islands 12 August

Chart 1773-2

Turtle I^s

Beaglehole: 374, footnote 5

MONDAY 13th... After we got on board the Master informed me that he had been down to the Islands I had directed him to go to... [J.C. Beaglehole (ed.): The Turtle group]

101 [Islands of Direction] (not now named as a group; see North Direction Island—ANPS 170039, QLD 24631, and South Direction Island—ANPS 176740, QLD 31447); 14° 44' S, 145° 30' E; and 14° 49' S, 145° 31' E

Islands of Direction 14 August

Chart 1773-1

I^s of Direction

Turnbull: 17700814.html

Tuesday 14th... The Passage or Channell we now came out by lies in the Latitude of 14° .32', it may always be found and known by the three high Islands within it which I have called the Islands of direction because by them a safe passage may be found,

even by Strangers, in within the reef and quite upⁿ to the Main; the Channell lies from Lizard Island NE¹/₂N distant 3 Leagues and is about one third of a Mile broad and not more in length.

Beaglehole: 373-374, footnote 1

SUNDAY 12th. ...SE 4 or 5 Miles from this Island [Lizard Island] lay the other two high Islands which are very small compared to this... [Footnote (Beaglehole, ed.): North Direction and South Direction.]

102 Providential Channel (ANPS 172819, QLD 27587); 12° 35' S, 143° 48' E

Providential Channel 17 August

Turnbull: 17700817.html

Friday 17th... the opening we came in by, which I have named Provdential Channell, bore ENE distant 10 or 12 Miles...

103 Cape Weymouth (ANPS 182163, QLD 37170); 12° 36' S, 143° 26' E

Cape Weymouth 17 August

Turnbull: 17700817.html

Friday 17th... On the Main land within us was a pretty high Promontory which I call'd Cape Weymouth, on the north side of the Cape is a Bay known by the same name / Latitude 12°..42', Longitude 217°.. 15' W^t /

104 Weymouth Bay (ANPS 182162, QLD 37169); 12° 29' S, 143° 20' E

Weymouth Bay 17 August

Turnbull: 17700817.html

Friday 17th... On the Main land within us was a pretty high Promontory which I call'd Cape Weymouth, on the north side of the Cape is a Bay known by the same name / Latitude 12°..42', Longitude 217°.. 15' W^t /

Hawkesworth: III, 607

on the main land within us was a lofty promontory which I called CAPE WEYMOUTH; on the north side of which is a bay, which I called WEYMOUTH BAY:

105 Forbes Islands (ANPS 158903, QLD 12867); 12° 17' S, 143° 24' E

Forbes's Isles 19 August

Turnbull: 17700819.html

Sunday 19th... At ½ past 6 oClock we Anchor'd in 13 fathom, the northermost of the small Islands mentioned at Noon bore W½S distant 3 Miles, these Islands, which are known in the Chart by the name of Forbes's Isles, lay about 5 Leagues from the Main which here forms a moderately high Point [^]which we call'd Bolt head from which the land trends more westerly and is all low Sandy land but to the southward it is high and hilly even near the Sea.

Forbes's Islands 19 August

Hawkesworth: III, 608

At half an hour after six, we anchored in thirteen fathom: the northermost of the small islands seen at noon bore W. ½ S. distant three miles: these islands are distinguished in the chart by the name of FORBES'S ISLANDS, and lie about five leagues from the main

106 Bolt Head (ANPS 150058, QLD 3509); 12° 15' S, 143° 06' E

Bolt Head 19 August

Turnbull: 17700819.html

Sunday 19th... At ½ past 6 oClock we Anchor'd in 13 fathom, the northermost of the small Islands mentioned at Noon bore W½S distant 3 Miles, these Islands, which are known in the Chart by the name of Forbes's Isles, lay about 5 Leagues from the Main which here forms a moderately high Point [^]which we call'd Bolt head from which the land

trends more westerly and is all low sandy land but to the southward it is high and hilly even near the Sea.

107 Cape Grenville (ANPS 160683, QLD 14855); 11° 58' S, 143° 14' E

Cape Granvill 19 August

Turnbull: 17700819.html

Sunday 19th... E½N 9 Leagues from Cape Granvill lay some tolerable high Islands which I call'd S^r Charles Hardys Isles, those which lay off the Cape I named Cockburns Isles

Cape Granville 19 August

Beaglehole: 381-382

SUNDAY 19th... The Main land within the above Islands forms a point which I call *Cape Granville* (Lat^{de} 11°58', Long^d 217°38') between this Cape and the Bolt head is a Bay which I named *Temple Bay*.

Cape Grenville 19 August

Chart 1773-1

C. GRENVILLE

108 Temple Bay (ANPS 178946, QLD 33609); 12° 18' S, 143° 08' E

Temple Bay 19 August

Turnbull: 17700819.html (corrected from Holograph, 283v)

The Main land within the above Islands forms a point which I call Cape Granville / Lat^{de} 11°..58', Long^{de} 217°.38' / between this Cape and the Bolt head is a Bay which I named Temple Bay. E1/2N 9 Leagues from Cape Granvill lay some tolerable high Islands which I call'd S^r Charles Hardys Isles, those which lay off the Cape I named Cockburns Isles

Beaglehole: 381-382

SUNDAY 19th... The Main land within the above Islands forms a point which I call *Cape Granville* (Lat^{de} 11°58', Long^d 217°38') between this Cape and the Bolt head is a Bay which I named *Temple Bay*.

109 Sir Charles Hardy Islands (ANPS 176214, QLD 30910); 11° 55' S, 143° 28' E

Sir Charles Hardys Isles 19 August

Turnbull: 17700819.html

Sunday 19th... E½N 9 Leagues from Cape Granvill lay some tolerable high Islands which I call'd S^r Charles Hardys Isles, those which lay off the Cape I named Cockburns Isles

Chart 1773-1

S^r Cha^s Hardys Isles

Hardy's Isles 19 August

Chart 1773-2

Hardy's Isles

110 Home Islands (ANPS 162023, QLD 16051); 11° 58' S, 143° 16' E

Cockburns Isles 19 August

Turnbull: 17700819.html

Sunday 19th... E½N 9 Leagues from Cape Granvill lay some tolerable high Islands which I call'd S^r Charles Hardys Isles, those which lay off the Cape I named Cockburns Isles

Cockburn Islands 19 August

Chart 1773-1

Cockburn I^s.

Cockburn Isles 19 August

Chart 1773-2

Cockburn Isles

- 111 Shelburne Bay** (ANPS 175743, QLD 30682); 11° 49' S, 142° 58' E
Shelburne Bay 19 August
Chart 1773-1
Shelburne Bay
- 112 Bird Isles** (ANPS 149341, QLD 2720); 11° 47' S, 143° 04' E
Bird Isles 20 August
Turnbull: 17700820.html
Monday 20th... The Isles lay NW 4 Leagues from C. Granville, on these Isles we saw a good many Birds which occasioned my calling them Bird Isles--
- 113 Orford Ness** (ANPS 170921, QLD 25547); 11° 17' S, 142° 49' E
Orfordness 20 August
Chart 1773-1
Orfordness
Orford ness 20 August
Chart 1773-2
Orford ness
- 114 Cape York** (ANPS 183597, QLD 38728); 10° 41' S, 142° 31' E
York Cape 21 August
Turnbull: 17700821.html
Tuesday 21st. ...The point of the Main which forms one side of the ~~M~~ Passage before mentioned and which ~~we found~~ is the Northern Promontary of this ^{Country} I have named York Cape in honour of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York. It lies in the Longitude of 218°..24' W^t the North point in y^e Lat^{de} of 10°..37' S. & the E^t point in 10°..41' S.
- 115 Newcastle Bay** (ANPS 169581, QLD 24152); 10° 53' S, 142° 36' E
New Castle Bay 21 August
Turnbull: 17700821.html
Tuesday 21st. ...The land over and to the ^{Southward of this last point} is rather low and very flat ^{as far in land as the eye could reach} and looks barren to the southward of the Cape the Shore forms a large open Bay ^{which I called New Castle Bay}
Newcastle Bay 21 August
Chart 1773-2
Newcastle Bay
Hawkesworth: III, 613
The land over the east point, and to the southward of it, is rather low, and as far as the eye can reach, very flat, and of a barren appearance. To the southward of the Cape the shore forms a large open bay, which I called NEWCASTLE BAY
- 116 [York Isles]** (now unnamed—ANPS 298939; the group includes York Island—ANPS 183596, QLD 38727); 10° 41' S, 142° 31' E
York Isles 21 August
Turnbull: 17700821.html
Tuesday 21st. ...close to the ^{East} point of the Cape are Three small Islands and a small ledge of rocks spiting off from one of them ^{...} These Islands are known in the Chart by the Name of York Isles.
- 117 New South Wales** (ANPS 52230, NSW 81093); 32° 09' S, 147° 01' E
New South Wales 22 August

Turnbull: 17700822.html

Wednesday 22^d... but the Eastern Coast from the Latitude of 38° South down to this place I am confident was never seen or visited by any European before ^{^us and} ~~therefore by the same Rule belongs to great Brittan~~ Notwithstanding I had in the Name of his Majesty taken possession of several places upon this coast I now once more hoisted English Coulers and in the Name of His Majesty King George the Third took possession of the whole Eastern Coast from the above Latitude down to this place by the Name of New South ^{^Wales} together with all the Bays, Harbours Rivers and Islands situate upon the ~~same~~ ^{said} coast after which we fired three Volleys of small Arms which were Answerd by the like number ~~by~~ ^{from} the Ship

New Wales 23 August

Turnbull: 17700823.html

I have not been particular in discribing this Strait no more than I have been in pointing out the respective situations of the Islands Shoals & C^a ^{^on the eastern coast of New} Wales

118 Possession Island (ANPS 172608, QLD 27370); 10° 43' S, 142° 23' E

Possession Island 22 August

Turnbull: 17700822.html

At Noon Possession Island at the SE entrance of the Passage bore N 53° East distant 4 Miles ^{^Leagues}

Possession Island 22 August

Chart 1773-2

Possession I

Hawkesworth: III, 615

Having performed this ceremony upon the island, which we called POSSESSION ISLAND, we reimbarcked in our boat, but a rapid ebb tide setting N.E. made our return to the vessel very difficult and tedious.

119 Cape Cornwall (ANPS 154637, QLD 8507); 10° 45' S, 142° 11' E

Cape Cornwall 22 August

Chart 1773-1

C. CORNWALL

Hawkesworth: III, 616

the south west point of the largest island on the north west side of the passage bore N. 71 W. distant eight miles, and this point I called CAPE CORNWALL.

Cape Cornwall 22 August

Turnbull: 17700822.html

Wednesday 22^d... The SW point of the ^{^largest} Island on the NW side of the Passage bore N° 71° West distant 8 Miles ^{^this point I named Cape Cornwall / Latd 10°.43' S: Longde 219°.0} and some Low Islands laying about the Middle of the Passage ^{^which I call'd Wallice's Isles --} bore WBS1/2S dist^t about 2 Leagues, our Latitude by Observation was 10°.46' South

[120 Wallis Isles] (not now named as a group; see Red Wallis Island—ANPS 173371, QLD 28205, and Woody Wallis Island—ANPS 182939, QLD 38018); 10° 50' S, 142° 01' E and 10° 52' S, 142° 02' E

Wallice's Isles 22 August

Turnbull: 17700822.html

Wednesday 22^d... The SW point of the ^{^largest} Island on the NW side of the Passage bore N° 71° West distant 8 Miles ^{^this point I named Cape Cornwall / Latd 10°.43' S: Longde 219°.0} and some Low Islands laying about the Middle of the Passage ^{^which I call'd Wallice's Isles --} bore WBS1/2S dist^t about 2 Leagues, our Latitude by Observation was 10°.46' South

Wallis Isles 22 August

Chart 1773-1

Wallis Isles

Wallace's Isles 23 August

Turnbull: 17700823.html

Thursday 23^d... at this time the Most northermost Island we had in sight bore N 9° East, the SW point of the largest Island on the NW side of the passage, which point I nam'd Cape Cornwell bore East distant --- two 3 Leagues and Wallace's - Isles bore S° 3° East distant 3 Leagues;

Wallice's Islands 23 August

Turnbull: 17700823.html

Thursday 23^d... Wallice's Islands set at Noon bore SBW1/2W distant 5 or 6 Miles the Islands to the northward extending from S^t 73° East to N. 10° E^t and a small Island just in sight bearing NW1/2W;

Wallis's Isles 23 August

Hawkesworth: III, 616

this point I called CAPE CORNWALL. It lies in latitude 10° 43' S., longitude 219° W.; and some low lands that lie about the middle of the passage, which I called WALLIS'S ISLES, bore W. by S. ½ S. distant about two leagues: our latitude, by observation, was 10° 46'S

Chart 1773-2

Wallis's Isles

121 Booby Island (ANPS 92677, QLD 3600); 10° 36' S, 141° 54' E

Booby Island 23 August

Turnbull: 17700823.html

Being now near the Island and having but little wind M^r Banks and I landed upon it and found it to be mostly a barren Rock frequented by birds such as Boobies a few of which we Shott and occasioned my giving it the Name of Booby Island.

122 Prince of Wales's Islands (see Prince of Wales Island—ANPS 172750, QLD 27515); 10° 41' S, 142° 11' E

Prince Of Wales Island 23 August

Beaglehole: 386-389

WEDNESDAY 22^d. ...The SW point of the largest Island on the NW side of the Passage bore N 71° West distant 8 Miles... [Footnote, J.C Beaglehole, ed.: "Prince of Wales Island. On the chart Prince of Wales Isles is the name given to several partial outlines."]

Prince of Wales's Islands 23 August

Turnbull: 17700823.html

The N.E. entrance of this Passage or Strait lies in the Latitude of 10°..27' S° and in the Longitude of 218°..36 — West from the Meridian of Greenwich. It is form'd by the Main ~~of New-Holland~~, or the Northern extremity of New-Holland on the se and by a Congeries of Islands to the NW ^{which I Named Prince of Wales's Islands} ~~which last~~ It is very Probable ^{that these Islands} extend quite to New-Guinea

Prince of Wales's Isles 23 August

Chart 1773-1

PR OF WALES'S ISLES

123 Endeavour Strait (ANPS 157934, QLD 11753); 10° 49' S, 142° 06' E

Endeavours Straight 23 August

Turnbull: 17700823.html

Thursday 23^d... This passage, which I have named Endeavours Straights after the name of the Ship.

Endeavour Streights 23 August

Hawkesworth: III, 619

To this channel, or passage, I have given the name of the ship, and called it
ENDEAVOUR STREIGHTS.

Endeavours Streights 23 August

Chart 1773-1

ENDEAVOURS STREIGHTS

Endeavour Straits 23 August

Chart 1773-2

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS

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Chart 1773-1

A Chart of New South Wales, or the East Coast of New Holland. Discover'd and Explored By Lieutenant J. Cook, Commander of his Majesty's Bark Endeavour, in the Year MDCCLXX. (From Hawkesworth.) [London: W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1773].

[NLA Map T325. Online: nla.gov.au/nla.map-t325]

Note: In Beaglehole's view, it is likely that this chart was in Cook's hand, was delivered to Hawkesworth and his engravers, and is now part of Additional MS 7085 in the British Museum.

Chart 1773-2

Chart of part of the coast of New South Wales, from Cape Tribulation to Endeavour Straits / by Lieut. J. Cook / 1770. (From Hawkesworth) [London: W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1773].

[NLA Map T327. Online: nla.gov.au/nla.map-t327]

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