

Captain Cook's Apprentice

Chapter Notes

For eyewitness descriptions of incidents, see Cook, Banks and Parkinson *Journals*, and also Hawkesworth under 'Voyaging Accounts' at <http://southseas.nla.gov.au>. The prefix Adm and reference number indicates an Admiralty series document held at the UK National Archives.

Chapter 1

Black hand. The Manley family crest dates to mediaeval times. John Manley's shield can still be seen in Middle Temple Hall.

London Bridge. The first stone bridge over the Thames was opened in 1209 and stood for over 600 years. The second London Bridge opened in 1831, and the most recent in 1973. Baldwin's *Guide* of 1768 gives the watermen's rate from London to Deptford as two shillings and sixpence (half a crown). *Shooting the Bridge.* The dangers were very real (Jackson pp 70-1).

Manley family. Isaac was descended through the younger branch of a landed family from Erbistock, in Wales. His great-great grandfather, John, fought for Cromwell and was an MP. His great-grandfather, Isaac, was Postmaster-General in Ireland, and grandfather, John (died 1743), was a Commissioner for Customs and lived at Hatton Garden. His father, also John (c1716-1801), was called to the Bar in 1739 and became a Bencher [senior member] of the Middle Temple in 1768. In 1750 he married Ann Hammond and they had five children.

Isaac George Manley. Baptised St Giles-in-the-Fields, London, 3 March 1755. Given high infant mortality rates, most children were baptised quickly and Isaac would have been born about this date. His elder brother John, and younger brother Robert Kenrick both entered the 33rd [Lord Cornwallis's] Regiment. Isaac had an elder sister Maria, and a younger Louisa, both apparently unmarried. It's not known where the children went to school: possibly the family had a tutor.

Servant. Isaac joined *Endeavour* 17 June. Beaglehole *Life* (p 139) gives Isaac's age as 12, but this is incorrect: he was 13 years and three months. It is unclear how Isaac got a place on the ship but his father had connections with the Royal Navy. For

example, in 1790 Isaac wrote to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir Philip Stephens, *My father desires his compts* [compliments]. Stephens had begun his career at the Navy Office, near the Customs House where Isaac's grandfather was a Commissioner. Service with an officer was a not uncommon way for young gentlemen to enter the Royal Navy.

London. I have used the facsimile of John Roque's *Plan* of 1746.

Tahiti. The modern spelling. Cook and others used the archaic *Otaheite*. Wallis called it 'King George's Island'. I have used modern spelling throughout.

Endeavour. Built in 1764 as a coal ship at Whitby, Yorkshire. A cat-built (deep-waisted) bark of three masts, square rigged, she weighed 368 tons, had an extreme length of 97ft 7in (29.7m), and was 29ft 3in (8.9 m) at her widest (Parkin p 4). She drew about 14ft of water (less than 2.5 fathoms) laden. Originally the *Earl of Pembroke*, renamed HM Bark *Endeavour* when bought by the Royal Navy in 1768.

James Cook. One of the world's greatest navigators. Born 1728 at Marton, Yorkshire, son of a Scottish farm labourer. At 17 he was apprenticed to a Staithes grocer, but subsequently transferred to a Whitby coal-shipper, the Quaker John Walker, where Cook learned his seamanship. In 1755 he joined the Royal Navy, and received high praise for his survey of the St Lawrence River in Canada during the Seven Years War. His later survey of Newfoundland and observation of an eclipse brought him to the attention of the Royal Society, the Admiralty, and his appointment as Lieutenant to command *Endeavour*.

Nick Young. Described by Molineux *Journal* October 1769 as about 12 years old. Gore calls him 'a little boy'.

HMS Dolphin. The *Dolphin* made two voyages around the world: with Captain Byron (1764-66), and Captain Wallis (1766-68), who discovered Tahiti. His glowing accounts encouraged the Royal Society to select the island for the Pacific observation of the Transit of Venus.

Master. The senior non-commissioned officer and one of the most important roles on an 18th century ship. The modern equivalent would be that of navigator, although a Master's responsibility for the internal management of the ship was much broader. Isaac would have learned his craft from topmast to keel.

Larboard. Easily confused with 'starboard', and from about 1800 gradually changed to 'port.'

Sauerkraut. Literally 'sour cabbage.' A European dish of sliced fresh cabbage, salted and fermented by various lactic acid bacteria. It keeps well and retains much of its Vitamin C, an important factor in overcoming scurvy during long sea voyages. Cook received the Copley Medal in 1776 for demonstrating its efficacy. See Cook *Journal* 13 April 1769 for his psychology in getting the crew to eat it.

Chapter 2

Endeavour. My descriptions of life aboard the ship are based on an eight-day sail I made on the *Endeavour* replica from Melbourne to Sydney in April 2006, and visits to the ship at the Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney. Captain Ross Mattson and his crew willingly showed this landlubber his ropes.

Hammock. I slept one night in a hammock in the low part of the deck. It was enough.

Storm. Cook 1 September 1768.

Weather sayings. From a collection at the Maritime Museum, Falmouth, UK.

Net. Banks *Journal* 5 September.

Weir. Cook 14 September. *Flogging*. 16 September.

Beef. To conserve supplies, salt beef was not eaten every day at sea. Non-meat days were known as 'banyan days'.

Scurvy. The physician James Lind wrote in 1753 on the value of citrus in preventing scurvy, but little notice was taken at first. Cook helped show that, apart from sauerkraut, the real antiscorbutics were fresh food, greenstuffs, and above all citrus. Once this was understood, every British ship carried lemons and limes – hence the term 'Limeys' (Brown, Rodger pp 100-103, Beaglehole *Life* pp 135-6).

Lord Anson. George Anson (1697-1762), First Lord of the Admiralty. Circumnavigated the world 1740-44, his fleet of six ships reduced to one. About 200 returned of the remaining crew of 961 men, 90% dying of scurvy. Brown says, 'This terrible loss heralds the golden age of scurvy research in England.'

Funchal. Parkinson (p 2) says the hills above Funchal were cultivated with vines and orange trees, and it 'appears like one wide, extended, beautiful garden' (as distinct, we may think, from the uncultivated floggings taking place on board *Endeavour*.)

St Nicholas. Author visit, October 2006. The skull and crossbones can still be seen on the gateposts, also the charnel house.

Thurman. Beaglehole *Journal* Vol I p 596 'The Ship's Company.' I assume Thurman was taken ashore, as press gangs also boarded merchant ships (Rodger p 180-2).

Chapter 3

Tenerife. Banks 23 September.

Spanish Ladies. The shanty dates to the 1690s. It recurs throughout this book. I have used a version found with three different tunes at www.ingeb.org/songs

Shark. Banks 29 September.

Bully boys, Bullies. 'Fine boys, hearties.' Originally a term of affection or comradeship, and used in this sense. No doubt actions such as the press gangs led to its current tyrannical meaning.

Crossing the Line. Banks 25 October describes the ceremony.

Rio. Cook 13-30 November. A 'paper war' broke out between Cook and the Governor over the refusal to let *Endeavour* crew ashore, which the Captain took as an insult to himself and the British Crown. Like most of these engagements it was hot and angry but ultimately futile – and Cook was careful not to let any stray shots sink his expedition.

Sneaking ashore. Banks 22-26 November. *Jails.* 20 November.

Flogger flogged. Cook 30 November.

Chapter 4

Flower. Cook 2 December 1768.

Watches. A ship's 24-hour day started at noon, a time easily fixed when the sun is at its zenith. From midday, under a three-watch system all watches are of four hours except the two late afternoon 'dog watches' which are each of two hours. Without them, every watchman would be on duty at the same time every day. 'Dog' may be a shortened term for those said to be 'dodging' a full watch. With a two-watch system there are no dog watches. The crew serve four hours on duty and four hours off. The watch is not only necessary for the safety of the ship. With the daily routine it provides structure, meaning and occupation for the lives of sailors, helping to prevent minds from becoming idle, bored and mischievous.

Giants and pigmies. See Hawkesworth Introduction, also Byron and Wallis sections.

Indians. The *Endeavour* journals usually refer to any native peoples as Indians. I have kept the practice here in direct speech.

Fearnought jackets. Cook 6 January 1769.

Guanaco. Animal similar to a llama.

Deaths. Based on Banks 16-17 January.

Slaves. It is estimated 9.5 million African slaves were transported to the Americas during the 18th and early 19th centuries. England stopped her slave trade in 1807, and abolished it altogether in her colonies in 1834.

Albatross. Banks 5 February.

Nails. See Wallis July 1767 in Hawkesworth. *Goat.* *Ibid* p 313.

Greenslade. Cook and Banks 26 March.

Chapter 5

Plantain. A tropical fruit, similar to a banana.

Rules. Cook 13 April. *Thieves.* 14 April. *Shooting.* 15 April.

Buchan. Banks 16-19 April. *Nick Young.* Mustered 18 April (*Beaglehole Journal* Vol I p 600).

Flags. Cook 12 June. *Dog.* Cook 20 June, Parkinson p 20.

Heiva. Banks 'Manners and Customs of South Seas islands' *Journal* ff 14 August.

Flytrap. Banks 22 April.

Doll. Cook, Banks 28 April. *Quadrant.* 2 May.

Mutinous talk. Molineux *Journal* 5 May, and *Trip around island* 8 May.

Surfing. Banks 29 May, the first European description of the sport. I assume Isaac also saw it.

Rats. Molineux 26 May, Parkinson p 21.

Transit. Cook 3 June. The Transit occurs in pairs, eight years apart, separated by approximately 120 years. It occurred in 1761 and 1769, 1874 and 1882, 2004 and will again in 2012. Astronomers calculated the Earth's distance from the Sun using the principles of parallax – i.e. by measuring the slight apparent shifts in the track of Venus across the Sun as seen from different parts of Earth. Hence the importance of the Tahiti sighting (see Lomb).

Observation. For Cook's description see for example 'Endeavour project' www.coombs.anu.edu.au. I have assumed that direct observation through the reflecting telescope (with dark filter glass) and projection onto a card or screen were both used.

NOTE: It cannot be stressed too strongly how dangerous it is to observe the sun with the naked eye. Even using a dark glass is not acceptable. Always make an observation under supervision and with correct equipment.

Tupaia. Banks 5 June.

Chapter 6

Teredo. A shipworm found in tropical waters which bores into timber hulls, piers etc.

Mourner. Banks 10 June.

Tattoo. Cook 'Description of King George's Island' *Journal* ff 13 August, Banks 5 July and 'Manners and Customs', Parkinson p 25.

Wolf. Cook 4 June. *Banks & Monkhouse*. Parkinson, 19 June p 32.

VD. Cook 6 June. It seems gonorrhoea was the venereal disease brought to Tahiti. The widespread tropical disease of yaws can give some immunity to syphilis. I have used 'pox' as period slang to include any form of VD: 'distemper' is Cook's word. As he foretold, it spread through the Pacific with other diseases introduced by Europeans – measles, smallpox, even the common cold – that devastated indigenous communities (*Beaglehole Life* p 188, Salmond [2004] p 69).

Arioi. Banks 'Manners and Customs.'

Thurman. Cook 12 June. How Thurman must have regretted going to Madeira!

Marae. Banks 13, 18 June.

Boy chief. Cook 21 June.

Rake. Cook, Banks 14 June. *Island tour*. 26 June-1 July.

Marines. Cook 10-11 July. Despite his punishment, Gibson had much respect for the Captain, as Cook did for him. Gibson sailed as Corporal on Cook's second voyage, in the *Resolution*, and as Sergeant on the third voyage. He was with the Captain when Cook was killed by natives at Hawaii in 1779.

Tupaia. 'I do not know why I may not keep him as a curiosity, as well as some of my neighbours do lions and tygers...' Banks 12 July.

Heimata. A popular Tahitian name, it means 'crowned with eyes', a clairvoyant.

Quarrel. Bootie *Journal* July 1769. The torn-out page has been re-inserted in the wrong place. *Evil communications* is from the Bible, *1 Corinthians*. It is unclear if Nick wrote the words himself, as the hand seems rather mature for a 12-year-old.

Orders. *Beaglehole (Life* pp 147-9).

Interlude

Tupaia's map. Cook's drawing based on Tupaia's map is at the British Library, London (see Aughton pp 132-3).

Alexander Dalrymple. Scottish geographer (1737-1808), a believer in the southern continent. In 1767 he published *An Account of Discoveries in the South Pacifick*

Ocean previous to 1764 a copy of which he gave to Banks. The Royal Society proposed Dalrymple command the *Endeavour* expedition, but as he was not a Royal Navy officer the Admiralty gave the post to Cook, and the two became rivals (see Robson, also *Torres* note Chapter 11 of *Captain Cook's Apprentice*).

Mat sails. Could be tilted fore and aft, much like a modern windsurfer.

Ceremony. Cook 17 July. *Possession*. 21 July.

Taiata. Parkinson did a fine drawing of him (p 218 of *Captain Cook's Apprentice*).

Smoking. The muster book shows Isaac was first charged 19 shillings for two months' tobacco in September 1769. By February 1771 it had increased to 28 shillings and sixpence.

Reading. Cook 28 August. *Comet*. 29 August.

Supplies. Banks 23 September, also *weevils*. He notes they have 17 sheep, four or five fowls, as many Muscovy ducks and Tahitian hogs, an English boar and sow with litter. The goat is not mentioned. The sauerkraut is as good as ever.

Reward. Parkinson p 85 says Cook offered *two* gallons of rum if land were discovered at night! *Land of Promise*. Banks 1 October.

Chapter 7

Poverty Bay. Account based on Salmond, Cook, Banks and especially Monkhouse (9-12 October). Cook does not name the four boys with the yawl, I assume Isaac was there.

Maori names. See Salmond [2004] p 116 and 119. *Tattoo*. Monkhouse.

Rock. Called *Toka-a-Taiau*, it has been removed for navigation. A fine memorial at Gisborne, in the form of a Maori canoe prow, overlooks the site of these encounters.

Homeland. The first canoes carrying the Maori ancestors reached New Zealand around AD 1000 from central Polynesia, which includes today's Society, Marquesas, Cook and Austral Islands. The homeland is now generally known as Hawaiki. Banks spelt it Heawye, and the name Hawaii has the same origin. The island of Ra'iatea was also once known as Havai'i, Salmond [2004] p 37.

Maori. The first Maori settlers lived by fishing, gathering, cultivating sweet potato (*kumara*), and hunting the large ostrich-like moa bird that became extinct. The second phase of development from about 1350 was marked by more intense agriculture and fortified settlements (*pa*) especially in the North Island, reflecting greater population pressures and competition for resources (Bellwood p 416).

Maori boys. Banks 10 October gives their names as Taahourange, Koikerange and Maragooete, aged about 18, 15 and 10.

Censure. Cook's defence 10 October.

Arse. Monkhouse in *Beaglehole Journals* Vol I p 576.

Kidnappers. Cook *et al* 15 October. At a symposium 'Discovering Cook's Collections' (National Museum of Australia, July 2006) Paul Tapsell of the Auckland War Memorial Museum gave important insights into the motives behind the seizure of Taiata, and also the significance of Tupaia.

Whitianga. Author visit and discussions with Peter Johnston of the Ngati Hei people, May 2006; Salmond [1991]. A video *Twelve Days*, produced for the Mercury Bay District Historical Society gives an interesting Maori and Pakeha perspective on Cook's time at Whitianga. I climbed to the *pa* site on Whitianga rock.

Shooting. Cook 9 November.

Te Horeta. See *Beaglehole Life* p 206, and Salmond [2004] pp 131-2.

Chapter 8

Kauri. Cook 21 November. *Bay of Islands.* 30 November.

Terrors of shipwreck. Banks 5 December.

North Cape. Curiously, at the very time *Endeavour* was sailing west around the cape, she passed the track of the Frenchman, Jean de Surville (1717-70), who was sailing east in the *St Jean Baptiste*. Storms kept the ships from sighting each other, though conditions might have turned even more blustery had the rivals met. However de Surville was in bad shape, with 60 men dead and the rest of his crew so weak with scurvy they could barely handle the boats. The French put into Doubtless Bay on the east coast of NZ but left after conflict with Maori, and de Surville drowned off Peru (*Beaglehole Life* p 211, also www.history-nz.org).

Cannibal Bay. Cook named it 'Ship's Cove', as it is still known. The name 'Cannibal Bay' appears in several log books and Parkinson p 117, also the map of NZ in his book Plate XXV. Author visit with Peter and Takutai Beech, May 2006.

Topaa. Banks 29 January 1770 gives his name, also Salmond [2004] pp 145-6.

Human arm. Banks 16 January records the conversation. *Topaa's forearm.* Cook 17 January.

Heads. Banks 20 January. *Buys one.* 'Account of New Zealand' (*Journal* ff 30 March).

Upper arm muscles. Professor Adrian Horridge supplied this interesting detail. He got it from an old lady in New Guinea. In his later visits, Cook landed goats and South Sea hogs in New Zealand to provide alternative sources of red meat. Betty Rowe has some of their descendants at her sanctuary on Arapawa Island in Queen Charlotte Sound. The pigs are still called 'Captain Cookers', as they are in North Queensland.

Cook Strait. Banks 6 February. *Possession.* Cook 31 January.

Portuguese. A probable 16th century Portuguese or Spanish helmet has been found in Wellington Harbour. Peter Beech tells of the *Rewharewha* sickness, possibly measles, caught by Maori from the sailors of a ship which visited the Sound long before Cook, maybe one of Christopher de Mendonça's fleet in the 1520s, (see note *East Coast* Chapter 9 of *Captain Cook's Apprentice*). Some say the spotty symptoms resembled the pattern found on pottery from this ship, others that it was like the flecked grain of the rewarewa tree. Many sailors are said to have been killed after trying to steal Maori women as their ship left. An epidemic of *Rewharewha* (coughing sickness) killed many Maori in the 19th century.

Cape Turnagain. Cook 9 February.

Longitude. I commend Sobel's book to all interested readers. By general agreement, the *prime meridian* from which longitude readings are made runs through the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Visitors to *John Harrison's* three sea clocks and chronometer at the Royal Observatory are conscious of a great man (not forgetting Lieutenant Commander Rupert Gould who restored them). Cook's chronometer, made by Larcum Kendall after Harrison, is displayed at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. The *Nautical Almanac*, first published in 1767 by the Astronomer Royal Nevil Maskelyne, halved the time it took to work out a 'lunar' – but it only contained tables to the end of 1769. Those for 1770 and 1771 were not completed until after *Endeavour* left England (Howse and Sanderson).

Aerial fabric. Banks 10 March. *Regret.* 14 March.

Westward route. Cook 31 March.

Chapter 9

Whistle. Falconer writes in 1769 of superstitious seamen being 'afraid of the dreadful consequences of whistling in a storm' (entry on Midshipmen). Whistling is still prohibited on Her Majesty's ships, as it can be confused with piped orders by the

Bosun: the Bosun's call. Many other vessels (including the *Endeavour* replica) also frown on whistling as bad luck.

Point Hicks. The date is sometimes given as 20 April, to account for the modern International Date Line. Parkin offers a splendid narrative of *Endeavour* and its journey up the east coast of Australia.

East Coast. It is quite possible that other European navigators explored the east coast of Australia in the centuries before Cook. Trickett, among others, supported by some archaeological evidence, argues that it was secretly charted by the Portuguese captain Christopher de Mendonça in 1522-23, but that his purloined maps were wrongly aligned by French cartographers working at Dieppe in the mid-16th century. Mendonça may also have charted Australia's west coast and much of the North Island of New Zealand. Knowledge of these maps was limited, and they tended to be overlooked by later explorers or ignored by other colonial powers. Some think Cook may have seen a Dieppe map in the British royal collection, but surely he would have said so! He credited the Dutch explorers with their earlier discoveries.

Whatever the truth, it remains the case that before Cook few published maps showed an east coast of New Holland: after Cook they all did. And the modern histories of Australia and New Zealand still begin with Cook's *Endeavour* voyage, the territorial claims he made for the British Crown, and their subsequent colonisation.

Station pointer. There is much Cook and *Endeavour* material, including nautical instruments, domestic items and Cook's Bible, at the State Library of NSW (see www.sl.nsw.gov.au).

Leadline. The line was marked as follows: 2 fathoms, two strips of leather; 3, three strips of leather; 5, a piece of white duck [material]; 7, red bunting; 10, leather with a hole; 13, blue serge; 15, white duck; 17, red bunting; 20, a piece of line with two knots, and so on. The depths between the marks were estimated as 'deeps'.

Isaac Smith. A cousin of Cook's wife, Elizabeth. Born 1752, Post-Captain 1787, Rear-Admiral 1807. In later life he lived in London and at Merton Abbey with Mrs Cook, and died in 1831. What may be a portrait of Isaac Smith in old age is at the Cook Birthplace Museum, Marton.

Gamay. Sometimes spelt Kamay, the Aboriginal name for Botany Bay. It means 'fresh water', perhaps a reference to the stream where *Endeavour* watered. See also the website The Archaeology of the Dharawal People of NSW at www.lesbursill.com. Mr Bursill is a senior member of the Dharawal community.

Punishment. Being made to stand in the rigging or at the masthead were common punishments for the boys and young gentlemen – short of being tied over a cannon and beaten with a cane or a cat-o-five-tails: 'Kissing the Gunner's daughter'.

James Magra. Born New York 1746, died 1806. Later changed his surname to Matra, joined the British diplomatic service, and in 1783 wrote a pamphlet proposing a settlement in NSW, later taken up by Banks. The Sydney suburb of Matraville is named after him.

Orton. Cook 23 May 1770.

Chapter 10

Fothering. Parkinson gives the detail that the fothered sail was lowered over the bows and hauled aft by ropes until it was sucked into the leak.

Bower anchor. The small bower anchor was recovered in 1971, and is now on display at the fine James Cook Museum, Cooktown, with one of the cannon raised in 1969.

Sheathing. See Parkin p 71 and commentary for 22-24 June.

Mangrove pod. Alan Gould in his poem *The Great Circle* gives a lovely image of *Endeavour* on the river mud like a cast-up pod.

Kangaroo. Cook and Banks spelt it *kanguru*, I used *gangurru* from today's Guugu Yimithirr spelling. Gore shot his first specimen on 14 July.

Turtle hunt. Cook 9 July says that only a boathook was used.

Chapter 11

Bama. A written statement by Eric Deeral displayed at the James Cook Museum, Cooktown, and the beautiful Milbi Wall by the waterfront, give a valuable Guugu Yimithirr perspective on *Endeavour's* time at the river and Aboriginal culture.

Yir-ke. I have used the spelling given by Beaglehole *Journals* Vol I. Banks and others note a number of expressions used by the Aborigines to denote surprise, including 'Charco' (see Brunton ed p 64.) Hicks calls the river 'Charco Harbour.'

Ngamu Yarrbarigo. Eric Deeral gives the name of the elder.

Reconciliation. Cook 19 July.

Pickersgill. I assume he went to the opening, still called Cook's Passage, as none of the journals say which Mate it was.

Quit this coast. Cook 13 August.

Sweeps. See Parkin's detailed commentary on the events of 16-17 August.

Manley Island. Named much later for Isaac. It is among the small Cockburn Islands off Cape Grenville, Far North Queensland.

Torres. The Portuguese navigator's 1606 track south of New Guinea appears on Dalrymple's map. Banks had a copy on *Endeavour*.

Bearings. It is extraordinary how close to the true position was the latitude and longitude given by Cook. It is said a satellite photograph could be laid almost exactly over Cook's chart of the east coast.

Aborigines. Cook writes in his *Journal* on 23 August, '...they think themselves provided with all the necessities of Life and that they have no superfluities.'

New Britain. An island off New Guinea, named by Dampier in 1700. Cook was to name another island New Caledonia (the Latin name for Scotland) in 1774.

New South Wales. Cook's first names are illegible. He called it *New Wales* for quite some time. Beaglehole notes that *South* was added after a copy of the *Journal* was sent to the Admiralty from Batavia in October (*Life* p 249).

Chapter 12

Swallow. The sloop HMS *Swallow* reached England in May 1769.

Date. In September 1769 Cook crossed what is now the International Date Line east of New Zealand, but did not adjust his tally of the days.

Batavia. Parkinson gives an excellent description of Batavia, now part of the Indonesian capital Jakarta.

Bougainville. Louis Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811) led the first successful French circumnavigation of the globe. He was in Tahiti early in 1768, and Batavia later that year. The island of Bougainville and the tropical plant bougainvillea are named after him. The Tahitian who sailed with him, Ahutoru, was feted in Paris, stimulating European ideas of the 'noble savage' (Salmond [2004] p 53).

Malaria. The term literally means 'bad air.' It was not until 1898 that Sir Ronald Ross proved the disease was spread by female *Anopheles* mosquitos. In his paper on malaria in Batavia in the 18th century, der Brug suggests fish ponds were the most likely breeding grounds, but stagnant canals and the mangrove swamps also contributed. The figures quoted are from der Brug. Banks gives a graphic account of the filth dredged from the canals.

Cinchona. Banks 13 November. From the 1640s, bark of the Peruvian tree had been known in Europe as effective against malaria or 'ague'. The active ingredient,

quinine, was finally extracted in 1820. Cinchona trees were not grown in Java until the 1850s.

Nick Young. Remustered as Perry's servant on 6 November.

Laudanum. A tincture (weak solution) of opium, used to relieve pain and diarrhoea since the 17th century. Its addictive properties were recognised in the 19th century.

Taiata. His death is based on Parkinson p 182.

Tupaia. 'He was a Shrewd Sensible, Ingenious Man,' wrote Cook on 26 December, 'but proud and obstinate which often made his situation on board both disagreeable to himself and those about him, and tended much to promote the deceases [diseases] which put a period to his life.'

Ravenhill. Cook 26 December.

Dead men's clothes. Chris Donnithorne says that even until recently the clothes were sometimes sold several times over to raise more money for the deceased's family.

Princes Island. Both Cook and Banks note the warnings about the brackish water.

Green. Cook's comment (29 January 1771) that Green's manner of living 'greatly promoted the disorders ... which put a period to his life,' is similar to his remark about Tupaia. Censoriousness of his dead is one of the Captain's less pleasant traits.

Calamitous situation. Cook 31 January.

Promotion. The muster book shows Isaac became a Midshipman 5 February (Adm 36/8569).

Chapter 13

Rossiter. Cook 21 February. *Gripes*. 15 March.

Midshipmen. See Elliot p 30 for a midshipman's account of how Cook trained him.

Log line. A knot tied at every 7 fathoms is based on the length of a nautical mile converted to feet per second. The number of knots passing over the stern in 30 seconds (later 28 seconds) as measured by the sand glass give the ship's approximate speed, not the distance travelled. Thus, 3 knots are equivalent to 3 nautical miles per hour. A *nautical mile* is 1.15 times longer than a land mile.

Natal. Cook 5 March.

Cape Town. Banks gives an excellent description of life at Cape Town in 1771.

Water. Cook 15 March, notes ships from Batavia all had flux, yet none had taken on water at Princes Island. Many arrived in a worse state than *Endeavour*.

Molineux. Cook 16 April. Details of the Master's decline are imagined. His will can be seen on the website www.captaincookociety.com. His executors were a shipwright and a carpenter, and it was witnessed at 'the folly' [tavern?] near Rotherhithe on 18 July 1768, a fortnight before *Endeavour* left the Thames. This at first led me to think Molineux was a somewhat coarse 'tarpaulin' [an officer who rose from the common seamen], but his portrait found later at Otago clearly shows a rather refined, gentlemanly face (see p 14 *Captain Cook's Apprentice*). Interestingly, Otago Harbour was called Molineux Harbour by Cook, which explains why the portrait is at Otago University. It was acquired from the Molyneux family – note the spelling difference. Robert does not use 'y' in the signature on his *Journal* (Adm 51/4546 p 315) *Rt Molin'x* (it is 'i' or perhaps 'e') and Cook's chart says 'Molineux Harbour.' This is the spelling now generally adopted, as does the online will.

Circumnavigation. Endeavour crossed longitude 0 degrees on 29 April.

Swallow. See Captain's logs (Adm 51/956 and Adm 51/4562).

Hicks. John Gore became First Lieutenant, and Charles Clerke Second Lieutenant. Both sailed with Cook on his third voyage, and both commanded the *Resolution* after his murder at Hawaii in 1779. Clerke was Captain until his death from tuberculosis off Petropavlovsk, Siberia, and Gore brought the ship home.

Whaler. Cook 19 June. *Weather stays*. 22 June. *Bets*. 7 July.

Nick Young. Banks 10 July.

Afterwards

Cook letter. 8 August 1771, *Beaglehole Journals* Vol 1 p 736 (Adm 1/1609).

Isaac on Resolution. *Beaglehole Journals* Vol II p 874 (Adm 36/7672).

Endeavour results. Robson p 45 says about 30,000 botanical specimens returned in *Endeavour*, and 110 new genera and 1300 new species had been identified. See also *Beaglehole Life* p 273.

Goat. It apparently went to Cook's house at Mile End, London, but only lived a few weeks. *Dr Johnson's Latin verse* in translation reads: *The globe twice circled, this the Goat, the second to the nurse of Jove, is thus rewarded for her never-failing milk* (*Beaglehole Life* p 291). Banks had it inscribed on the goat's silver collar.

Resolution. Cook sailed *Resolution* as Commander (1772-75) with HMS *Adventure*; and again as Post-Captain on a third Pacific voyage (1776-80) with HMS *Discovery*, during which Cook was murdered at Hawaii 14 February 1779.

Banks's temper. 'He swore and stamped upon the Wharfe like a Mad Man, and instantly ordered his servants and all his things out of the ship' (Elliot p 7).

Endeavour After Cook, she was used to carry freight to the Falkland Islands, and was sold by the navy about 1775. There are several versions of her fate. Most recently it is thought she was renamed *Lord Sandwich*, used to transport troops to New York during the American War of Independence, became a prison ship, and was scuttled with 12 other ships off Newport in 1778 to protect shore batteries from an approaching French fleet. A number of these wrecks have been found, although *Endeavour* has not yet been identified from particular features of her timber construction. Whether she will ever be raised is a subject of continuing discussion (Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project www.rimap.com).

Gore & Young. Beaglehole *Journals* Vol I 'The Ship's Company' pp 595, 600.

Isaac's Career. Isaac George Manley *Memorandum of Services* (Adm 9/1 p 53). See also References under Manley for Captain's letters and ships' logs.

The Saintes. 9-12 April 1782 (Hannay, pp 276-280, also Wikipedia entry online).

Isaac's letters. Captain's letter 7 July 1790 (Adm 1/2126). *Marriage.* Burke p 1268.

Braziers. See Cross for an excellent account with photographs of Braziers' history, including the Manley years. A stone in the cellar is dated 1688. Drawings of Isaac's additions were displayed at the Royal Academy in 1799. Isaac's son sold the property in 1851. The author Ian Fleming, creator of James Bond, grew up at Braziers. Since 1950 the property has been owned by the Braziers Park School of Integrative Social Research, where I spent three happy days in October 2006.

Captain John Manley. Died 1 March 1799, without surviving children. His father records in his will that he laid out £1250 to equip his eldest son as an officer in Lord Cornwallis' 33rd Regiment: a vast sum for those days. As a lawyer, John Manley senior seems to have had a professional association with the Cornwallis family. He died 5 September 1801 (will at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk). Isaac's younger brother, Robert Kenrick, died at Cheltenham in 1843.

Doctor of Civil Laws. Jackson's *Oxford Journal*, 7 July 1810.

John Shawe Manley. See Burke, also Joseph Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*.

Admiral Isaac. Isaac's promotions are recorded in the Navy List, also in his obituary.

Steamships. The US ship *Savannah* was the first sailing ship with an auxiliary steam engine to cross the Atlantic to Liverpool in 1819. The Canadian *Royal William* in 1833 was one of the first to make a trans-Atlantic voyage using steam only

(www.curassow.com). The British *Great Western* began the first regular Atlantic steam service in 1838.

Obituary. *The Gentleman's Magazine* December 1837. Remarkably, Isaac's obituary manages to confuse him with somebody else. It wrongly says he commanded the frigate *Apollo* that captured a French corvette in 1796. This was based on Isaac's entry in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography* of 1823; but it was a Captain John Manley (no immediate relation) who commanded *Apollo*, verified by the ship's muster book (Adm 36/15190). Isaac's memorial plaque does not make the same mistake.

Memorial. Plaque above the pulpit at St Peter & St Paul's Church Checkendon, author visit 2006. Isaac's will can be seen at www.captaincooksociety.com.