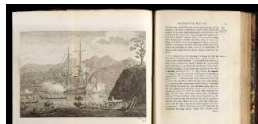




Object number:
00000356

Title: An account of the
voyage undertaken by the



Object number:
00000362

Title: An Account of the
Voyage Undertaken by



Object number:
00000355

Title: An account of the
voyage undertaken by the

voyages undertaken by the order of his present Majesty for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, Volume III
Date: 1773
Primary Maker: John Hawkesworth
Medium: Paper, leather covered boards
Name: Book
History: During the 18th century, Captain James Cook's voyages greatly contributed to European knowledge of the Pacific and the published accounts of the expeditions proved to be extremely popular. The first voyage in which Cook commanded HM Bark ENDEAVOUR arrived in Tahiti to view the Transit of Venus. The Royal Society of London petitioned King George III for a ship to be sent to view the planet's transit across the sun, due to take place on 3 June 1769. Cook then sailed south, where in October 1769 he reached New Zealand, as 'discovered' by Abel Tasman in 1642. After mapping both the north and south islands, it was clear this was not the Great South Land and he started on the journey home. It was during this voyage that Cook first approached eastern Australia. An attempt to land on 28 April 1770 failed due to rough surf so Cook sailed ENDEAVOUR round to a calm bay which is now known as Botany Bay.



voyages undertaken by the Order of His Present Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, Volume I
Date: 1773
Primary Maker: John Hawkesworth
Medium: Paper, leather covered boards
Name: Book
History: Born in about 1715, John Hawkesworth was a literary commentator, political journalist and publicist. His work brought him to the attention of the Admiralty and in 1771 he was commissioned to produce a narrative account of the English voyages of exploration of John Byron (HMS DOLPHIN), Samuel Wallis (HMS DOLPHIN), Philip Carteret (HMS SWALLOW) and James Cook (HMB ENDEAVOUR). Given free access to the original voyage journals, Hawkesworth used considerable editorial license to create a chronological narrative, often at the expense of historical accuracy. James Cook was appalled at the liberties taken by Hawkesworth in editing the ENDEAVOUR voyage account when he finally got to see the work when he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 1775 on his way back to England on his second voyage. Hawkesworth was already dead (1773) but based on



voyages undertaken by the order of his present Majesty for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, Volume II
Date: 1773
Primary Maker: John Hawkesworth
Medium: Paper, leather covered boards
Name: Book
History: Born in about 1715, John Hawkesworth was a literary commentator, political journalist and publicist. His work brought him to the attention of the Admiralty and in 1771 he was commissioned to produce a narrative account of the English voyages of exploration of John Byron (HMS DOLPHIN), Samuel Wallis (HMS DOLPHIN), Philip Carteret (HMS SWALLOW) and James Cook (HMB ENDEAVOUR). Given free access to the original voyage journals, Hawkesworth used considerable editorial license to create a chronological narrative, often at the expense of historical accuracy. James Cook was appalled at the liberties taken by Hawkesworth in editing the ENDEAVOUR voyage account when he finally got to see the work when he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 1775 on his way back to England on his second voyage. Hawkesworth was already dead (1773) but based on

is now known as Botany Bay. Here on 29 April 1770, Cook and his crew first set foot on Australian soil. In accordance with the expedition's scientific purpose a number of samples of flora and fauna were collected, while drawings of the coast and specimens were produced. Cook's voyage continued north along the coast, where he narrowly avoided being wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef and was forced to undertake repairs in what is now known as Cooktown. Cook and his crew eventually returned home in July 1771 with many botanical specimens and reports of their encounters with the Indigenous peoples they met. John Hawkesworth was commissioned by the British Admiralty to edit Captain Cook's ENDEAVOUR voyage papers and publish an account of British exploration in the Pacific, 'An account of the voyages undertaken .. for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere'. Known as Hawkesworth's Voyages, the volumes are a chronological account of the British voyages of John Byron (1764-66), Samuel Wallis (1766-68), Phillip Carteret (1766-69) and James Cook (1768-71) on board the vessels ENDEAVOUR, DOLPHIN and SWALLOW. At the time of

death (1775) but based on his inaccuracies, Cook determined to take greater control in the publication of his second voyage account.

death (1775) but based on his inaccuracies, Cook determined to take greater control in the publication of his second voyage account.

SWALLOW. At the time of its release Hawkesworth's work was very popular, with translations being written in German, Dutch and French by 1774. However the book involved substantial editing of the original papers it was taken from and Hawkesworth was criticised for the inaccuracies and unfaithfulness in his work. For example in Volume 3 Hawkesworth uses the first person voice of Captain Cook to describe the voyage, however Cook's view was blended with the opinions of Joseph Banks and Hawkesworth without any real distinction.