





**Object number:**  
**00045168**

**Title:** Omai, a native of  
Ulia, Tonga



**Object number:**  
**00046676**

**Title:** Akua-ta - Tongan club  
**Date:** 1770s



**Object number:**  
**00046677**

**Title:** Decorated Tongan  
club (Akua-ta)



Uiaitea  
**Object Names:** Still image  
**Date:** 1774  
**Primary Maker:** Francesco Bartolozzi  
**Medium:** Printed on medium-weight cream laid watermarked paper  
**Name:** Engraving  
**History:** The Polynesian Omai (more correctly Mai), an Indigenous man of Raiatea, asked to join the crew of HMS ADVENTURE (Captain Furneaux) when the ADVENTURE and RESOLUTION visited Huahine in September 1773 during James Cook's second expedition. Omai was not the first Polynesian to join a European ship. The Tahitian Tupai had joined the ENDEAVOUR during Cook's first expedition to the south seas and his navigation and linguistic skills had proven a great asset to the expedition. Another Polynesian, Aoutourou, had joined the French ships of Louis-Antoine de Bougainville. In both instances, the men had died during the voyage to Europe. Omai arrived in England aboard the ADVENTURE in July 1774 and during his two-year stay became a great celebrity among the upper classes of English society. Joseph Banks took responsibility for the young Omai, presenting him to the King, and introducing him at the Royal Society.

**Date:** 1770s  
**Medium:** Wood  
**Name:** Club  
**History:** Tobias Furneaux was captain of HMS ADVENTURE and accompanied Cook (HMS RESOLUTION) on his second voyage of exploration (1772 - 1775). It was during this voyage on the 11 March 1773 that Furneaux watered his ship at Bruny Island (Tasmania) at a place now known as Adventure Bay. The purpose of the voyage was to search the southern ocean for Terra Australis Incognita. Cook's ships spent considerable time in testing conditions in high southern latitudes, punctuated by periods of respite in Polynesia. It was during these later visits to the Pacific islands that the Polynesian Omai joined the ADVENTURE when Cook's expedition anchored at Fare Harbour on the island of Huahine for four days (3-7 September 1773). Cook described Omai: "...this man had been on board the Adventure from the first hour of her arrival at the island, it being known to all the natives that he intended to go away with us, without being demanded and as Captain Furneaux being desirous of keeping him, I did not think it necessary to send him on shore ..." [The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery]

Club (Akua-ta)  
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**Medium:** Wood  
**Name:** Club  
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him at the Royal Society. Omai was a frequent guest of Lord Sandwich (First Lord of the Admiralty) at his home in Hinchinbrooke. He came to be idolised as a living personification of the Noble Savage by English society. He was painted and sketched by a number of artists including Sir Joshua Reynolds, William Hodges, William Parry and Nathaniel Dance. Omai returned to Huahine with Cook's third expedition and was landed with a considerable amount of European goods in October 1777. Cook had a two-storey house constructed for him close to the beach. However, regardless of Omai's celebrity in England, at Huahine he was regarded as something of an upstart and after the British departed most of his belongings were stolen. By the time the LADY PENRHYN visited Huahine in 1788, Omai was dead.

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**Object number:**  
**00000357**  
**Title:** A Voyage Towards  
the South Pole and Round

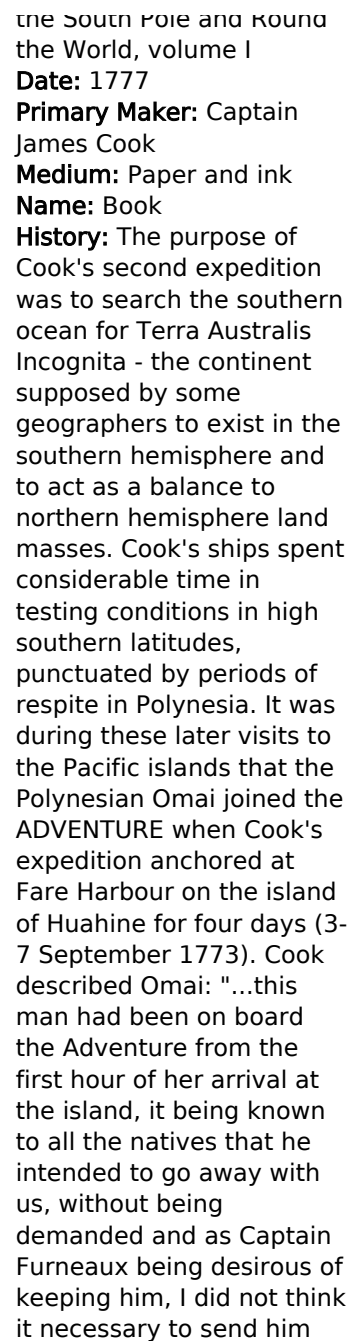


**Object number:**  
**00000358**  
**Title:** A Voyage Towards  
the South Pole and Round



**Object number:**  
**00046678**  
**Title:** Patu paraoa - Maori  
whalebone hand club





V O Y A G E  
TOWARDS THE  
SOUTH POLE,  
AND  
ROUND THE WORLD.  
AS DESCRIBED IN  
THE *HIGHLY INTERESTING AND ADVENTUROUS*  
JOURNALS OF THE  
CAPTAIN COOK, COMMANDER OF THE DISCOVERY.  
BY JAMES FLEMING'S, NARRATIVE OF THE  
DISCOVERIES IN THE DISCOVERY, DURING THE SEPARATION OF THE SHIPS.  
IN TWO VOLUMES.  
ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER HENRY, AND A SERIES OF PORTRAITS OF  
THE PERSONS OF THE CREW, AND OF THE SCENES OF THE VOYAGE.  
VOL. I.  
LONDON:  
Printed by W. STURGEON, and T. CASSELL, in the Strand.  
HONGKONG.

whalebone named club

**Date:** 1770s

**Medium:** Whalebone

**Name:** Club

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batue Ax, and at last to the Patow, keeping all the while a most hideous noise". [The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery, The Voyage of the Resolution and Adventure 172-1775, JC Beaglehole (Ed), The Boydell Press, p.740] The club was originally part of a larger group which included Omai's wooden headrest (depicted in the Bartolozzi lithograph of Omai) and remained in the Furneaux family's possession until 1986. The club is representative of the trade which serviced the needs of both explorers and the indigenous people they encountered during their voyages. Known as artificial curiosities, such indigenous objects formed part of the trade in fresh food, water, wood and sexual favours, and were exchanged for European goods such as iron nails, beads, axes and nails.



**Object number:**  
**00001468**  
**Title:** View of Huaheine  
**Date:** 1784



**Object number:**  
**00038628**  
**Title:** A view at Anamooka  
**Date:** 1784

**Object number:**  
**00000367**  
**Title:** A Voyage to the  
Pacific Ocean, Volume IV

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** John Webber R.A.

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Engraving

**History:** James Cook was on what would become known as his Third Voyage when he stopped again at Huaheine in October 1777. This stop was seen as the occasion to resettle Omai who had been living in London since 1774 since leaving Huaheine in 1773 and joining Cook's First Voyage. He had acted as interpreter on the voyages but had decided to return home. Cook writes in his journal in October 1777, "Having left Eimeo, with a gentle breeze and fine weather, at daybreak the next morning we saw Huaheine, extending from south west by west, half west, to west by north. At noon we anchored at the north entrance of Owharre harbour, which is on the west side of the island. The whole afternoon was spent in warping the ships into a proper berth, and mooring... As soon as Omai was settled in his new habitation, I began to think of leaving the island." Cook had his men build Omai a house and garden and Omai had bought with him from London not only

supplies and weapons, but also furniture, domestic goods and pigs. When it was time for Cook to leave,

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** W Byrne

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Print

**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued toward North America and spent time charting the Alaskan and Siberian coasts and searching for a passage, until the ships were blocked by ice near

Pacific Ocean, volume IV

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Paper, boards, leather and gilt

**Name:** Book

**History:** In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of 1778, the expedition explored and mapped the Pacific coast of North America between Oregon and Alaska and passed through the Bering Strait before turned back by impenetrable ice flows. The

he recalls "Omai went ashore, after taking a very affectionate farewell from all the officers. He sustained himself with a manly resolution, til he came to me. Then his utmost efforts to conceal his tears failed; and Mr King who went in the boat, told me that he wept all the time in going ashore."

were blocked by ice near the Arctic Circle. In January 1779 the expedition returned south to Hawaii and Cook and several crew members and Hawaiians were killed in a fight when the RESOLUTION unexpectedly returned to Kealakekua Bay. Clerke took command and resumed the unsuccessful search for the Northwest Passage. The ships returned to England via Japan and Macao in October 1780. John Webber was the son of a Swiss Sculptor Abraham Waber (Webber) who married an English woman Mary Quant. Webber first trained as an artist in Switzerland, then studied at the Academie Royale in Paris. In 1775, at the age of 24, he continued his studies at the Royal Academy in London with other artists who had worked on images from Cook's earlier voyages, including Nathaniel Dance and Francesco Bartolozzi. Webber's work was noticed by Daniel Solander, the Swedish naturalist who had sailed on Cook's first voyage, and it was Solander who recommended him for appointment as official artist on Cook's third voyage. Webber's background as an accomplished portraitist and landscape artist interested in rural subjects

impenetrable ice flows. The RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY then sailed back to Hawaii to avoid the winter and it was there that Cook was killed on 14 February 1779 at Kealakekua Bay. Charles Clerke then took command of the expedition, but died of tuberculosis in August of the same year. He was buried in the cemetery at Petropavlovsk. As a result John Gore took command and the expedition returned to England in 1780. Included amongst the expedition personnel was the accomplished artist John Webber, and as a result, the expedition produced a rich pictorial record.



interested in rural subjects, well qualified him to make drawings and paintings of the people, objects and places the expedition was to visit. Combined with the paintings by William Webb Ellis, surgeon's second mate on the DISCOVERY, the prolific Webber produced the most comprehensive visual record of any of Cook's voyages. He also painted Cook's portrait during the voyage. Soon after returning to England, Webber completed several large scale paintings. He supervised the engraving of his work that accompanied the publication of various accounts of the voyage and exhibited several paintings at the Royal Academy. In 1785 he assisted Philippe De Loutherbourg's London stage spectacle Omai, or a trip around the world. From 1786 Webber produced his own softground etching series titled, Views in the South Seas, and continued to profit from his Pacific images until his death in 1793.

**Object number:**  
**00000366**  
**Title:** A Voyage to the  
Pacific Ocean, Volume III



**Object number:**  
**00038633**  
**Title:** A view of Snug  
Cove, Cook's Bay, in Prince



**Object number:**  
**00038634**  
**Title:** A man from Mangea  
**Date:** 1794

Pacific Ocean, volume III

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Paper, printed text and illustrations, leather, gilt

**Name:** Book

**History:** In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of 1778, the expedition explored and mapped the

Pacific coast of North America between Oregon and Alaska and passed through the Bering Strait



Corner Cove in Prince William's Sound

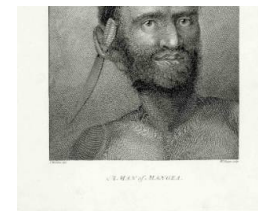
**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** W Ellis

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Print

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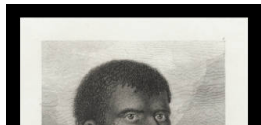
before turned back by impenetrable ice flows. The RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY then sailed back to Hawaii to avoid the winter and it was there that Cook was killed on 14 February 1779 at Kealahou Bay. Charles Clerke then took command of the expedition, but died of tuberculosis in August of the same year. He was buried in the cemetery at Petropavlovsk. As a result John Gore took command and the expedition returned to England in 1780. Included amongst the expedition personnel was the accomplished artist John Webber, and as a result, the expedition produced a rich pictorial record.

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**Object number:**  
**00038635**

**Title:** A man from Van  
Diemen's Land

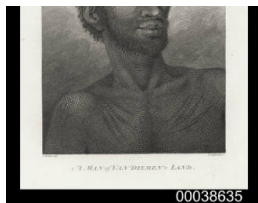
**Object number:**  
**00038636**

**Title:** The inside of the  
house in the Mowai in Ataoi



**Object number:**  
**00038620**

**Title:** Poulaho, King of the  
Friendly Islands



Diemen's Land

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** J Caldwell

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Print

**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued

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passage, until the ship

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Scott

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Print

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Friendly Islands

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** J Hall

**Medium:** Paper, printing ink

**Name:** Engraving

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**Object number:**  
**00038625**

**Title:** The Tschuktschi and  
their habitations



**Object number:**  
**00038630**

**Title:** The Natche, a  
ceremony in honour of the



**Object number:**  
**00038631**

**Title:** A Morai, in Atooi  
**Date:** 1784



their habitations

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Daniel Lerpiniere

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Print

**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The

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ceremony in honour of the King's son, in Tongataboo

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** J Hall

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Print

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**Object number:**  
**00038632**

**Title:** The body of Tee, a  
chief, as preserved after



**Object number:**  
**00038637**

**Title:** Various articles, at  
the Sandwich Islands



**Object number:**  
**00038638**

**Title:** The inside of the  
house, in the Maré, in Ataoi



crier, as preserved after death, in Otaheite  
**Date:** 1784  
**Primary Maker:** W Byrne  
**Medium:** Ink on paper  
**Name:** Print  
**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued toward North America and spent time charting the Alaskan and Siberian



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**Date:** 1785  
**Primary Maker:** J Record  
**Medium:** Ink on paper  
**Name:** Print  
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**Object number:**  
**00038639**

**Title:** The body of Tee a  
chief as preserved after



**Object number:**  
**00038626**

**Title:** A man of  
Kauai, the Hawaiian Is.

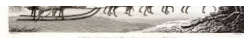


**Object number:**  
**00038627**

**Title:** An offering before  
Captain Cook in the



cruiser as preserved after death in Otaheite  
**Date:** 1784  
**Primary Maker:** John Webber R.A.  
**Medium:** Ink on paper  
**Name:** Engraving  
**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued toward North America and spent time charting the



Kamtschatka, travelling in winter  
**Date:** 1784  
**Primary Maker:** S Middiman  
**Medium:** Ink on paper  
**Name:** Print  
**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued toward North America and spent time charting the Alaskan and Siberian coasts and searching for a



Captain Cook in the Sandwich Islands  
**Date:** 1784  
**Primary Maker:** J Hall  
**Medium:** Handmade woven paper, printing ink  
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**Object number:**  
**00038621**

**Title:** A boxing match in  
Hawaii



**Object number:**  
**00038622**

**Title:** A Fiatooka or Morai in  
Tahiti



**Object number:**  
**00038623**

**Title:** A Dance in Otaheite  
Date: 1794



**Date:** 1784  
**Primary Maker:** I Taylor  
**Medium:** Handmade laid paper, printing ink  
**Name:** Print  
**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued toward North America and spent time charting the Alaskan and Siberian



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**Object number:**  
**00038624**

**Title:** The inside of a house  
in Caroline Islands



**Object number:**  
**00038629**

**Title:** An inland view in  
Atooi



**Object number:**  
**00040102**

**Title:** A Morai, in Atooi  
**Date:** 1784



in Uonaiasuka

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** JW Sharp

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Print

**History:** John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in mid-1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued

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**Medium:** Handmade laid paper, printing ink

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**Object number:**  
**00005990**

**Title:** Captain Cook's  
Voyages Round the World



**Object number:**  
**00000363**

**Title:** A voyage towards the  
South Pole and Round the



**Object number:**  
**00000364**

**Title:** A Voyage to the  
Pacific Ocean, Volume I



voyages round the world

**Date:** 1843

**Primary Maker:** William Wright

**Medium:** Ink on paper, cloth covered boards

**Name:** Book

**History:** Travel literature, including voyage narratives were a popular form of writing throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Captain James Cook and his three voyages has remained a source of inspiration and discussion for centuries after his death. This 'salesman's dummy' edition is a reduced version of the complete book but relies heavily on illustrations to appeal to potential buyers. The opening paragraph reads: "Voyages may be considered as one of the great sources of useful and interesting knowledge. They offer an ample field for the attention of our readers, and afford a rich of pleasure to those who delight in spending their leisure hours in rational enjoyment". James Cook (1728-1779) was born in Yorkshire, England, son of a Scottish labourer and his Yorkshire wife. After an apprenticeship on a Baltic trade ship, in 1755 he joined the British Navy,

serving as a Ship's Master in the Seven Years War in Canada and Newfoundland. Cook gained notice

South Pole and Round the World - the Plates (illustrations and charts)

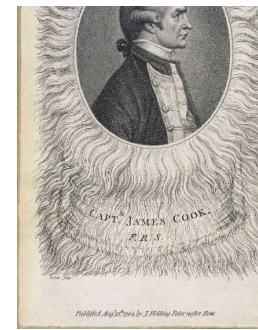
**Date:** 1777

**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Paper, bound in leather and marbled paper boards.

**Name:** Book

**History:** The purpose of Cook's second expedition was to search the southern ocean for Terra Australis Incognita - the continent supposed by some geographers to exist in the southern hemisphere and to act as a balance to northern hemisphere land masses. Cook's ships spent considerable time in testing conditions in high southern latitudes, punctuated by periods of respite in Polynesia. It was during these later visits to the Pacific islands that the Polynesian man Omai joined the ADVENTURE when Cook's expedition anchored at Fare Harbour on the island of Huahine for four days (3-7 September 1773). Cook described Omai: "...this man had been on board the ADVENTURE from the first hour of her arrival at the island, it being known to all the natives that he intended to go away with us, without being demanded and as Captain Furneaux being desirous of keeping him, I did not think it necessary to send him on shore." [The Journals



Pacific Ocean, volume I

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Paper, printed text and illustrations, leather, gilt

**Name:** Book

**History:** In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of 1778, the expedition explored and mapped the Pacific coast of North America between Oregon and Alaska and passed through the Bering Strait before turned back by

through his remarkable survey and chart making abilities and was appointed Surveyor of Newfoundland (1763-1767). In 1768, he was promoted to Lieutenant and given command of HMS ENDEAVOUR expedition to observe a Transit of Venus and prove or disprove the existence of a southern continent. On this first voyage of exploration (1769-1771), Cook's list of achievements included surveying New Zealand and the eastern coast of Australia. In 1772, Cook was made commander of another expedition to the Pacific region to scour the southern latitudes and finally lay to rest the mystery of the Great South Land. Cook captained HMS RESOLUTION with Tobias Furneaux in HMS ADVENTURE, in his second voyage (1772-1775). The ships circumnavigated the globe in the high southern latitudes finally disproving the existence of a southern continent. The expedition visited several Pacific Island groups and brought a Tahitian, O'Mai, back to England. Cook, now Post-Captain, commenced his third and final voyage with HMS RESOLUTION and HMS DISCOVERY in 1776, searching for a Northwest Passage and returning O'Mai to Tahiti. After exploring the Sandwich

on shore ... [The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery, The Voyage of the RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE 1772-1775, JC Beaglehole (Ed), The Boydell Press, p.221] After leaving Huahine, the RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE visited the neighbouring island of Raiatea (Ulietea) before sailing to the Tongan archipelago (Friendly Isles) where the ships anchored at Eua island (2 Oct) and Tongatapu (3 - 7 Oct 1773). From Tongatapu the ships sailed for Queen Charlotte Sound in New Zealand but became separated by a gale before they could enter Cook Strait. The RESOLUTION finally anchored at Ship Cove in Princess Charlotte Sound on 3 November (1773) where Cook waited for the ADVENTURE until 24 November. As Furneaux had not arrived, Cook left a message in a bottle buried with signs for Furneaux to find it and then departed for a further sweep of the Pacific. The ADVENTURE arrived at Ship Cove six days after Cook had departed. Furneaux then set about replenishing the ADVENTURE and readying the ship to rendezvous with Cook at either Easter Island or Tahiti later in the year. However, these plans were changed when a boat party went ashore to collect

before turned back by impenetrable ice flows. The RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY then sailed back to Hawaii to avoid the winter and it was there that Cook was killed on 14 February 1779 at Kealahou Bay. Charles Clerke then took command of the expedition, but died of tuberculosis in August of the same year. He was buried in the cemetery at Petropavlovsk. As a result John Gore took command and the expedition returned to England in 1780. Included amongst the expedition personnel was the accomplished artist John Webber, and as a result, the expedition produced a rich pictorial record.



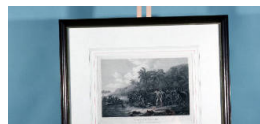
Islands (Hawaii) and the Alaskan coastline, the expedition returned to Hawaii in November 1778. Here Cook was killed in a confrontation with the Hawaiians. The expedition returned to England in October 1780 and James Cook was widely mourned as the greatest navigator of his age.

party sent ashore to collect 'wild greens' (antiscorbutics) was horribly massacred on 17 December. Deeply affected by this event, Furneaux decided to sail for England and departed Princess Charlotte Sound on 23 December. The ADVENTURE returned to England by Cape Horn and Cape Town and arrived in England in July 1774. Cook and the RESOLUTION finally returned to England in July 1775. After comprehensively searching the southern latitudes Cook was able to say definitively that if a great southern continent existed, it was so far south as to be uninhabitable. The voyage was a triumph for Cook which secured his fame. Shortly after his return he was promoted Post Captain and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and awarded the Society's highest honour, the Copley Gold Medal for his work on overcoming scurvy. William Hodges was born in London in 1744. His artistic talent was recognized while working as an errand boy at a drawing school and he became an assistant to the painter Richard Wilson between 1763 and 1766. In 1772 he was selected to join Cook's voyage and sailed aboard the RESOLUTION until its return to England in 1775. He was then employed by

he was then employed by the Admiralty to finish his drawings and to supervise the engraving of them for the published voyage account. In 1776 he exhibited a view of Otaheiti at the Royal Academy and later some views of New Zealand and elsewhere. In 1778, he went to India under the patronage of Governor Warren Hastings and remained there for six years. The results of this period were published in his account 'Travels in India' in 1793. He was made a member of the Royal Academy in 1786. Hodges died in 1797.

**Object number:**  
**00000365**

**Title:** A Voyage to the  
Pacific Ocean, Volume II



**Object number:**  
**00004025**

**Title:** Death of Captain Cook  
**Date:** 1795



**Object number:**  
**00000373**

**Title:** Captain Cook's  
Journal During His First

Pacific Ocean, volume II

**Date:** 1784

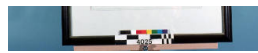
**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Paper, printed text and illustrations, leather, gilt

**Name:** Book

**History:** In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of 1778, the expedition explored and mapped the

Pacific coast of North America between Oregon and Alaska and passed through the Bering Strait



**Date:** 1785

**Primary Maker:** John Webber R.A.

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Engraving

**History:** Hawaii is well known for being 'discovered' by Captain James Cook as well as being the place of his death on the shore of Kealakekua Bay. The incident occurred after the Hawaiians stole a small cutter from the Europeans and Cook retaliated by taking their Chief hostage. Conflict broke out culminating in Cook being clubbed and stabbed to death. Cook's death came as a great shock - initially to the crews of the RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY, and later to the general public in England. Kealakekua Bay became synonymous with Cook's death and was the subject of several paintings and engravings. John Webber (1751-1793) was the official artist on Captain James Cook's third voyage of exploration from 1776 to 1780. Cook sailed the RESOLUTION which had served him well on his second voyage and was accompanied by Captain Charles Clerke on the DISCOVERY. Their goal was to search for the elusive Northwest Passage in North America and to return the Polynesian Omai, who had accompanied Cook's



Journal During His First Voyage Round The World Made In HM Bark ENDEAVOUR 1768 - 71  
**Date:** 1893  
**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook  
**Medium:** Ink on paper  
**Name:** Book  
**History:** James Cook (1728-1779) was born in Yorkshire, England, son of a Scottish labourer and his Yorkshire wife. After an apprenticeship on a Baltic trade ship, in 1755 he joined the British Navy, serving as a Ship's Master in the Seven Years War in Canada and Newfoundland. Cook gained notice through his remarkable survey and chart making abilities and was appointed Surveyor of Newfoundland (1763-1767). In 1768, he was promoted to Lieutenant and given command of HMS ENDEAVOUR expedition to observe a Transit of Venus and prove or disprove the existence of a southern continent. On this first voyage of exploration (1769-1771), Cook's list of achievements included surveying New Zealand and the eastern coast of Australia. In 1772, Cook was made commander of another expedition to the Pacific region to scour the southern latitudes and finally lay to rest the mystery of the Great South Land. Cook captained HMS RESOLUTION with Tobias

before turned back by impenetrable ice flows. The RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY then sailed back to Hawaii to avoid the winter and it was there that Cook was killed on 14 February 1779 at Kealakekua Bay. Charles Clerke then took command of the expedition, but died of tuberculosis in August of the same year. He was buried in the cemetery at Petropavlovsk. As a result John Gore took command and the expedition returned to England in 1780. Included amongst the expedition personnel was the accomplished artist John Webber, and as a result, the expedition produced a rich pictorial record.

accompanied Cook's second voyage to England, back to Huahine in the Society Islands. The expedition left England in 1776 sailing via the Cape of Good Hope and re-provisioning at Adventure Bay in Tasmania. Cook then made for the Pacific via New Zealand and after visiting the Cook Islands, spent time in various Tongan Islands before heading to Tahiti. In December 1777, Cook sailed for the North Pacific and reached a new group of islands, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). The expedition then continued toward North America and spent time charting the Alaskan and Siberian coasts and searching for a passage, until the ships were blocked by ice near the Arctic Circle. In January 1779 the expedition returned south to Hawaii and Cook and several crew members and Hawaiians were killed in a fight when the RESOLUTION unexpectedly returned to Kealakekua Bay. Clerke took command and resumed the unsuccessful search for the Northwest Passage. The ships returned to England via Japan and Macao in October 1780. Soon after returning to England, Webber completed several large scale paintings. He supervised the engraving of his work that

RESOLUTION with Tobias Furneaux in HMS ADVENTURE, in his second voyage (1772-1775). The ships circumnavigated the globe in the high southern latitudes finally disproving the existence of a southern continent. The expedition visited several Pacific Island groups and brought a Tahitian, O'Mai, back to England. Cook, now Post-Captain, commenced his third and final voyage with HMS RESOLUTION and HMS DISCOVERY in 1776, searching for a Northwest Passage and returning O'Mai to Tahiti. After exploring the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and the Alaskan coastline, the expedition returned to Hawaii in November 1778. Here Cook was killed in a confrontation with the Hawaiians. The expedition returned to England in October 1780 and James Cook was widely mourned as the greatest navigator of his age.

of his work that accompanied the publication of various accounts of the voyage and exhibited several paintings at the Royal Academy. In 1785 he assisted Philippe De Loutherbourg's London stage spectacle Omai, or a trip around the world. From 1786 Webber produced his own softground etching series titled, Views in the South Seas, and continued to profit from his Pacific images until his death in 1793. Hawaii was annexed by the United States of America as a territory in 1898 and became the 50th state in 1959. In 1900, Hawaii was granted self-governance. Despite several attempts to become a state, Hawaii remained a territory for sixty years.



**Object number:**  
**00000374**

**Title:** The Journal of HMS  
ENDENBORG 1768-1771



**Object number:**  
**00000359**

**Title:** A Voyage to the  
Pacific Ocean Undertaken



**Object number:**  
**00000360**

**Title:** A Voyage to the  
Pacific Ocean Undertaken



ENDEAVOUR 1768-1771

**Date:** 1977

**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Book

**History:** James Cook (1728-1779) was born in Yorkshire, England, son of a Scottish labourer and his Yorkshire wife. After an apprenticeship on a Baltic trade ship, in 1755 he joined the British Navy, serving as a Ship's Master in the Seven Years War in Canada and Newfoundland. Cook gained notice through his remarkable survey and chart making abilities and was appointed Surveyor of Newfoundland (1763-1767). In 1768, he was promoted to Lieutenant and given command of HMS ENDEAVOUR expedition to observe a Transit of Venus and prove or disprove the existence of a southern continent. On this first voyage of exploration (1769-1771), Cook's list of achievements included surveying New Zealand and the eastern coast of Australia. In 1772, Cook was made commander of another expedition to the Pacific region to scour the southern latitudes and finally lay to rest the mystery of the Great South

Land. Cook captained HMS RESOLUTION with Tobias Furneaux in HMS ADVENTURE, in his second



Pacific Ocean Undertaken by the Command of his Majesty, for Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Volume I

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Paper

**Name:** Book

**History:** In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of 1778, the expedition explored and mapped the Pacific coast of North America between Oregon and Alaska and passed



Pacific Ocean Undertaken by the Command of his Majesty, for Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Volume II

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Captain James Cook

**Medium:** Paper

**Name:** Book

**History:** In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of 1778, the expedition explored and mapped the Pacific coast of North America between Oregon and Alaska and passed



voyage (1772-1775). The ships circumnavigated the globe in the high southern latitudes finally disproving the existence of a southern continent. The expedition visited several Pacific Island groups and brought a Tahitian, O'Mai, back to England. Cook, now Post-Captain, commenced his third and final voyage with HMS RESOLUTION and HMS DISCOVERY in 1776, searching for a Northwest Passage and returning O'Mai to Tahiti. After exploring the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) and the Alaskan coastline, the expedition returned to Hawaii in November 1778. Here Cook was killed in a confrontation with the Hawaiians. The expedition returned to England in October 1780 and James Cook was widely mourned as the greatest navigator of his age.

and Alaska and passed through the Bering Strait before turned back by impenetrable ice flows. The RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY then sailed back to Hawaii to avoid the winter and it was there that Cook was killed on 14 February 1779 at Kealahou Bay. Charles Clerke then took command of the expedition, but died of tuberculosis in August of the same year. He was buried in the cemetery at Petropavlovsk. As a result John Gore took command and the expedition returned to England in 1780. Included amongst the expedition personnel was the accomplished artist John Webber, and as a result, the expedition produced a rich pictorial record.

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**Object number:**  
**00000361**  
**Title:** A Voyage to the  
Pacific Ocean Undertaken



**Object number:**  
**00000432**  
**Title:** Plates to South Sea  
Voyages Viewed in the



Pacific Ocean undertaken by the Command of his Majesty, for Making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere. Volume III

**Date:** 1784

**Primary Maker:** Captain James King

**Medium:** Paper

**Name:** Book

**History:** In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of

1778, the expedition explored and mapped the Pacific coast of North America between Oregon



voyages, views in the South Seas. Plates to Cook's Third Voyage, volume two

**Date:** 1788

**Primary Maker:** John Webber R.A.

**Medium:** Ink on paper

**Name:** Book

**History:** "Mr Webber was pitched upon, and engaged to embark with me, for the express purpose of supplying the unavoidable imperfections of written accounts, by enabling us to preserve, and to bring home, such drawings of the most memorable scenes of our transactions, as could be expected by a professed and skilled artist". (James Cook 1776). In July 1776 Cook sailed from England in command of the RESOLUTION on his third and final expedition to the Pacific. His second-in-command was Charles Clerke aboard the DISCOVERY. The purpose of the expedition was to search for the North-West passage thought to have an outlet somewhere on the west coast of North America. The expedition was also tasked with returning the Polynesian Omai to Huahine after his two year sojourn in England. After leaving the Cape of Good Hope, the two expedition ships sailed to Tahiti via Tasmania (anchoring in Adventure Bay), New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Tonga.

and Alaska and passed through the Bering Strait before turned back by impenetrable ice flows. The RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY then sailed back to Hawaii to avoid the winter and it was there that Cook was killed on 14 February 1779 at Kealakekua Bay. Charles Clerke then took command of the expedition, but died of tuberculosis in August of the same year. He was buried in the cemetery at Petropavlovsk. As a result John Gore took command and the expedition returned to England in 1780. Included amongst the expedition personnel was the accomplished artist John Webber, and as a result, the expedition produced a rich pictorial record.

Cook Islands and Tonga. Omai was landed at Huahine in late 1777 and Cook then sailed into the north Pacific for the first time, visiting the Hawaiian Islands in the process. During the summer of 1778, the expedition explored and mapped the Pacific coast of North America between Oregon and Alaska and passed through the Bering Strait before turned back by impenetrable ice flows. The RESOLUTION and DISCOVERY then sailed back to Hawaii to avoid the winter and it was there that Cook was killed on 14 February 1779 at Kealakekua Bay. Charles Clerke then took command of the expedition, but died of tuberculosis in August of the same year. He was buried in the cemetery at Petropavlovsk. As a result John Gore took command and the expedition returned to England in 1780. Included amongst the expedition personnel was the accomplished artist John Webber, and as a result, the expedition produced a rich pictorial record. The views are: 1. A View of Christmas Harbour, in Kerguelen's Land 2. A Man of Van Diemen's Land 3. A Woman of van Diemen's Land 4. An Opossum of Van Diemen's Land 5. The Inside of a Hippah, in New Zealand 6. A Man of Mangoo 7. A View

A Man of Mangia 7. A view  
 of Anamooka 8. The  
 Reception of Captain Cook,  
 in Hapaee 9. A Boxing  
 Match, in Hapaee 10. A  
 Night Dance by Men, in  
 Hapaee 11. A Night Dance  
 by Women, in Hapaee 12.  
 Poulaho, King of the  
 Friendly Islands 13.  
 Poulaho, King of the  
 Friendly Islands, drinking  
 Kava 14. A Fiatooka, or  
 Morai, in Tongataboo 15.  
 The Natche, a Ceremony in  
 Honour of the King's Son,  
 in Tongataboo 16. A  
 Woman of Eao 17. A  
 Human Sacrifice in a Morai,  
 in Otaheite 18. The Body of  
 Tee, a Chief, as preserved  
 after Death, in Otaheite 19.  
 A Young Woman of  
 Otaheite, bringing a  
 present 20. A Dance in  
 Otaheite 21. A Young  
 Woman of Otaheite,  
 Dancing 22. A View of  
 Huaheine 23. A Morai, in  
 Atooi 24. The Inside of the  
 House, in Morai, in Atooi  
 25. An Inland View , in  
 Atooi 26. A Man of Nootka  
 Sound 27. A Woman of  
 Nootka Sound 28. Various  
 Articles, at Nootka Sound  
 29. A View of the  
 Habitations in Nootka  
 Sound 30. The Inside of a  
 House in Nootka Sound 31.  
 A Sea Otter 32. A View of  
 Snug Corner Cove, in  
 Prince William's Sound 33.  
 A Man of Prince William's  
 Sound 34. A Woman of  
 Prince William's Sound 35.  
 A Man of Oonalashka 36. A  
 Woman of Oonalashka 37.

woman of Oonalashka 37.  
Canoes of Oonalashka 38.  
The Tschuktschi, and their  
Habitations 39. Sea Horses  
40. Inhabitants of Norton  
Sound, and their  
Habitations 41. Caps of  
Natives of Oonalashka 42.  
Natives of Oonalashka, and  
their Habitations 43. The  
Inside of a House, in  
Oonalashka 44. An Offering  
before Capt. Cook, in the  
Sandwich Islands 45.  
Tereoboo, King of Owyhee,  
bringing Presents to Capt.  
Cook 46. A Man of the  
Sandwich Islands, Dancing  
47. A Young Woman of the  
Sandwich Islands 48. A  
Man of the Sandwich  
Islands with his Helmet 49.  
A Canoe of the Sandwich  
Islands, the Rowers  
Masked 50. A Man of the  
Sandwich Islands, in a  
Mask 51. Various Articles,  
at the Sandwich Islands 52.  
A View of Karakakooa, in  
Owyhee 53. A Man of  
Kamtschatka, Travelling in  
Winter 54. A View of  
Bolcheretzkoi, in  
Kamtschatka 55. A White  
Bear 56. A View of the  
Town and Harbour of St  
Peter and St Paul, in  
Kamtschatka 57. A Man of  
Kamtschatka 58. A Woman  
of Kamtschatka 59.  
Summer and Winter  
Habitations, in  
Kamtschatka 60. The  
Inside of a Winter  
Habitation, in Kamtschatka