

1688. — Dampier, in H.M.S. "Roebuck", explores the N.-W. coast of Australia (*Roebuck Bay*).
1690. — Settlement of Job Charnock at Calcutta.
1690. — *Kamchatka*, principal settlement of the Russians on the Asiatic coast, is discovered by the Cossack chiefs Atlassov and Morosko. In 1697, the Russians took possession of the country, whose chart was drawn that year by the Danish captain Behring by order of Peter the Great (1672-1725).
1692. — The German traveller Kemfer visits Japan in detail.
1693. — Publication of the Neptune François or New Atlas of Charts drawn and engraved by express order of the King for the use of his naval forces. Arranged by Messrs. Pène and Cassini, Paris, at Hubert Jaillot's. Authors: Sauveur and de Chazelles. Issue of Romain de Hooghe's Atlas of Charts, published by P. Mortier, Amsterdam.
1696. — *Saint Paul* and *Amsterdam Islands*, discovered by the Dutch navigator Vlaming. (See also: 1633.)
1697. — Vlaming in the "Geelvink" explores the Swan River (Australia).
1699. — Le Moynes d'Iberville reconnoitres the mouth of the Mississippi and the neighbouring coasts. (Nicolas de Fer's chart, Paris, 1701.)
- S 1699. — Voyage of Montauban to the South Sea.
1699. — *New Britain*. Dampier discovers this island together with the strait that separates it from New Guinea, during his trip round the world. (*Dampier Strait*) ("Roebuck".)
- 1698-1700. — "Paramour": Atlantic expedition. Magnetic observations by Ed. Halley.

CHAPTER IV

XVIIIth CENTURY

1700. — William Dampier (1652-1715) sights a portion of New Guinea's N.-E. coast and discovers *Dampier Strait* between this island and *New Britain* of which he surveys the south coast.
The north coast was inspected by d'Entrecasteaux in 1792; by Dumont d'Urville in 1840.
1700. — The "Amphitrite" sails to China with a Jesuits' scientific mission, for the purpose of founding an observatory.
1705. — Jacob Weyland, at the head of a Dutch expedition, visits *Geelvink Bay* named after one of his ships.
1707. — *Gillis Land* (Kvitöya = white island), reported by Captain Cornelis Gillis (Giles) in the East of Spitzbergen.
1708. — Father Grimaldi, of the Peking Court of Mathematics, is charged by the Emperor with the making of the Empire map.
The German Father Fredeli compiles the chart of Pechili and Liao-tung.
- 1708-1710. — Wood Rodgers' circumnavigation voyage in the "Duke" and "Duchess" (Capt. Courtney) via the Falklands, Cape Horn, Juan Fernandez, the Gorgon, Galapagos, Guam, Batavia, the Cape and the Downs.
1710. — *Sonsorol Island* is discovered by Pachilla.
1711. — The Russians occupy *Kuriles Islands*.
- S 1716. — Le Gentil de la Barbinais reaches 61° 30' latitude S.
1721. — Hans Egede, a Norwegian missionary, re-establishes a colony on the west coast of Greenland.
- 1721-1723. — Jacob Roggeven applies to the Batavian Court to obtain a mission for making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. He charts three ships, the "Eagle", the "Thienhoven" and the "African", on behalf of the Dutch West India Company, with Ch. F. de Behrens as pilot.
Looking for Auke's Magdaland, Peypis or Malouines, he discovers a land, *Austral Belgium* (Falkland island), crosses Lemaire strait, sails down as far as 62° 1/2 S. and reconnoitres Juan Fernandez.
On Easter Sunday, 1721, he discovers *Easter Island*, visited by Cook and Lapérouse, surveyed by Beechey in H.M.S. "Blossom" in 1825.
He discovers Archers Islands, then *Pernicious Islands* (Cook's Palliser Islands), *Aurora* and *Vesper Islands*, *Labyrinth Islands* (Vliegen of Schouten and Le Maire), Recreation

- Island, Thienhoven Island, *Roggeveen Islands*, Groningen Island and *Bauman Islands*, named after one of his captains.
- Put in prison by the rival East India Company, he returned to Texel in 1723.
1722. — *Samoa Islands*, discovered by Roggeveen, who named them *Bauman Islands*, after his Belgian pilot. Visited in 1768 by Bougainville who called them *Navigators Islands*.
- S** 1722. — J. Roggeveen, in the "Thienhoven", reaches latitude $64^{\circ} 58' S$.
1722. — *Takarua* is discovered by Roggeveen. It will be called *King George Island*, by Byron in 1765.
1725. — Marsigli sounds the bottoms of the Gulf of Lions and continental plateau of the coasts of Provence.
1728. — Behring ascertains that Kamchatka is a peninsula.
- N** 1728-29. — *Bering Strait*, explored and reported on by the Danish navigator Vitus Behring whose name it bears. Behring, in the service of Russia, was informed by a Tchouktschi and proved that the continents of Asia and America are not united but separated by a strait about 39 miles wide.
- In 1728-29, sailing beyond the most easterly point of Asia, Behring, in the "Saint Gabriel", discovered *Saint Lawrence Island* and entered, without knowing it the Arctic Ocean as far as cape Serdzé. It was only during a third voyage which he undertook in 1741 with Chirikov that he discovered the continent of America in latitude $58^{\circ} 28'$ at *Cape Saint Elias*, named after the saint of the day (July 18th) as well as some *Aleutian Islands*.
- He discovered *Komandorski Islands* where he died on December 8th 1741.
1731. — *Gough Island*, named after Captain Gough of the "Richmond", probably discovered before by the Portuguese.
1735. — Philippe Buache, a French cartographer, marks contour lines on his bathymetric chart of the English Channel.
- 1735-36. — Bouguer's and La Condamine's scientific expedition to Peru and Maupertuis's to Lapland for the purpose of measuring meridian arcs and determining the earth compression.
- N** 1739-40. — Laptiev reconnoitres the mouth of the *Indighirka*. Spanghenberg, one of Behring's captains lands in Japan ($38^{\circ} 41'$).
- S** 1739. — M. J. B. C. Bouvet de Lozier ("Aigle" and "Marie"), a captain of the French India Company, discovers on January 1st the first Antarctic Island which bears his name: *Bouvet's Island* in latitude $54^{\circ} S$, which he called the *Land of Circumcision*. He was however unable to land although he remained in those parts for 10 days, neither could he fix his true position which made the quest for it difficult later on.
- In 1772, Cook found no trace of land 300 miles south of Cape Circumcision, this had certainly something to do with the island that Furneaux looked for in vain in 1774. In 1775, Cook came to the conclusion that it must have been an iceberg.
- In 1808, Lindsay in the "Swan" and Hooper in the "Otter", searched for the island and fixed its position without being able to land on it. In 1822, Captain Morell, of the sealer "Wasp" anchored there. In 1825, Captain Norris ("Sprightly" and "Lively") named it Liverpool island, after the Prime Minister, and landed there. In 1843, Captain Ross ("Erebus" and "Terror") sailed past it, 18 miles off without seeing it. In 1898, the "Valdivia" fixed its position. In 1916, the "Carnegie" was not able to land. In 1926, the island is visited by the "Meteor". In 1927-1931, the whaler "Norvegia" (Capt. Harold Horntved) remained there for a month and landed parties on several occasions.
- 1740-44. — George Anson's (1697-1762) circumnavigation voyage in the "Centurion", via Madeira, Sainte Catherine, la Plata, Le Maire's Strait, Juan Fernandez (1741), Masafuero. Cruising for the capture of the Spanish galleon (1743). Saypan and Tinian (in the Ladrões), Anatacan, Macao, Canton. He returned to Spithead roadstead with nearly 1/2 million sterling in prizes. John Byron (1723-1786) who accompanied him in the "Wager", during part of the voyage, published his log-book relating to the *coasts of Patagonia* and the loss of the "Wager". The object of this voyage was to make discoveries in the southern Hemisphere.
1741. — *Aleutian Islands* (Alaska) and *Gulf of Alaska*: discovered by Behring and Chirikov. Behring died on the island that bears his name.
- A more accurate survey of the Aleutian islands was undertaken under the auspices of the Russian Government by Captains Billing and Sarytchef from 1781 to 1798.
- N** 1742. — Cheliuskine reconnoitres the northern extremity of Asia.
- From 1733 to 1742, the Russian officers Muravieff, Pronchistshef and Laptiev explore the *north coast of Russia*.
1742. — *Repulse Bay* (Hudson), is discovered by Middleton who stated to the Admiralty that there was no passage there towards N.-W. This was confirmed in 1821 by Parry.
1742. — Mahé de la Bourdonnais, Governor of the isles of France and Bourbon, ordered the exploration of *Seychelles Islands*, so named after Louis XV's comptroller of Finance: Moreau de Séchelles.

1745. — D'Après de Manneville, conservator to the India Company, publishes his hydrographic book entitled *Le Neptune Oriental*.

N 1746. — Elis and F. Smith : voyage to Hudson Bay and the Slave Lake.

1749. — *Kurile Islands*, discovered by the Russians.

1750-51. — J. B. de Chabert surveys the coasts of Acadia, Isle Royale and Newfoundland (in 6 charts).

1756. — The Spanish ship "Leon" is supposed to have sighted a land in latitude 54° 20' S. which is believed to be *South Georgia* (see : 1502).

1760. — *Lake Superior*, explored by Corver.

1760-61. — Savva Loshkin winters twice on the east coast of Nova Zembla and was the first to sail round this island.

1763-64. — De Bougainville, in the "Aigle", attempts to found a settlement in the Falkland islands.

1763-68. — Survey work carried on by Michael Lane and James Cook in Newfoundland and Labrador.

1764. — Berthoud and Leroy invent their chronometers.

1764. — Andreyeff reports a problematic land in the North of Arctic Siberia.

1764-65. — Commodore John Byron (1723-1786), in H.M.S. "Dolphin" and "Tamar" (Captain P. Carteret) is entrusted with a mission to Falkland Islands, in order to look for lands fit for colonization between the Cape of Good Hope and the Strait of Magellan in the South Atlantic.

Via Funchal and Cape Verde Islands, he reaches Rio where his men were called on to desert, but double pay was promised for the South Sea voyage.

In 1764, he explored Eastern Patagonia.

In 1765, in the strait of Magellan, he comes across de Bougainville's "Aigle", loading timber. After calling at Mas-a-Fuero, he visits the low islands of Pomutu where he discovers *Disappointment Islands*; then the *Isles of Danger* in the *Prince of Wales Archipelago*, the Land of King George, of Sebald de Weert as well as the *Duke of York Island*.

In 1705, he also discovers *Gilbert Islands* (Kingsmill Islands) visited and named in 1788 by Captains Gilbert and Marshall.

He discovers *Byron Island* and *Atafu Island* (Tokelau Island), explored in 1840 by Wilkes' U.S. exploring expedition and in 1896 by H.M.S. "Goldfinch".

After calling at Saypan and Tinian, of the Ladrões, he returned to Europe via Pulo Condore, Batavia, Sunda Strait and Table Bay, after a 23 months voyage, prolific in discoveries in the Austral Seas.

He had drafted Anson's log-book, having accompanied him during part of his voyage in 1741.

1766. — Gerhard Friedrich Müller publishes an account of the travels and discoveries made by the Russians along the coasts of the Icy Sea (Mer Glaciale) and in the Eastern Ocean either on the way to Japan or to America, etc., Michel Rey, of Amsterdam, being the publishing firm.

1767-1769. — Captains Wallis and Carteret's circumnavigation voyage to the Austral Seas : Samuel Wallis in the "Dolphin" and "Prince Frederick" (Furneaux) and Phillips Carteret in the "Swallow".

In 1767, Wallis in the "Dolphin", discovers *Whitsunday Island*, *Queen Charlotte Island*, *Egmont Island*. He discovers *Otaheite* (Moorea Island and Mopelia Island) which he names *Duke of York Island*, *King George III Island* and *Lord Howe, Scilly, Boscazen and Keppel Islands*. To the last two, Le Maire's and Schouten's, Cocos Berg and Traitors Islands (Verraders Eyland) (1616), he gave the names of two English admirals.

He discovers *Samoa Islands*, visited the following year by Bougainville; also *Wallis Islands*, sighted later on by the pilot Maurelle in 1781.

1767. — Philip Carteret, in the "Swallow", discovers *Pitcairn Island*, the place of mutiny and shipwreck of H.M.S. "Bounty" (Capt. Bligh) in 1780—as well as *New Ireland*.

During her voyage round the world, the "Swallow" called at Madeira, Porto Praya, the strait of Magellan, Mas-a-Fuero, Davis Land (or Easter Island), *Pitcairn*, *Saint George's Channel*, *Admiralty Islands*, *Osnabruck*, *Swallow*, *Carteret* and *Gover Island*; Macassar, Bonthain, Moluccas or Spice islands and on her way back she met de Bougainville's, "la Boudeuse" at Ascension in 1769.

(An account of these travels was given by J. Hawkesworth in 1773).

1767-68. — Capt. L. A. de Bougainville, in the "Boudeuse" and "l'Etoile" (Capt. de la Giraudais), calls at Tahiti, which he names *New Cythera*. He reconnoitres *Lancers Island*, the *4-Facardins*, the *Dangerous Archipelago*.

He visited the Great Cyclades or New Hebrides, thus finding again the *Austral Land of the Holy Spirit* of Quiros, whose discovery was completed by Cook. He visits Lepers Island. Sailing up to the North, he is blocked by the south coast of New Guinea whose *Cape of Deliverance* he succeeds in rounding before sailing up to the *Louisiade* which he discovers when coming from the south and which he names after Louis XV,

- King of France. This island was probably sighted by Torres in 1606. He discovers Choiseul Island, skirts New Britain before sailing to Boeroe whence he returned to Saint-Malo via the usual Cape of Good Hope route.
1768. — James Bruce of Kinnaird sets off from Massawa in quest of the Nile River head in Abyssinia (1768-1773).
1768. — Rozmyslov pursues the exploration of the Kara Sea but has to give up his ship.
1768. — Appearance of the first Bogoslof island (Ship Rock 1768-1788).
- S** 1768-1771. — Capt. James Cooke's first voyage in the "Endeavour" for the purpose of new discoveries in the South Seas.
1769. — Poivre, administrator of the isles of France and Bourbon, sends off an expedition to fetch exotic plants from the islands.
- N** 1769. — Samuel Hearne, of the Hudson Bay Company, explores the Arctic region.
1769. — De Surville, in the "Saint-Jean-Baptiste", discovers the Land of the Arsacides and Port-Praslin in the Solomon islands.
1769. — The west coast of New Holland, Port Jackson (May 6th 1769) and New South Wales (Botany Bay) are discovered by Capt. Cook.
1769. — *Cook Strait* (New Zealand), is discovered by Capt. James Cook, the "gatherer of oceanic lands", during his first voyage round the world, in the "Endeavour" (1768-1771).
- He was selected to observe the transit of Venus instead of Alexander Dalrymple, East Indian Hydrographer.
- He observed the transit of Venus over the Sun at *Venus Point* in June, in Otaheite (Society Islands).
- He discovers in 1769 Rurutu Island (Tubuai Islands), during this first voyage. He also discovers *New Caledonia*.
- N** 1769-74. — Pallas, exploration of Siberia.
1770. — Capt. James Cook, in H.M.S. "Endeavour", explores the east coast of Australia and *Cape York*, the most northerly point.
- The first Colony of Botany Bay (Port Jackson) was established in 1788.
- In 1770, Alexander Dalrymple published the Chart of discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean.
1770. — *Amirante Islands*, discovered by French navigators.
1770. — *Lambert Land*, discovered in East Greenland.
- N** 1770. — Leontieff.
- N** 1771. — Lyakhov, discovers, in sledges, the *New Siberia Archipelago*. Surveyed since in 1809 and 1821.
1771. — The *Coppermine River* mouth, in the Arctic Sea, is discovered by Samuel Hearne, of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1821, Franklin explored the whole course of the river.
- 1771-72. — Borda, Verdun de la Crenne and Pingré make an expedition for the purpose of testing navigational instruments, on board the "Flore" to the North Atlantic Ocean.
- S** 1772. — During his second voyage, James Cook in the "Resolution" and "Adventure" (1772-1775) discovers *South Georgia*.
- S** 1772. — *Marion and Prince Edward Islands* (Land of Hope) are discovered during a voyage made in 1771-72 by Marion du Fresne and Duclesmeur in the "Mascarin" and "Marquis-de-Castries" via Ile-de-France, Fort-Dauphin and the Port of Treason (New Zealand) towards Austral France. When sailing by, Cook gave the most northerly island the name of Prince Edward island, not being aware of his predecessor's discovery.
- S** 1772. — *Crozet Islands* (Cold Islands) are discovered by Marion du Fresne in the "Mascarin" and the "Marquis-de-Castries", and named after the second in command of the expedition who took charge after Marion was murdered in New Zealand.
- S** 1772. — *Desolation Land* (Kerguelen Island). First land discovered by Yves de Kerguelen-Trémarec in the "Fortune" and which bears his name.
- He thought he had discovered the Austral Continent and the following year he returned in the "Oiseau" and the "Gros-Ventre" on December 14th 1773. Subsequently, during his 3rd voyage (1776), Cook called it Desolation Island: he found the bottle left by Kerguelen which contained an account of the discovery of the island.
- On his return to France, Kerguelen who had been unable to land had to acknowledge his error, he was put in prison and gave his discovery the name of Desolation Land.
- It was visited in 1840 by Sir James Ross, in 1873 by H.M.S. "Challenger", later by the "Gazelle" and the "Volage". Finally, in 1913-14 by Rallier du Baty in the "Curieuse".
- 1772 and 1774. — Dom Domingo Bonecheo, visits the Pacific archipelagos (Tuamotu Islands).
- S** 1772-1775. — Second voyage of James Cook, Thobias Furneaux and J. R. Foster ("Resolution" and "Adventure"), when position 71° 10' S.-106° 54' W., was reached on January 30th, 1774.

- N** 1773. — Captain Phipps's (Lord Mulgrave) Arctic voyage in the "Race Horse" and the "Carcass" (Captain Ludwige). During this expedition which reached 80° 50' N., a record sounding of 780 fathoms was made.
At Seven Islands (Sjuöyane), on August 7th 1773, young Horatio Nelson, midshipman, acting as coxwain to the captain of the "Carcass" met face to face with a bear. These islands were already known in Martens's time in 1671.
1773. — *Cook Archipelago* is discovered during James Cook's second voyage in the "Endeavour" and the "Resolution" (Captain Furneaux), 1773-1774. They discovered *Tuamotu Islands*.
1773. — *Chatham Island* is discovered by Vancouver.
1774. — *Norfolk Island* is discovered by Cook.
1774. — *New Caledonia* (Balade Island) is discovered by Cook on September 4th during his second voyage (1772-1775) in the "Adventure" and "Resolution". Cape Colnett was named after the look-out man who reported it. Cook stayed there for 12 days. Probably visited by Lapérouse in 1788 and in 1792 by d'Entrecasteaux in the "Recherche" and "Espérance". The Commander of the latter ship, Huon de Kermadec lost his life there in 1793. In 1791, Capt. Hunter, of the Dutch ship "Vigilance" discovers the southern end of the great outer reef. In 1792, Capt. Henry Bond, of the "Royal Admiral" nearly ran aground on that reef.
Visited in 1827 and in 1837 by Dumont d'Urville who reconnoitered *Loyalty Islands* at the same time.
On December 21st 1843, the "Bucéphale" landed the first French mission at Balade.
1774. — Niu or Savage Island (Tonga Island), is discovered by Cook on June 20th, his crew being attacked there.
1774. — Futu Huku (Hood Island) in the Marquesas Islands, is discovered by Cook who gave it the name of one of his midshipmen who sighted it first and became Lord Hood later on.
1774. — Cook gave their present name to the *New Hebrides*, discovered in 1606 by Quiros. In 1767, Carteret rescued them from oblivion. In 1768, Bougainville gave them the name of *New Cyclades*. Lapérouse visited them in 1788 and d'Entrecasteaux in 1793.
1774. — The East India Company sends Forrest out to explore New Guinea with a view to establishing factories there.
1774. — Andrea y Varela, explores the African coasts from Canary Islands to the Gulf of Guinea.
1774. — *Nootka* or *Quadra* and *Vancouver Island*: visited by Cook in 1778.
1774. — *Bassas da India* (Mozambique Channel) or Europa Rocks, discovered by the "Europa", surveyed in 1878 by Wharton in H.M.S. "Fawn".
- S** 1775. — *South Sandwich Islands*. James Cook, in H.M.S. "Resolution" lands in *South Georgia*. On January 31st, he discovered Southern Thulé which he named *Sandwich Land*. (See: 1502.)
On January 3rd 1801, Capt. von Bellingshausen in the "Vostok" and "Mirnyi", discovered the three Northern Islands which he called the *Marquis de Traverse Islands*; he ascertained the insularity of the whole group.
Visited in 1823 by Morrell in the "Wasp".
1775. — Ayala and Bodega y Quadra (pilot: Don Antonio Maurelle), in the "la Sonora" expedition, discover *Bucarelli Bay*, the port of the Bodega (San Francisco) and fixes the latitude of Cape du Cordon de Saint-François at 38° 18'. (Cf. 1578: Sir Francis Drake.)
In 1779, they make a reconnaissance expedition to Cook's William Sound, making use of a reduced chart compiled by the French hydrographer Bellin (1766) including the new Russian discoveries in the Northern Ocean.
- 1775-1781. — Publication of the *Neptune Oriental*, compiled by d'Après de Blangy de Manneville (1707-1780) a hydrographer from Le Havre and cartographer to the French East India Company.
1776. — *Tromelin Island*, named after Capt. Tromelin who rescued on that island seven women that had survived the shipwreck of the transport ship "Utile" that was lost there in 1761.
- S** 1776-1780. — Third voyage of Capt. Cook to the South Sea, then to the North Pole, in quest of the N.-W. passage. ("Resolution" and "Discovery"—Capt. Clerke.)
1777. — *Christmas Island*, discovered by Capt. Cook in the "Resolution" on Christmas day.
1777. — *Tubuāi* or *Austral Islands*, discovered by Cook.
- 1777-78. — Varela and de Borda, in the "Bruxula" and "Espiegle", make a survey of the Canary Islands and west African coast as far as the Gulf of Guinea.
- N** 1778. — *Icy Cape*. Capt. Cook skirts Alaska during his third voyage in the "Resolution" and "Discovery" (Capt. Clerke), 1776-1779. He discovers Cape North (Syeverni) on the Asiatic coast.

- He visits some of the Aleutian Islands, the straits of the Cross in New Cornwall, *Nootka Sound* in 49° (*Prince William Sound*) and Cook river in 60°.
1778. — *Sandwich Islands*, discovered by Cook in the "Resolution" and "Discovery" and named after Lord Sandwich, first Lord of the British Admiralty.
Probably sighted in 1555 by Juan Gaetano.
These islands were very likely already known to the Spaniards under the name of "islas de los Magos" and "la Mesa".
Cook was killed there on February 14th 1779.
Lapérouse stayed there in June 1786 and Vancouver put into harbour there several times from 1790 to 1795.
1781. — *Roncador Reef* (in the west of Solomon Islands), is discovered by pilot Don Antonio Maurelle.
- 1785-88. — Voyage round the world, chiefly off the N.-W. coast of America by Captains Nathaniel Portlock and George Dixon in the "King George" and "Queen Charlotte", financed by a London English Company. In 1787, they visited *Queen Charlotte Islands*, as they called the islands discovered in 1786 by Lapérouse (de Fuente's San Lazaro Archipelago, 1640.). These captains had previously served under Cook.
1786. — *Pointe and Port des Français* (Alaska), discovered by Jean-François Galaup de Lapérouse (1741-1788) in the "Boussole" and "Astrolabe" (1785-1788). Coming from Easter Island, he landed at Bering's Mount Saint Elias and subsequently sailed down along the N.-W. coast of America when he found again de Fuente's San Lazaro Isls., 1640.
Portlock's and Dixon's *Queen Charlotte Islands* (1787); Duncan's *Princess Royal Islands* (1788).
1786. — Foundation of Penang, under the name of Prince of Wales Island.
1786. — *Ile Necker* (French Frigate Shoal), discovered by Lapérouse.
1787. — Berkeley, in the "Imperial Eagle", gives the name of *Berkeley Sound* to Juan de Fuca Strait, 1592.
1787. — Assassination of de Langle, second in command to Lapérouse, in Samoa Islands.
- 1787-88. — Colnett and Duncan: *Princess Royal Islands* or de Fuente's San Lazaro Archipelago.
1788. — *New Hebrides*, discovered by Lapérouse; his last message was dated from Botany Bay, on March 10th 1788, before he was murdered at Vanikoro.
Visited in 1828 by Dumont d'Urville.
1788. — *Los Jardines* or *Marshall Islands* (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Capt. Marshall in the "Scarborough".
1788. — *Lord Howe Island*.
1788. — *Bounty Islands*, discovered by Capt. Bligh in H.M.S. "Bounty" (1788-89).
1788. — *Marshall Islands*, named Mulgrave's Range, by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in the "Scarborough" and "Charlotte".
1788. — *Gilbert Islands*, discovered by Marshall and Gilbert in the "Searborough" and "Charlotte". Explored in 1799 by Bishop in the "Nautilus", in 1824 by Duperré in the "Coquille" and in 1840 by Wilkes: U.S. exploring expedition.
1789. — *Parece Vela* (Douglas Reef), discovered by Capt. Douglas in the "Iphigenia".
1789. — *Banks Island*, discovered by Bligh, during his voyage in an open boat to Timor after the "Bounty" mutiny. Discovered originally by Quiros in 1606. Reconnoitered in 1872 by Capt. J. Moresby in H.M.S. "Basilisk" and surveyed in 1886 by A. M. Field in H.M.S. "Dart".
- N** 1789-93. — Mackenzie explores the river that bears his name.
- 1790-94. — Malespina, in the "Descobierta" and Bustamente in the "Atrevida", survey the coasts of South America during a voyage of circumnavigation.
1790. — *Shag Rocks* (South Georgia), discovered by M. de Oyarvido in the "Princess" who identified them as Aurora Islands (E. D.).
1790. — *Nihoa Island* (N.-W. Hawaii), discovered by Capt. Douglas in the "Iphigenia".
1790. — Father Chevalier (called Ma Sa = the respectable Father), compiled the High Yangtse Atlas. In 1790-97, Father Le Pavéc reconnoitres the course of the Red River.
- 1790-92. — Voyage of Capt. Etienne Marchand, of Marseilles, round the World and in the Pacific, in the "Solide".
In 1791, he discovers *Revolution Islands*, called *Washington Islands* that same year by Ingraham, from Boston. Vancouver called them Hergest Islands.
1791. — *Nukuhiva* (Marquesas Islands, N.-W. group), discovered by Ingraham in U.S.S. "Hope" (Washington Islands); *Revolution Islands*, etc., by Capt. Marchand in the "Solide"; Hergest in the "Daedalus", in 1792.
1791. — *Proby Island* (Niuafofua Tonga), discovered by Capt. Edwards in H.M.S. "Pandora" (Schouten's Good Hope).
1791. — *Chatham Islands*, discovered by Lieut. W. R. Broughton in H.M.S. "Chatham".

1701. — *Kermadec Islands*, named after Huon de Kermadec, Captain of the "Esperance" of d'Entrecasteaux's expedition. Two of the islands had been discovered in 1788 by Lieut. Watts in the transport ship "Penrhyn".
1791. — *Rapa Island* (S.-E. of Tubuai Islands), discovered by Vancouver.
1791. — *Rotuma Island* (Ellice or Lagoon Islands) and *Ducie Island* or *Encarnation*, discovered by Capt. Edwards in the "Pandora".
In 1791, Capt. Edwards, while repatriating the "Bounty" mutineers from Tahiti, landed on the Louisiade peninsula and explored the Cape Rodney and Cape Hood area, a short time before the loss of his ship on the reefs of the Great Australian Barrier.
In 1792, the remainder of the New Guinea coast as far as Torres Strait was reconnoitered by Bligh in H.M.S. "Providence" and Portlock in H.M.S. "Assistant".
1791. — *King George Sound* is discovered by Vancouver in the "Discovery".
- 1792-93. — Joseph Bruni d'Entrecasteaux in the "Recherche" and the "Espérance" an expedition sent by the French Government in search of Lapérouse.
He explores the Great Australian Bay and Tasmania.
He sails by the *Ile de la Recherche* (Vanikoro), without landing there.
In June 1793, he discovers the Group of islands bearing his name to the North of Louisiade and reconnoiters the N.-E. coast of New Guinea, which was subsequently explored in 1827 by Dumont d'Urville.
D'Entrecasteaux died on January 20th 1795, while skirting New Britain.
On Rossel's arrival at Surabaya, the ships were confiscated on account of the war developments that took place in Europe after Louis XVI's death.
1792. — Bligh, ex Commander of the "Bounty", in H.M.S. "Providence" explores the south coasts of New Guinea as far as Torres Strait.
1792. — *Mergui Archipelago* is reconnoitered by Capt. T. Forrest.
1792. — Hergest, Capt. of the "Daedalus" explores Marquesas Isls., Revolution Isls., etc..
1792. — *Phoenix Islands*, discovered by Vancouver.
1792. — Vancouver, in the "Discovery" and "Chatham", explores British Columbia and Quadra Island.
1792. — *Columbia River* or *Oregon*, discovered by Broughton in the "Columbia".
1793. — *San Cristobal Island*. South coast is reconnoitered by d'Entrecasteaux. The N.-E. coast was reconnoitred by Dumont d'Urville in 1838.
1793. — *Sala y Gomez Island*, after the Spanish captain of the same name.
1793. — *King George Archipelago*, discovered by Vancouver.
1794. — *Revilla Gigedo Island*, discovered by Vancouver.
1794. — The English cartographer Arrowsmith publishes his *Planisphere*.
1796. — *Wake Island* (Northern Pacific Ocean), sighted by the "Prince William Henry", position fixed by Wilkes in 1841.
1796. — *Duff Islands*, named after the "Duff" a missionaries's ship, which was the first to sight them (Capt. Wilson).
- 1796-1805. — Reconnaissance of the Gambia River and the Niger by Mungo Park.
1797. — *Bass Strait*. Sailing from Port Jackson, Mr. Bass, a surgeon in H.M.S. "Reliance" entered Western Port in an open boat. In 1799, Lieut. Flinders sails round Van Diemen Land and calls the strait after Mr. Bass ("Supply").
1797. — *Gambier Islands* (Mangareva), discovered by Wilson in the "Duff", named after Admiral Lord Gambier.
1798. — *Nauru Island*, discovered by Capt. Fearn in the "Hunter".
1798. — *Fanning Islands* and *Washington Island* (Line or America Islands), discovered by E. Fanning in the "Betsy".
1798. — *Tikopia Island* (Torres Island), discovered by the "Barwell", discovered by Quiros in 1606. Dillon in the "Hunter" visited it in 1827. In 1828, Tromelin together with Dumont d'Urville gathered the first information regarding the fate of Lapérouse's expedition.
- 1798-1803. — Bass and Flinders explore the outlines of Australia, subsequently defined more accurately by the surveys effected by Grant, Murray and King, at various times, from 1797 to 1822.
- 1799-1804. — Alexander de Humboldt explores the Orinocco River and the Rio Negro.