

Journals of Captain James Cook on his voyages of discovery - Charts & views, drawn by Cook and his officers and reproduced from the original manuscripts

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Voyages around the world.Journals of Captain James Cook on his voyages of discovery - Charts & views, drawn by Cook and his officers and reproduced from the original manuscripts

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Tags: #First #voyage #of #James #Cook

First voyage of James Cook

London: MDCCCLXXIII The book went on sale on 9 June 1773 but widespread criticism in the press made the publication a personal disaster for Hawkesworth. Aftermath The esteem which the islanders nevertheless held for Cook caused them to retain his body. The Captain Cook Society CCS.

Biography

Cook's log was full of praise for this time-piece which he used to make charts of the southern Pacific Ocean that were so remarkably accurate that copies of them were still in use in the mid-20th century. Accordingly he sailed for New Zealand in August, circumnavigated the islands, charted its coast and took formal possession. After eighteen months, with the consent of all concerned, he gave this up for a more enticing apprenticeship of three years under John Walker, a Quaker coal-shipper of Whitby.

Cook claims Australia

Its chief importance for Australian discovery was in February and March 1773 when the Adventure, parted from the Resolution by fog and gales, made for the south coast of Van Diemen's Land. Instead, Phillip gave orders to relocate to a harbour a few kilometres to the north, which Cook had named but had not further explored.

Biography

For the Admiralty, the Transit of Venus observation provided a useful pretext for sending a British ship into the Pacific so it could look for the Great South Land, which they thought existed somewhere to the east of Australia. This article was first published in hardcopy in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, MUP , 1966 View the for Volume 1. This was the last time Cook would claim possession of any part of New

Zealand on behalf of Great Britain.

James Cook

The Life of Captain James Cook. Cook's maps were used into the 20th century, with copies being referenced by those sailing Newfoundland's waters for 200 years. Among the general public, however, the aristocratic botanist Joseph Banks was a greater hero.

Cook claims Australia

The purpose of the voyage was to observe and record the 1769 transit of Venus across the Sun, which, when combined with observations from other places, would help to determine the distance of the Earth from the Sun. Too far from the coast to swim to safety and with too few boats to carry all on board, the expeditioners faced death if the ship broke up.

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