

Historical Dictionary of the Discovery and Exploration of the Pacific Islands

Max Quanchi
John Robson

*Historical Dictionaries of
Discovery and Exploration, No. 2*



The Scarecrow Press, Inc.
Lanham, Maryland • Toronto • Oxford
2005

SCARECROW PRESS, INC.

Published in the United States of America
by Scarecrow Press, Inc.
A wholly owned subsidiary of
The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, Inc.
4501 Forbes Boulevard, Suite 200, Lanham, Maryland 20706
www.scarecrowpress.com

PO Box 317
Oxford
OX2 9RU, UK

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Information Available

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Quanchi, Max.

Historical dictionary of the discovery and exploration of the Pacific islands /
Max Quanchi, John Robson.

p. cm. — (Historical dictionaries of discovery and exploration ; no. 2)

Includes bibliographical references.


ISBN 0-8108-5395-7 (hardcover : alk. paper)

1. Oceania—Discovery and exploration—Dictionaries. 2. Pacific Area—
Discovery and exploration—Dictionaries. 3. Oceania—History—Dictionaries. 4.
Pacific Area—History—Dictionaries. 5. Oceania—Dictionaries. 6. Pacific
Area—Dictionaries. I. Robson, John, 1949– II. Title. III. Series.

DU19.Q36 2005

995'.003—dc22

2005010010

™ The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992.
Manufactured in the United States of America.

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Editor's Foreword

In the annals of discovery and exploration no chapter is more exciting and adventuresome, even romantic, if you will, than the exploration of the Pacific Ocean. But it was, indeed, driven by a search for islands, even atolls, as well as a great South Land and a Northwest Passage, neither of which were found because they did not exist. But the islands did, and they were encountered one after the other, sometimes as the result of careful investigation, more often because of hazard and happenstance. The motives behind all this were often crudely political or crassly commercial but they also included more altruistic aspects, such as mapping the globe and scientific progress. The outcome, sometimes but not always beneficial for the intruding Europeans and Americans, was frequently disastrous for the lands, peoples, and cultures they discovered. But this discovery worked in both directions, and the Islanders came to know the outside world and, as the authors indicate, the intruders also gradually learned more about themselves.

Max Quanchi has published extensively on the Pacific Islands, its peoples, and cultures. John Robson is a leading specialist on Captain James Cook, and fortunately also a librarian for many years, and presently the map librarian at the University of Waikato in Hamilton, New Zealand. This obviously benefited the bibliography, which he produced. There is no question that a passion for constantly uncovering and verifying more of the absorbing story of Oceania is shared by the authors, with Max Quanchi presently focusing on colonial photography and John Robson on James Cook and Oceania's maps.

Historical Dictionary of Exploration and Discovery of the Pacific Islands has the broadest scope of any volume in the series. The introduction sums up this great adventure while the details are traced in hundreds of entries on the nations and explorers, the voyages and expeditions, the initial contacts with the islanders in many locations, and the general back-

ground. Of particular significance is the bibliography, very extensive and yet only selective given the enormous number of works published, but which is easy enough to navigate since the titles are meticulously divided and subdivided by type of work, topic, place, and period.

Jon Woronoff
Series Editor

Preface

This historical dictionary and bibliography provides details of European exploration of the Pacific Islands and associated intellectual, scientific, artistic, and cultural developments in Europe and the Pacific. The dictionary includes the names of national heroes and their *barques*, *fluyts*, and *caravels* as well as entries on longitude, scurvy, *Nouvelle Cythère*, speculative geographers and dreamers, transculturites, mythical Polynesian voyagers, and an officer who climbed on the bowsprit of a ship heading into pack ice just to say jokingly to James Cook that he had gone farther south than the rest of the crew. We want this to be comprehensive and go beyond a listing of daring, resolute, and exemplary explorers and the islands they added to the European charts of the Pacific. We have included exploration through to the present with reference to *El Niño*, marine archaeology, and the expanding scholarly study of cross-cultural encounters and indigenous histories.

In the case of surnames, the French convention has been followed, for example, *Marion Dufresne* rather than the English custom of noting his name as just *Dufresne* or *Du Fresne*. Honorifics, such as *Comte*, *Chevalier*, *Sir*, and *Ritter*, have been omitted. Military ranks, such as *Admiral*, *Captain*, and *Lieutenant*, have also been omitted.

To take advantage of the links between individual entries, readers are advised to follow the prompts in bold. For example, the well-known shipwreck of the *Antelope* in Palau in 1783–1784 is not described at length, but readers can follow the event and related histories through a series of entries, including *Henry Wilson*, *Lee Boo*, *Palau-early European contacts*, and *George Keate*. James Cook, already the subject of more than 6,000 books and articles, has a small entry in the Dictionary, but his impact on related individuals, events, and histories can be followed by going to 38 other entries identified in bold in the text or in the “See” section at the end of his entry.

The dictionary and the bibliography were completed separately—the Dictionary in Brisbane and the Bibliography in Hamilton—but they complement each other in ways made possible with modern technology despite being situated on either side of the Tasman Sea and meeting only once early in the planning. We thank colleagues who answered tricky questions and particularly Max Shekleton and Jean-Louis Boglio and we acknowledge the work of our predecessors in compiling similar Pacific explorer reference works—John Cawte Beaglehole (1934), Peter Buck (1953), Andrew Sharp (1960), Oscar Spate (1979–1988), Jacques Brosse (1983), and John Dunmore (1992). We also thank the authors of related dictionaries in the Scarecrow Press Historical Dictionary series and the authors of monographs, multivolume works, and edited reprints of 16th–19th-century journals that continue to provide a dazzling amount of detail and insight.

Max Quanchi, Brisbane, Australia
John Robson, Hamilton, New Zealand

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Pacific Islands and Their First European Visitors

This document lists most of the Pacific Islands and the name and date of the first European visitor.

Further information can be obtained from Andrew Sharp's *The Discovery of the Pacific Islands* and John Dunmore's *Whos Who of Pacific Exploration*.

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>A. Melanesia</i>	<i>Fiji</i>			
	Kadavu		1792	Bligh
	Viti Levu		1789	Bligh
	Yasawa Group		1789	Bligh
	Waya		1789	Bligh
	Naviti		1789	Bligh
	Yanqeta		1789	Bligh
	Matacawa Levu		1789	Bligh
	Nacula		1789	Bligh
	Yasawa		1789	Bligh
	Ovalau		1789	Bligh
	Makogai		1789	Bligh
	Vanua Levu		1643	Tasman
	Koro		1789	Bligh
	Ringgold Isles		1643	Tasman
	Rabi		1643	Tasman
	Taveuni		1643	Tasman
	Qamea		1643	Tasman
	Laucala		1643	Tasman
	Cikobia	Thikombia	1643	Tasman
	Exploring Isles		1792	Bligh
	Vanua Balavu	Vanua Mbavalu	1797	Wilson
	Lakeba	Lakemba	1792	Bligh
	Moala		1792	Bligh
	Oneata		1792	Bligh
	Matuku		1827	Dumont d'Urville
	Totoya		1827	Dumont d'Urville
	Namuka-i-Lau		1789	Bligh
	Moce	Mothe	1789	Bligh

(continued)

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>A. Melanesia</i>	<i>Fiji (continued)</i>			
	Ogea Levu	Ongea	1797	Wilson
	Yagasalevu	Yangasa Levu	1789	Bligh
	Fulaga	Fulanga	1797	Wilson
	Vatoa		1774	Cook
	Ono-i-Lau		1820	Bellingshausen
	Tuvana-i-Ra		1820	Bellingshausen
	Gau	Ngau	1789	Bligh
	Nairai		1789	Bligh
	Batiki		1789	Bligh
	Wakaya		1789	Bligh
	Rotuma		1791	Edwards
	<i>New Caledonia</i>			
	New Caledonia	Grande Terre	1774	Cook
	Ouen		1774	Cook
	Isle of Pines	Ile de Pins	1774	Cook
	Koutoumo		1774	Cook
	Nokanhoui		1774	Cook
	Balabio		1774	Cook
	Baaba		1774	Cook
	Belep Islands		1774	Cook
	Mare		1793	Raven
	Dudune		1793	Raven
	Leliogat		1793	Raven
	Uoa	Oua	1793	Raven
	Tiga		1793	Raven
	Vauvilliers		1793	Raven
	Lifou		1793	Raven
	Ouvea		1793	Raven
	Atoll Beautemps- Beaupre		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Hunter		1798	Fearn
	Matthew		1788	Gilbert
	Walpole		1794	Butler
	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>			
	New Guinea		1526	Meneses
	Kaniet Islands		1768	Bougainville
	Admiralty Islands		1528	Saavedra
	Manus		1528	Saavedra
	Ninigo Islands		1768	Bougainville
	Hermit Islands		1528	Saavedra
	Aua		1767	Carteret
	Wuvulu		1767	Carteret
	Long		1643	Tasman
	Umboi		1643	Tasman
	New Britain		1643	Tasman
	Witu Islands	Vitu Islands	1643	Tasman
	St. Matthias Group		1700	Dampier
	Mussau		1700	Dampier

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Papua New Guinea (continued)</i>				
	Emirau		1700	Dampier
	Tench	Enus	1781	Maurelle
	Lavongai	New Hanover	1616	Le Maire
	New Ireland		1616	Le Maire
	Tabar Islands		1616	Le Maire
	Lihir Group		1616	Le Maire
	Tanga Islands		1616	Le Maire
	Feni Islands	Anir Islands	1616	Le Maire
	Nissan Islands	Green Islands	1616	Le Maire
	Bougainville		1768	Bougainville
	Buka		1767	Carteret
	Tulun		1767	Carteret
	Nuguria		1822	Abgarris
	Nukumanu		1616	Le Maire
	Rossel	Yela	1768	Bougainville
	Tagula	Sudest	1606	Torres
	Deboyne Islands		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Misima		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Basilaki		1606	Torres
	d'Entrecasteaux Islands		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Goodenough	Morata	1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Fergusson	Moratau	1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Normanby	Duau	1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Sanaroa	Welle	1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Amphlett Group		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Muyua	Woodlark	1836	Grimes
	Budibudi Islands	Nada	1812	Laughton
	Egum Atoll		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Marshall Bennett Is.			Bristow?
	Gawa			Bristow?
	Trobriand Islands		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Kiriwina		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Kaileuna		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Vakuta		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Lusancay Islands		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
<i>Solomon Islands</i>				
	Anuta		1791	Edwards
	Fatutaka	Fataka	1791	Edwards
	Tikopia		1606	Quiros
	Vanikoro	Vanikolo	1595	Barreto
	Utupua		1595	Barreto
	Nendo	Santa Cruz	1595	Mendana
	Tinakula	Volcano	1595	Mendana
	Reef Islands		1595	Mendana
	Duff Islands		1606	Quiros
	Ongtong Java	Luangiua	1643	Tasman
	Roncador	Keuopua	1568	Mendana
	Sikaiana	Stewart Islands	1791	Hunter

(continued)

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Solomon Islands (continued)</i>				
	Bellona	Mu Nggava	1790	Wilkinson
	Rennell	Mu Ngiki	1790	Wilkinson
	San Cristobal	Makira	1568	Henriquez
	Santa Catalina	Owa Riki	1568	Mendana
	Santa Ana	Owa Rafa	1568	Mendana
	Three Sisters	Olu Malau	1568	Henriquez
	Uki Ni Msi	Uki	1568	Henriquez
	Ulawa		1568	Henriquez
	Malaita	Mala	1568	Ortega
	Dai		1767	Carteret
	Guadalcanal		1568	Ortega
	Florida Islands		1568	Ortega
	Savo		1568	Ortega
	Russell Islands		1788	Shortland
	Pavuvu		1788	Shortland
	Santa Isabel	Bughotu	1568	Mendana
	San Jorge		1568	Ortega
	New Georgia		1568	Ortega
	Vangunu		1568	Ortega
	Ghizo	Gizo	1787	Read & Dale
	Vella Lavella	Mbilua	1768	Bougainville
	Simbo		1788	Shortland
	Ranongga	Ghanongga	1787	Read & Dale
	Choiseul	Lauru	1568	Ortega
	Vaghena		1769	Surville
	Shortland	Alu	1788	Shortland
	Treasury Islands		1787	Read & Dale
<i>Vanuatu</i>				
	Anatom	Aneityum	1774	Cook
	Futuna	Erronan	1774	Cook
	Tanna		1774	Cook
	Aniwa		1774	Cook
	Erromanga		1774	Cook
	Efate	Vate	1774	Cook
	Nguna		1774	Cook
	Emao		1774	Cook
	Etarik	Monument	1774	Cook
	Mataso	Matah	1774	Cook
	Shepherd Islands		1774	Cook
	Tongoa		1774	Cook
	Emae		1774	Cook
	Tongariki		1774	Cook
	Epi		1774	Cook
	Lopevi	Ulveah	1774	Cook
	Paama		1774	Cook
	Ambrym		1774	Cook
	Malakula	Malekula	1606	Torres
	Pentecost	Whitsunday	1768	Bougainville
	Maewo	Aurora	1606	Quiros

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Vanuatu (continued)</i>				
	Aoba	Omba	1768	Bougainville
	Espiritu Santo		1606	Quiros
	Santa Maria	Gaua	1606	Quiros
	Mere Lava		1606	Quiros
	Merig		1606	Quiros
	Vanua Lava		1606	Quiros
	Mota		1788	Bligh
	Mota Lava		1788	Bligh
	Reef Islands	Rowa	1788	Bligh
	Ureparapara		1606	Quiros
	Vot Tande	Vat Ganai	1788	Bligh
	Toga		1850	Erskine
	Loh		1850	Erskine
	Linua		1850	Erskine
	Tegua		1850	Erskine
	Metoma		1850	Erskine
	Hiu		1850	Erskine
<i>B. Micronesia</i>	<i>Palau (Belau)</i>			
	Ngeruangel	Ngaruangel		
	Ngcheangel	Kayangel		
	Babeldaob	Babelthuap		
	Oreor	Koror		
	Ngerekebesang	Arakabasan		
	Ngemelachel	Malakal		
	Ngerchaol	Ngargol		
	Chelbacheb	Rock Islands		
	Ngemlis	Ngemelis		
	Ngercheu	Ngergoi		
	Ngedbus	Ngesebus		
	Ngerechong	Ngeregong		
	Ngebad	Ngabad		
	Beliliou	Peleliu		
	Ngeaur	Angaur		
	Sonsorol		1522	Espinosa
	Pulo Anna		1761	Hutchinson
	Merir		1761	Hutchinson
	Tobi		1767	Carteret
	Helen		1773	Tompson
<i>Federated States of Micronesia</i>				
	Kosrae	Kusaie	1798	Musgrave
	Pingelap		1528	Saavedra
	Mwokil	Mokil	1528	Saavedra
	Pohnpei	Ponape	1529	Saavedra
	Ant		1529	Saavedra
	Pakin		1595	Barreto
	Ngetik	Ngatik	1528	Saavedra

(continued)

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Federated States of Micronesia (continued)</i>				
	Oroluk		1565	Arellano
	Minto Reef		1565	Arellano
	Nukuoro		1806	Monteverde
	Kapingamarangi		1537	Grijalva
	Mortlock Islands	Nomoi	1528	Saavedra
	Namokuk		1528	Saavedra
	Losap		1529	Saavedra
	Nama		1529	Saavedra
	Hall Islands		1824	Hall
	Truk Islands		1565	Arellano
	Pulap		1565	Arellano
	Puluwat		1795	Mortlock
	Pulusuk		1799	Ibargoita
	Pikelot		1804	Boll
	Satawal		1797	Wilson
	West Fayu		1804	Boll
	Lamotrek		1797	Wilson
	Elato		1797	Wilson
	Ifalik	Ifaluk	1797	Wilson
	Woleai		1797	Wilson
	Eauripik		1828	Litke
	Sorol		1565	Arellano
	Fais		1543	Villalobos
	Ulithi		1543	Villalobos
	Yap islands		1543	Villalobos
	Ngulu		1565	Arellano
	<i>Guam</i>		1521	Magellan
	<i>Kiribati</i>	Kiribati comprises three sets of widely separated island groups (Line, Phoenix, and Gilbert) straddling the Equator in the central Pacific. Grijalva possibly made the first European contact in 1537.		
	Arorae		1809	Patterson
	Tamana		1804	Cary
	Onotoa		1826	Clerk
	Nikunau	Nukunau	1826	Clerk?
	Beru		1826	Clerk?
	Tabiteuea		1799	Bishop
	Nonouti		1799	Bishop
	Aranuka		1788	Gilbert
	Kuria		1788	Gilbert
	Abemama		1788	Gilbert
	Maiana		1788	Gilbert
	Tarawa		1788	Gilbert
	Abaiang		1788	Gilbert
	Marakei		1824	Duperrey
	Butaritari	Makin Meang	1606	Quiros

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Kiribati (continued)</i>				
	Makin		1788	Gilbert
	Banaba	Ocean	1804	Mertho
	Kanton	Canton	1825	?
	Enderbury		1823	Coffin, J.
	Rawaki	Phoenix	1826	Tromelin
	Manra	Sydney	?	Emmett
	McKean		1794	Barner
	Mikumaroro	Gardner	1825	Gardner, J.
	Baker		1825	Starbuck
	Howland		1822	Worth, G.
	Teraina	Washington	1798	Fanning
	Tabuaeran	Fanning	1798	Fanning
	Kiritimati	Christmas	1777	Cook
	Malden		1823	Clark
	Starbuck		1823	Starbuck
	Vostok		1820	Bellingshausen
	Caroline		1521	Magellan
	Flint		1801	?
	Palmyra		1802	Sawle
	Jarvis		1821	Brown
<i>Mariana Islands</i>				
	Farallon de Pajoras	Uracas	1688	Morales
	Maug Islands		1522	Espinosa
	Asuncion Island		1522	Espinosa
	Agrihan		1522	Espinosa
	Pagan		1688	Morales
	Alamagan		1688	Morales
	Guguan		1688	Morales
	Sarigan		1543	Torre
	Anatahan		1543	Torre
	Farallon de Medinilla		1543	Torre
	Saipan		1688	Morales
	Tinian		1688	Morales
	Aguijan		1688	Morales
	Rota	Luta	1521	Magellan
<i>Marshall Islands</i>				
	The Marshalls comprises two chains of many small islands and atolls.			
	Ebon		1824	Joy
	Namorik		1792	Bond
	Kili		1797	Dennott
	Jaluit		1809	Patterson
	Ailinglaplap		1797	Dennott
	Jabwot		1566	?
	Namu		1568	Mendana
	Lib		1565	Arellano
	Kwajelein		1543	Villalobos

(continued)

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Marshall Islands</i>				
<i>(continued)</i>				
	Lae		1543	Villalobos
	Ujae		1543	Villalobos
	Wotho		1543	Villalobos
	Rongrik		1767	Wallis
	Rongelap		1528	Saavedra
	Ailinginae		1528	Saavedra
	Bikini		1825	Kotzebue
	Enewetak	Eniwetok	1529	Saavedra
	Ujelang		1529	Saavedra
	Bokaak	Taongi	1526	Salazar
	Bikar		1817	Kotzebue
	Utrik	Utirik	1527	Saavedra
	Taka		1527	Saavedra
	Mejit		1565	Legazpi
	Ailuk		1565	Legazpi
	Jemo		1565	Legazpi
	Likiep		1543	Villalobos
	Wotje		1543	Villalobos
	Erikub	Erikup	1543	Villalobos
	Maloelap		1543	Villalobos
	Aur		1788	Marshall
	Majuro		1788	Marshall
	Arno		1788	Marshall
	Mili		1788	Gilbert
	Knox	Narik	1788	Gilbert
	<i>Nauru</i>		1798	Fearn
<i>C. Polynesia</i>	<i>Austral Islands</i>			
	Maria		1824	Gardner
	Rimatara		1811	Henry
	Rurutu		1769	Cook
	Tubuai		1777	Cook
	Raivavae		1775	Gayanagos
	Rapa		1791	Vancouver
	Marotiri		1800	Bass
	<i>Cook Islands</i>			
	Mangaia		1777	Cook
	Rarotonga		1788	Christian
	Mauke		1823	Dibbs
	Mitiaro		1823	Dibbs
	Atiu		1777	Cook
	Takutea		1777	Cook
	Manuae		1773	Cook
	Aitutaki		1788	Bligh
	Palmerston		1774	Cook
	Sowarrov	Suvarov	1814	Lazarev
	Nassau		1828	Rule

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Cook Islands (continued)</i>				
	Pukapuka		1595	Mendana
	Manihiki		1822	Patrickson
	Rakahanga		1606	Quiros
	Penrhyn	Tongareva	1788	Sever
	<i>Easter Island</i>	Rapanui	1722	Roggeveen
<i>Gambier Islands</i>				
	Mangareva	Magareva	1797	Wilson
	Temoe	Timoe	1797	Wilson
<i>Hawai'i</i>				
	Hawai'i	Big Island	1778	Cook
	Kaho'olawe	Kahoolawe	1779	Clerke
	Maui		1778	Cook
	Molokini		1779	Clerke
	Lana'i	Lanai	1779	Clerke
	Moloka'i	Molokai	1778	Cook
	O'ahu	Oahu	1778	Cook
	Kaua'i	Kauai	1778	Cook
		Niahu	1778	Cook
	Lehua		1778	Cook
	Ka'ula	Kaula	1778	Cook
	Nihoa		1789	Douglas
	<i>Other islands</i>	in central Pacific linked to Hawaiian group		
	Necker Island		1786	Laperouse
	French Frigate Shoals		1786	Laperouse
	La Perouse Pinnacle		1786	Laperouse
	Gardner Pinnacles		1820	Allen
	Maro Reef		1820	Allen
	Laysan Island		1827	Staniukovich
	Lisianski Island		1805	Lisyanski
	Pearl and Hermes Atoll		1822	Clark & Taylor
	Kure Atoll		1827	Staniukovich
	Johnston Atoll		1807	Johnston
	Wake		1566	Mendana
	Midway		1859	Brooks
<i>Marquesas Islands</i>				
	Motu One	Ile de Sable	1791	Ingraham
	Hatutaa	Hatutu	1791	Ingraham
	Eiao		1791	Ingraham
	Motu Iti	Hatu Iti	1791	Marchand
	Nuku Hiva		1791	Ingraham
	Ua Huka		1791	Ingraham
	Ua Pou	Ua Pu	1791	Ingraham
	Fatu Huka		1774	Cook
	Hiva Oa		1595	Mendana

(continued)

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Marquesas Islands</i>				
<i>(continued)</i>				
	Tahuata		1595	Mendana
	Mohotani	Motane	1595	Mendana
	Fatu Hiva		1595	Mendana
<i>New Zealand</i>		<i>Aotearoa</i>		
	Te Wai Pounamu	South Island	1642	Tasman
	Te Ika a Maui	North Island	1643	Tasman
	Three Kings		1643	Tasman
	Great Barrier		1770	Cook
	White		1770	Cook
	Kapiti	Entry	1770	Cook
	d'Urville			
	Resolution		1773	Cook
	Solander		1770	Cook
	Stewart			
	<i>Niue</i>		1774	Cook
<i>Samoa, American</i>				
	Ta'u		1722	Roggeveen
	Olosega		1722	Roggeveen
	Ofu		1722	Roggeveen
	Tutuila		1722	Roggeveen
	Rose		1722	Roggeveen
	Swains		1840?	Swain
<i>Samoa,</i>		<i>Formerly known as Western Samoa</i>		
	Savai'i		1787	Laperouse
	Apolima		1787	Laperouse
	Manono		1787	Laperouse
	Upolu		1722	Roggeveen
<i>Society Islands</i>				
	Mehetia	Meetia	1767	Wallis
	Tahiti		1767	Wallis
	Tetiaroa		1769	Cook
	Moorea		1767	Wallis
	Maiao	Tubuai-Manu	1767	Wallis
	Huahine		1769	Cook
	Raiatea		1769	Cook
	Tahaa		1769	Cook
	Bora-Bora		1769	Cook
	Tupai	Motu Iti	1769	Cook
	Maupihaa	Mopihaa, Mopelia	1767	Wallis
	Motu One	Bellingshausen	1767	Wallis
<i>Tokelau</i>				
	Atafu		1765	Byron, J.
	Nukunonu		1791	Edwards
	Fakaofu		1839	Crocker

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Tonga</i>				
	'Ata		1643	Tasman
	Tongatapu		1643	Tasman
	'Eua		1643	Tasman
	Nomuka Group		1643	Tasman
	Kotu Group		1643	Tasman
	Tongva			
	Kao		1643	Tasman
	Tofua		1643	Tasman
	Ha'ano		1777	Cook
	Foa		1777	Cook
	Lifuka		1777	Cook
	Uoleva		1777	Cook
	Late		1643	Tasman
	Vava'u		1781	Maurelle
	Toku		1781	Maurelle
	Fonualei		1781	Maurelle
	Niuafo'ou		1616	Le Maire
	Niuaatoputapu		1616	Le Maire
	Tafahi		1616	Le Maire
<i>Tuamotu Archipelago</i>				
	Morane	Cadmus	1832	Cary
	Maria	Moerenhout	1829	Moerenhout
	Marutea South	Lord Hood	1606	Quiros
	Matureivavao	Melbourne	1606	Quiros
	Tenarunga	Minto	1606	Quiros
	Vahanga	Bedford	1606	Quiros
	Tenararo	Marokao	1606	Quiros
	Fangataufa	Cockburn	1826	Beechey
	Moruroa	Mururoa	1792	Weatherhead
	Tematangi	Bligh's	1767	Carteret
	Tureia	Carysfort	1791	Edwards
	Vanavana	Barrow	1826	Beechey
	Nukutipipi	Margaret	1767	Carteret
	Anaunurunga	Four Crowns	1767	Carteret
	Anuanuraro	Archangel	1767	Carteret
	Reao	Clermont-Tonnere	1823	Duperrey
	Pukarua	Serle	1797	Wilson
	Tatakoto	Clerke, Narcissus	1794	Boenechea
	Pinaki	Whitsunday	1767	Wallis
	Nukutavake	Queen Charlotte	1767	Wallis
	Vairaatea	Egmont	1606	Quiros
	Vahitahi	Cook's Lagoon	1768	Bougainville
	Akiaki	Lancier, Thrum Cap	1768	Bougainville
	Ahunui	Byam Martin	1826	Beechey
	Paraoa	Gloucester	1767	Wallis
	Manuhangi	Cumberland	1767	Wallis
	Nengonengo	Prince William Henry	1767	Wallis
	Hao	Bow, Harp	1606	Quiros
	Amanu	Moller	1606	Quiros

(continued)

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>Tuamotu Archipelago (continued)</i>				
	Ravahere	Dawhaida	1769	Cook
	Marokau	Manaka	1768	Bougainville
	Reitoru	Bird's	1768	Bougainville
	Haraiki	Croker, San Quentin	1768	Bougainville
	Hikueru	Melville	1768	Bougainville
	Tekukota	Doubtful	1773	Cook
	Tauere	St. Simeon	1772	Boenechea
	Marutea North	Furieux	1773	Cook
	Nihiru	Nigeri	1820	Bellingshausen
	Pukapuka	Dog	1521	Magellan?
	Fakahina	Enterprise	1521	Magellan?
	Fangatau	Arakchev	1521	Magellan?
	Napuka	Isle of Disappointment	1765	Byron, J.
	Tepoto North	Otooho	1765	Byron, J.
	Takume	Volkonsky	1606	Quiros
	Rarioia	Barclay de Tolley	1606	Quiros
	Taenga	Holt, Yermalov	1803	Buyers
	Makemo	Koutousof, Smolenski	1803	Buyers
	Katiu	Saken	1820	Bellingshausen
	Hiti	Ohiti, Clute	1820	Bellingshausen
	Tuanake	Reid	1820	Bellingshausen
	Motutunga	Adventure	1773	Cook
	Tahanea	Tchitchagoff	1774	Boenechea
	Anaa	Chain	1768	Bougainville
	Faaite	Miloradovitch	1803	Buyers
	Fakarava	Wittgenstein	1820	Bellingshausen
	Raraka		1831	Ireland
	Taiaro	King	1835	FitzRoy
	Kauehi	Vincennes	1835	FitzRoy
	Aratika	Karlshoff	1825	Kotzebue
	Toau	Elizabeth	1774	Cook
	Niau	Greig	1820	Bellingshausen
	Kaukura	Aura, Oura	1774	Cook
	Apataki	Hegemeister	1722	Roggeveen
	Arutua	Rurick	1722	Roggeveen
	Tikei	Romanzoff	1722	Roggeveen
	Takaroa	King George's Islet	1616	Le Maire
	Takapoto	Spridof	1616	Le Maire
	Manihi	Wilsons	1616	Le Maire
	Ahe	Peacock	1616	Le Maire
	Maketea	Aurora	1722	Roggeveen
	Rangiroa	Deans	1616	Le Maire
	Tikehau	Krusenstern	1815	Kotzebue
	Mataiva	Matahiva, Lazareff	1820	Bellingshausen
<i>Wallis & Futuna</i>				
	Uvea		1767	Wallis
	Futuna		1616	Le Maire
	Alofi		1616	Le Maire

<i>Island Group</i>	<i>Island Name</i>	<i>Alternative Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>European "Discoverer"</i>
<i>D. Other Pacific Islands</i>		Mostly isolated and uninhabited before European arrival.		
	Macquarie		1810	Hasselborough
	Campbell		1810	Hasselborough
	Auckland		1806	Bristow
	Snares		1791	Broughton
	Antipodes		1800	Waterhouse
	Bounty		1788	Bligh
	Chatham		1791	Broughton
	Raoul		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Macauley		1788	Sever
	Curtis		1788	Sever
	l'Esperance		1793	d'Entrecasteaux
	Norfolk		1774	Cook
	Philip		1774	Cook
	<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>			
	Pitcairn Island		1767	Carteret
	Oeno		1818?	Henderson
	Henderson		1606	Quiros
	Ducie		1606	Quiros

Chronologies

The Diaspora of Pacific Peoples

- c40000BC** Evidence of people living in New Guinea.
- c8000BC** Rising sea levels isolate New Guinea and Australia.
- c4000BC** Austronesians move into Southeast Asia.
- c1500BC** People move from Philippines to Guam and Marianas Islands.
- c1500–1000BC** People move from New Guinea to Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia.
- c1500–1000BC** People move north into Western Carolines.
- c1500–1000BC** Emergence of Lapita people in New Caledonia.
- c1500–1000BC** People, and Lapita culture, move east from Vanuatu to Fiji and Samoa.
- c200BC** People move east from Fiji to Tonga, the Cook, the Society and Marquesas Islands.
- AD c1–500** People move to Kiribati and Marshall Islands.
- AD c300** People move southeast from Society Islands to Easter Island (Rapa Nui).
- AD c400** People move north from Society or Marquesas Islands to Hawai‘i.
- AD1000** Tonga unified under rule of Tu‘i Tonga.
- AD c1200** People move from eastern Polynesia to Aetearoa/New Zealand.

Significant Dates in European Contact with the Pacific

- 1494** Treaty of Tordesillas.
- 1513** Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, crossed Isthmus of Darien and sighted Pacific.
- 1520** Ferdinand Magellan entered the strait that now bears his name.
- 1521** Magellan was the first European to cross the Pacific.
- 1522** Juan de Elcano assumed command of Magellan's expedition and completed first recorded circumnavigation.
- 1526** Jorge de Meneses visited Western New Guinea, which he called the *Ilhas de Papuas*.
- 1545** Ynigo Ortiz de Retes gave New Guinea its present name.
- 1564–1565** Miguel de Legazpi, Andreas de Urdaneta, and Alonso de Arellano led an expedition from Mexico and founded the first Spanish settlement in the Phillipines.
- 1578–1579** Francis Drake crossed to Palau before returning to Britain, making the first British circumnavigation.
- 1593** The Spanish began sailing Manila galleons eastward across the Pacific from Manila to Acapulco.
- 1599–1600** Jacques Mahu's expedition, the first Dutch crossing of the Pacific.
- 1600–1601** Olivier Van Noort crossed the Pacific and returned to Holland to complete the first Dutch circumnavigation.
- 1606** Luis Vaez de Torres sailed west through the strait now bearing his name.
- 1642–1643** Abel Tasman led a Dutch expedition from Java and mapped parts of Tasmania, New Zealand, Tonga, and Fiji.
- 1680s–1690s** British buccaneers, including William Dampier, operating in Southeast Pacific.

1715–1716 Jean-Baptiste Langerie sailed across the Pacific from China to South America and on to France, the first person to circumnavigate from west to east.

1720 South Sea Bubble investment and speculative collapse.

1726 Jonathan Swift's novel *Gulliver's Travels* published in London partly based on Dampier's journals and events in the Pacific.

1756 The *Histoire des navigations aux terres australes* published in Paris by Charles de Brosses. The terms *Polynesia* and *Australasia* used for the first time.

1767 Samuel Wallis the first to visit Tahiti. Alexander Dalrymple's *An Account of the Discoveries made in the South Pacific Ocean prior to 1764* published in London.

1769–1770 James Cook first voyage arrived at Tahiti to observe the Transit of Venus.

1785 James Hanna, the first sea otter fur trader to reach the American coast.

1788 The British ship, *Emelia*, was the first whaler to enter the Pacific via Cape Horn.

1788 The British "First Fleet" arrived in Botany Bay.

1789 Mutiny on the *Bounty*.

1792 First sealing base established in Dusky Sound, New Zealand.

1797 James Wilson, in the *Duff*, brought the first missionaries to Tahiti.

1804 Ivan Kruzenshtern's voyage opened a new phase in Russian exploration.

1817 Camille de Roquefeuil's expedition marked the French return to the Pacific.

1825 Dumont d'Urville began his first voyage. He promoted use of the terms *Melanesians* and *Micronesians*.

1826 Peter Dillon found evidence on Vanikoro of Laperouse's lost expedition.

1828 Netherlands annexed western New Guinea.

Chronological Listing of European Voyages

This list contains significant voyages of exploration made by ships originating in Europe, Australia, and North America from Ferdinand Magellan to the Challenger Expedition of 1876. Merchant vessels, fur traders, and whalers have been added selectively to the list where they have made “discoveries.” The list is in chronological order by the starting date of the voyage, where known.

1519–1522 Magellan, Ferdinand (with Juan Elcano, Gonzalo Espinosa). Spanish navy. *Trinidad, Concepcion, Victoria*.

1525–1526 Rocha, Diogo de. Portuguese navy.

1525–1526 Loaysia, Garcia (with Alonso de Salazar, Jorge de Najera). Spanish navy. *Santa Maria de la Victoria, San Lesmes, Santa Maria del Parral, Santiago*.

1527–1529 Saavedra, Alvaro de. Spanish navy. *Florida*.

1537–1539 Grijalva, Hernando. Spanish navy. *Santiago*.

1538 Castro, Francesco de. Portuguese navy.

1542–1546 Villalobos, Ruy Lopez de (with Juan Gaetan, Bernado de la Torre). Spanish navy. *Santiago, San Anton, San Jorge, San Juan*.

1543–1545 Gaetan Juan. Spanish navy. *San Juan*.

1544 Torre, Bernado de la. Spanish navy. *San Juan de Letran*.

1545 Retes, Ynigo Ortiz de. Spanish navy. *San Juan de Letran*.

1564–1566 Legazpi, Miguel Lopez de (with Alonso de Arellano, Andreas de Urdaneta, Felipe de Salcedo). Spanish navy. *San Pedro, San Lucas*.

1565 Arellano, Alonso de. Spanish navy. *San Lucas*. Salcedo, Felipe de. Spanish navy. *San Pedro*.

1566 Pedricon, then Martin, Lope. Spanish navy. *San Geronimo*.

1567–1569 Mendana, Alvaro de (with Hernan Gallego, Pedro de Ortega, Hernando Henriquez). Spanish navy. *Los Reyes, Los Todos Santos, Santiago (brig)*.

- 1577–1580** Drake, Francis. British privateer. *Pelican*, renamed *Golden Hind*.
- 1586–1588** Cavendish, Thomas. British privateer. *Desire*, *Content*, *Gallant*.
- 1595–1596** Mendana, Alvaro de (with Ysabel de Barreto [wife], Pedro Quiros). Spanish navy. *Santa Ysabel*, *San Jeronimo*.
- 1596** Barreto, Ysabel de. Spanish navy. *Santa Ysabel*.
- 1598–1600** Mahu, Jacques (with William Adams, Simon de Cordes). Dutch expedition. *Hoop*, *Liefde*, *Geloof*, *Trouw*, *Blijde Boodschap*.
- 1598–1601** Van Noort, Olivier. Dutch merchant vessels. *Mauritius*, *Eendracht*.
- 1600** Spanish navy. *Santa Margarita*.
- 1605–1606** Quiros, Pedro Fernandez de (with Luis Vaez de Torres, Prado y Tovar) Spanish navy. *San Pedro y Pablo*, *San Pedrico*, *Los Tres Reyes Magos*.
- 1614–1617** Silbergen, Joris van. Dutch merchant vessels. *Groote Sonne*, *Groote Manne*.
- 1615–1616** Le Maire, Jacob and Willelm Schouten. Dutch merchant vessels. *Eendracht*, *Hoorn*.
- 1623–1624** L'Hermite, Jacques (with Geen Schapenham). Dutch merchant vessels (The Nassau Fleet).
- 1642–1643** Tasman, Abel. Dutch East India Company ships. *Heemskerck*, *Zeehaen*.
- 1645** Vries, Maarten. Dutch East India Company. *Castricum*.
- 1683–1686** Swan, Charles (with William Dampier). British buccaneer. *Cygnets*.
- 1683–1690** Davis, Edward. British buccaneer. *Batchelor's Delight*.
- 1684–1686** Eaton, John (with William Cowley, Edward Davis). British buccaneer. *St. Nicholas*, *Batchelor's Delight*.
- 1688–1690** Morales, Luis. Spanish missionary.

- 1696** Rodriguez, Juan. Spanish navy.
- 1696–1697** Careri, Giovanni. Italian passenger on Spanish ships.
- 1699–1701** Dampier, William. British buccaneer. *Roebuck*.
- 1703–1705** Dampier, William (with William Funnell). British buccaneer. *St. George, Cinque Ports*.
- 1704** Clipperton, John. British buccaneer.
- 1708–1711** Rogers, Woodes (with Edward Cooke, Alexander Selkirk, William Dampier). British buccaneer. *Duke, Duchess*.
- 1710–1711** Padilla, Francisco. Spanish navy/missionary. *Santissima Trinidad*.
- 1712** Egui, Bernado de. Spanish navy. *Santo Domingo de Guzman*.
- 1714–1716** Langerie, Jean-Baptiste. French merchant vessel. *Comtesse de Pontchartrain*.
- 1719–1722** Shelvocke, George (with John Clipperton). British buccaneers. *Speedwell, Success*.
- 1721–1723** Roggeveen, Jacob (with Jan Koster, Cornelis Bouman, Roeloeff Rosendaal). Dutch. *Arend, Thienhoven, Afrikaansche Galey*.
- 1740–1744** Anson, George (with John Byron). British navy. *Centurion, Gloucester, Tryall, Wager*.
- 1761** Hutchinson, Norton (with James Dewar, Thomas Baddison). British merchant vessels. *Carnavon, Warwick, Princess Augusta*.
- 1764–1766** Byron, John (with Patrick Mouat, Philip Carteret). British navy. *Dolphin, Tamar*.
- 1766–1768** Wallis, Samuel (with Philip Carteret, John Gore, George Robertson). *Dolphin, Swallow*.
- 1766–1769** Carteret, Philip. British navy. *Swallow*.
- 1766–1769** Bougainville, Louis-Antoine de (with Jeanne Baret, Philibert Commerson, Duclos-Guyot, Francois La Giraudais). French navy. *Etoile, Boudeuse*.

- 1768–1771** Cook, James. British navy. *Endeavour*.
- 1769–1770** Surville, Jean-Francois-Marie de. French merchant vessel. *Saint Jean-Baptiste*.
- 1770–1771** Gonzales, Felipe. Spanish navy. *San Lorenzo, Santa Rosalia*.
- 1771–1772** Marion Dufresne, Marc-Joseph (with Du Clesmeur, Julien-Marie Crozet). French navy. *Mascarin, Marquis de Castries*.
- 1772–1775** Boenechea, Domingo de (with Tomas Gayangos, Cayetano Langara). Spanish navy. *Santa Maria Magdalena* renamed *Aguila, Jupiter*.
- 1772–1775** Cook, James (with Georg Forster, Johann Forster, Tobias Furneaux, James Burney). British navy. *Resolution, Adventure*.
- 1773** Tompson, Felipe. Spanish navy. *Nuestra Señora de la Consolación*.
- 1775–1776** Langara, Cayetano. Spanish navy. *Aguila*.
- 1776–1780** Cook, James (with Charles Clerke, John Gore, James King, George Vancouver). British navy. *Resolution, Discovery*.
- 1780–1781** Maurelle, Francisco. Spanish navy. *Princesca*.
- 1783–1784** Wilson, Henry. British merchant vessel. *Antelope*, then *Oroolong*.
- 1785–1788** Portlock, Nathaniel (with Dixon). British fur trader. *King George*.
- 1785–1788** Dixon, George. British fur trader. *Queen Charlotte*.
- 1785–1788** Laperouse, Jean-Francois de Galaup de (with De Langle). French navy. *Astrolabe, Boussole*.
- 1786–1790** Meares, John (with William Douglas, James Colnett). British fur trader—several voyages. *Nootka, Iphigenia Nubiana, Felice Adventura*.
- 1786–1791** Colnett, James. British fur trader. *Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Argonaut*.

- 1787–1788** Read, Thomas (with Richard Dale). American merchant vessel. *Alliance*.
- 1787–1792** Ball, Henry. British navy (First Fleet). *Supply*.
- 1787–1792** Hunter, John. British navy (First Fleet). *Sirius*, *Waak-samheyd*.
- 1787–1789** Gilbert, Thomas and John Marshall. British navy (First Fleet). *Charlotte* and *Scarborough*.
- 1787–1789** Sever, William. British merchant vessel. *Lady Penrhyn*.
- 1787–1793** Gray, Robert (with John Kendrick, Joseph Ingraham). American fur trader. Two voyages. *Lady Washington*, *Columbia Rediviva*.
- 1787–1794** Kendrick, John. American fur trader. *Lady Washington*, *Columbia Rediviva*.
- 1787–1790** Bligh, William (with Fletcher Christian). British navy. *Bounty*.
- 1788** Mather, James. British whaler. *Prince of Wales*.
- 1788–1789** Shortland, John. British navy (First Fleet). *Alexander*, *Friendship*.
- 1788–1790** Shields, James. British whaler. *Emelia*.
- 1789** Douglas, William. British fur trader. *Iphigenia Nubiana*.
- 1789–1794** Malaspina, Alessandro. Spanish navy. *Descubierta*, *Atrévista*.
- 1789–1791** Cox, John Henry (with George Mortimer). British fur trader. *Mercury*.
- 1789–1792** Bond, Essex Henry. East India Company. *Royal Admiral*.
- 1789** Wilkinson. British navy. *Indispensable*. Bowen, George. British merchant vessel. *Albermarle*. Manning, Edward. British merchant. *Pitt*.
- 1790–1792** Marchand, Etienne. French merchant vessel. *Solide*.
- 1790–1792** Edwards, Edward. British navy. *Pandora*, *Resolution*.

- 1790–1792** Weatherhead, Matthew. British navy. *Matilda*.
- 1791** Oliver (with Edward Edwards). British navy. *Resolution*.
- 1791–1793** McClure, John. British trader. *Panther*, *Endeavour*.
- 1791–1793** Ingraham, Joseph. American fur trader. *Hope*.
- 1791–1795** Vancouver, George (with William Broughton, Peter Puget, Richard Hergest). British navy. *Discovery*, *Chatham*.
- 1791–1792** Hergest, Richard. British navy. *Daedalus*.
- 1791–1794** Bruny d'Entrecasteaux, Joseph-Antoine (with Rossel, Jean-Michel Kermadec, Alexandre d'Auribeau, De Trobriand and La-billardiere). French navy. *Recherche*, *Esperance*.
- 1792–1794** Raven, William. British merchant vessel. *Britannia*.
- 1792–1793** Musgrave. British merchant vessel. *Sugar Cane*.
- 1792–1793** Bligh, William. British navy. *Providence*.
- 1792–1794** Colnett, James. British navy. *Rattler*.
- 1793** Boyd, Matthew. British merchant vessel. *Bellona*.
- 1794** Barber, Henry. British fur trader. *Arthur*. Page, Benjamin. American merchant vessel. *Halcyon*.
- 1794–1795** Butler, Thomas. British merchant. *Walpole*.
- 1795–1796** Mortlock, James. British merchant. *Young William*.
- 1794–1809** Bishop, Charles (with George Bass). British fur trader. *Ruby*, *Nautilus*.
- 1795–1799** Broughton, William. British navy. *Providence*.
- 1796–1798** Wilson, James. British missionary. *Duff*.
- 1796–1798** Dennott, Thomas. British merchant navy. *Britannia*.
- 1797–1799** Fanning, Edmund. American sealer. *Betsey*.
- 1798** Cameron, John. British merchant vessel. *Barwell*. Fearn, John. British merchant vessel. *Hunter*.

- 1799–1807** Delano, Amasa. American sealer. Two voyages. *Perseverance*.
- 1795–1800** Waterhouse, Henry. British navy. *Reliance*.
- 1800–1801** Ibargoitia, Juan de. Spanish navy. *Filipino*.
- 1800–1803** Buyers, John (with John Turnbull). British merchant ship. *Margaret*.
- 1802** Sawle. British? *Palmyra*.
- 1803–1804** Pendleton, Isaac. American sealer and trader. *Union, Independence*.
- 1803–1806** Krusenstern, Ivan (with Lisianskii, von Langsdorf, Kotzebue). Russian navy. *Nadezhda, Neva*. Lisianskii, Yurii. Russian navy. *Neva*.
- 1803–1804** Cary, James. American whaler. *Rose*.
- 1804–1805** Mertho, John. British vessel. *Ocean*.
- 1804** Boll, Samuel. American trader. *Maria*. Crozer. American whaler. *Nancy*.
- 1806** Monteverde, Juan. Spanish navy. *Palas*. Bristow, Abraham. British whaler. *Ocean*.
- 1806–1807** Bourayne, Joseph-Cesar. French navy. *Canonnière*.
- 1806–1808** Johnston, Charles. British navy. *Cornwallis*.
- 1807–1808** Bristow, Abraham. British whaler. *Sarah*.
- 1807–1810** Hagemeister, Karl. Russian navy. *Neva*.
- 1807–1809** Folger, Mayhew. American sealer. *Topaz*.
- 1807–1813** Golovnin, Vasilii. Russian navy. *Diana*.
- 1809** Patterson. British merchant vessel. *Elizabeth*.
- 1809–1810** Stewart, William. British sealer. *Pegasus*.
- 1810–1811** Hasselborough, Frederick. British sealer. *Perseverance*.
- 1811–1812** Laughlan, David. British merchant. *Mary*.

- 1813–1814** Porter, David (with John Downes). American navy. *Essex*.
- 1813–1815** Staines, Thomas (with Francis Crozier). British navy. *Briton, Tagus*.
- 1813–1816** Lazarev, Mikhail. Russian navy. *Suvorov*.
- 1815–1828** Gardner, George Washington. American whaler. Several voyages. *Globe*, then *Maria*.
- 1815–1818** Kotzebue, Otto Eustafevich von (with Louis-Charles Chamisso, Gleb Shishmarev). Russian navy. *Riurik Nadeshda*.
- 1816–1839** Williams, John. British missionary. Several voyages. *Active*, then *Endeavour*, then *Messenger of Peace*.
- 1816–1819** Roquefeuil, Camille de. French merchant vessel. *Bordelais*.
- 1816–1820** Hagemeister, Karl. Russian navy. *Kutuzov*.
- 1817–1819** Golovnin, Vasilii (with Fedor Lutke). Russian navy. *Kamchatka*.
- 1817–1820** Freycinet, Louis de (with Rose Freycinet (wife), Auguste Berard). French navy. *Uranie*.
- 1818–1820** Rule, George. British whaler. *Spring Grove*.
- 1818–1821** Brown, Matthew. British whaler. *Eliza Frances*.
- 1819?** Henderson. British merchant vessel. *Hercules*.
- 1819–1820** Pollard, George (with Owen Chase). American whaler. *Essex*. (Sunk by whale).
- 1819–1823** Shishmarev, Gleb. Russian navy. *Blagonamerennyi*.
- 1819–1821** Bellingshausen, Faddey Faddeyevich (with Mikhail Lazarev). Russian navy. *Vostok, Mirnyi*.
- 1819–1820** Peyster, Arendt de. British trader. *Rebecca*.
- 1819–1822** Vasilev, Mikhail (with Shishmarev, Aleksei Lazarev). Russian navy. *Otkrytie, Blagonamerennyi*.
- 1819–1822** Barrett, George. American whaler. *Independence II*.

- 1819–1843** Brind, William Darby. British whaler, various voyages. *Cumberland*, then *Asp*, then *Toward Castle* (1830–1831), then *Narwhal*.
- 1819–1822** Allen, Joseph. American whaler. *Maro*.
- 1820** Swain, Jonathan. American whaler. *Independence I*.
- 1820?** Emmett. British merchant vessel. *Sydney*.
- 1821** Raine. British merchant vessel. *Surrey*.
- 1821–1824** Vanderford, Benjamin. American trader. *Roscoe*.
- 1821–1825** Worth, George B. American whaler. *Oeno*.
- 1821–1830** Henry, Samuel. British missionary and trader. *Haweis*.
- 1822** Patrickson. British merchant vessel. *Good Hope*. Clark. British whaler. *Pearl*. (sunk). Taylor. British whaler. *Hermes* (sunk). British vessel. *Britomart*. Whaler. *Abgarris*. Coffin, James. British vessel. *Transit*.
- 1822–1823** Worth, Thomas (with Samuel Comstock). American whaler. *Globe*.
- 1822–1824** Macy, Richard. American whaler. *Maro*.
- 1822–1824** Rule, George. British whaler. *Fanny*.
- 1822–1825** Duperrey, Louis-Isidore (with Dumont d’Urville, de Blosseville). French navy. *Coquille*.
- 1822–1825** Dillon, Peter. British trader. *Calder*.
- 1822–1846** Starbuck, Obed. American whaler. Several voyages. *Hero*, then *Loper*, then *Rose*, then *Zone*.
- 1822–1825** Joy, George. American whaler. *Boston*.
- 1823** Clark, William. American whaler. *Winslow*.
- 1823** Dibbs, John (with John Williams). British missionary. *Endeavour*.
- 1823–1824** Starbuck, Valentine. British whaler. *Aigle*.
- 1823–1826** Kotzebue, Otto Eustafevich von. Russian navy. *Predpriatie*.
- 1824** Hall, John. British merchant vessel. *Lady Blackwood*.

- 1824–1826** Bougainville, Hyacinth de (with Du Bouzet). French navy. *Thetis, Espérance*.
- 1824–1826** Byron, George Anson (with Edward Belcher). British navy. *Blonde*.
- 1824–1826** Morrell, Benjamin. American trader. *Tartar*.
- 1825** Mooers, Prince B. American whaler. *Spartan*. Koerzen and Eeg. Dutch Navy. *Maria Rogersbergen, Polllux*. Renneck. British trader. *Lyra*. Lewis. Australian whaler. *Minerva* (wrecked). Plaskett. American whaler. *Independence II*.
- 1825–1826** Jones, Thomas. American navy. *Peacock*.
- 1825–1827** Coffin, James. British vessel. *Ganges*.
- 1825–1828** Beechey, Frederick William. British navy. *Blossom*.
- 1825–1829** Dumont d’Urville, Jules-Sebastien-Cesar (with Charles Jacquinot). French navy. *Astrolabe*.
- 1825–1828** Dillon, Peter. British trader. *St. Patrick*.
- 1826** Clerk. American whaler. *John Palmer*.
- 1826–1829** Lutke, Fedor. Russian navy. *Senyavin*.
- 1826–1829** Staniukovich, Mikhail. Russian navy. *Moller*.
- 1826–1829** Duhaut-Cilly, Auguste. French merchant navy. *Heros*.
- 1826–1829** Tromelin, Louis. French navy. *Bayonnaise*.
- 1826–1842** Ebrill, Thomas. British trader. Various voyages. *Minerva, Star*.
- 1827–1828** Macy, Richard. American whaler. *Harvest*.
- 1827–1829** McKenzie, Daniel. American whaler. *Minerva Smith*.
- 1828–1829** Moerenhout, Jacques. Dutch. *Volador*.
- 1828–1830** Hagemeister, Karl. Russian navy. *Krotkii*.
- 1828–1832** Kromchenko, Vasilii. Russian navy. Two voyages. *Elena, Amerika*.

- 1829–1831** Morrell, Benjamin. American trader. *Antarctic*.
- 1830–1831** Driver, William. American whaler. *Charles Doggett*.
- 1830–1833** Laplace, Cyrille. French navy. *Favorite*.
- 1831** Ireland. British vessel. *Adhemar*.
- 1831–1834** Downes, John. American navy. *Potomac*.
- 1831–1836** FitzRoy, Robert (with Charles Darwin). British navy. *Beagle*.
- 1832–1854** Cary, Nathaniel C. American whaler—various voyages. *Gideon Barstow*, then *Charles Drew*, then *Nimrod*.
- 1834–1836** Schantz, Ivan von. Russian navy. *Amerika*.
- 1835** Hunter, R. L. British vessel. *Marshall Bennett*.
- 1836** Grimes. British? *Woodlark*.
- 1836–1837** Vaillant, Auguste-Nicolas (with De la Salle). French navy. *Bonite*.
- 1836–1839** Crocker, Stephen R. American whaler. *General Jackson*. Dupetit-Thouars, Abel. French navy. *Venus*.
- 1837–1839** Cecille, Thomas-Medee. French navy. *Héroïne*.
- 1837–1840** Dumont d’Urville, Jules-Sebastien-Cesar (with Charels Jacquinot). French navy. *Astrolabe*, *Zéleé*.
- 1837–1840** Laplace, Cyrille. French navy. *Artémise*.
- 1837–1842** Belcher, Edward (with Henry Kellett). British navy. *Sulphur*, *Starling*.
- 1837–1842** Langlois, Jean-Francois. French whaler. Two voyages. *Cachalot*, *Comte de Paris*.
- 1838–1841** Stanley, Owen. British navy. *Britomart*.
- 1838–1842** Wilkes, Charles (with William Hudson, Cadwalader Ringgold). American navy. *Vincennes*, *Peacock*, *Porpoise*, *Relief*.
- 1839–1843** Lavaud, Charles-Francois. French navy. *Aube*, *Allier*.

- 1840–1866** Cheyne, Andrew. British sandalwood trader, many voyages. *Naiad*, then *Starling*, then *Lady Montague*.
- 1841–1842** Du Bouzet, Joseph-Fidele-Eugene. French navy. *Allier*, *Aube*.
- 1842–1844** Dupetit-Thouars, Abel. French navy. *Reine Blanche*.
- 1842–1846** Blackwood, Francis. British navy. *Fly*, *Bramble*.
- 1844–?** Hamelin, Ferdinand-Alphonse. French navy. *Virginie*, *Heroine*, *Triomphante*.
- 1845–1849** Du Bouzet, Joseph-Fidele-Eugene. French navy. *Brillante*.
- 1846–1849** Tromelin, Louis. French navy.
- 1846–1850** Stanley, Owen. British navy. *Rattlesnake*.
- 1846–1850** Lavaud, Charles-Francois. French navy. *Psyche*.
- 1846–1877** Hayes, William (Bully). American privateer. Many voyages. *Ellenita*, then *Shamrock*, then *Rona*.
- 1847–1852** Stokes, John Lort. British navy. *Acheron*.
- 1848–1853** Erskine, John Elphinstone. British navy. *Havannah*.
- 1853–1856** Rodgers, John. American navy. *John Hancock*.
- 1854** Wing, Andrew. American whaler. *Canton*.
- 1854–1858** Du Bouzet, Joseph-Fidele-Eugene. French navy. *Aventure*.
- 1857–1859** Scherzer, Karl (with Hochstetter). Austrian Navy. *Novara*.
- 1859** Brooks. American vessel. *Gambia*.
- 1872–1875** Nares, George. British navy. *Challenger*.
- 1875–1876** Thomson, Frank. British navy. *Challenger*.

European Exploration of New Zealand

The exploration of New Zealand consisted of two stages. The initial stage involved the delineation of the outline of the coasts of the islands

and fixing their positions. The second stage was the exploration of the interior. A comprehensive list of coastal surveys appears in the Appendix in J.O’C. Ross, *This stern coast*. Wellington: Reed, 1969. The following list is a selection of the more important contributions to the exploration of the coast of New Zealand.

1642–1643 Tasman, Abel, and Franz Visscher (*Heemskerck* and *Zeehan*). First known visit to New Zealand by Europeans.

1769–1770 Cook, James (*Endeavour*). Circumnavigated and mapped the islands.

1773 Cook, James (*Resolution*). Surveyed Dusky Sound.

1791 Vancouver, George (*Discovery*) and William Broughton (*Chatham*). Surveyed Breaksea Sound, the Snares and Chatham Island.

1793 Malaspina, Alesandro, and Felipe Bauza (*Descubierta* and *Atrevida*). Surveyed Doubtful Sound.

1801 Wilson, William (*Royal Admiral*). Surveyed River Thames and Hauraki Gulf.

1804 Smith, Owen. American sealer confirmed existence of Foveaux Strait (Smith’s Strait) and Stewart Island.

1809 Bunker, Eb. (*Pegasus*). Surveyed Foveaux Strait. Chase, S. (*Pegasus*). Established that Banks Island was Banks Peninsula.

1822 Edwardson, W. (*Snapper*). Various surveys in Southland and Stewart Island.

1824 Duperrey, Louis (*Coquille*). Surveyed Bay of Islands.

1826 Herd, James (*Rosanna*) and Thomas Barnett (*Lambton*). Surveyed Otago Harbour and Port Nicholson (Wellington Harbor).

1827 Dumont d’Urville, Jules-Sebastien-Cesar (*Astrolabe*). Many surveys, mainly North Island.

1835–1837 Wing, Thomas (*Fanny* then *Trent*). Many surveys, North Island, including Tauranga Harbor.

1838 Cécille, Jean-Baptiste (*Héroïne*). Surveyed around Banks Peninsula, including Akaroa and Lyttelton Harbor.

1839–1840 Chaffers, E. M. (*Tory*). Surveyed Port Nicholson and Tory Channel.

1840 Fisher, P. (*Herald*). Surveyed Waitemata Harbor. Dumont d’Urville, Jules-Sebastien-Cesar (*Astrolabe*).

1848–1851 Stokes, John Lort, with G. H. Richards and F. J. Evans (*Acheron*). Extensive official hydrographic survey in the *Acheron*.

1851–1855 Drury, Byron (*Pandora*). Continuation of official hydrographic survey.

European Exploration of New Guinea

New Guinea, a large island with a mountainous interior and some snow-covered peaks, remained largely unknown to the outside world well into the 20th century. Most of the coast and the outline of the island were known by the middle of the 19th century. Huge swamps and coastal plains, and with lower slopes of rugged ridges and valleys covered with dense forests and bush, meant progress across the terrain was always slow. The interior of New Guinea was not mapped for nearly another hundred years after the coast had been mapped. The following lists indicate the slow discovery by Europeans of coastal and interior New Guinea.

Coastal New Guinea

1511–1512 D’Abreu, Antonio. To south coast of West Papua.

1526–1527 Meneses, Jorge de. To Doberai Peninsula in West Papua. First to use name “Ilhas de Papuas” for the island.

1528 Saavedra, Alvaro de. Sailed along north coast.

1537 Grijalva, Hernando. Sailed along north coast.

1545 Retes, Inigo Ortiz de. Sailed along north coast. First to use name *Nueva Guinea*.

1606 Jansz, Willem. Visited south and west coasts. Torres, Luis Vaez de. Sailed along south coast and through Torres Strait between New Guinea and Australia.

1616–1617 Le Maire, Jacob, and Willem Schouten. Sighted mouth of Sepik River.

1623 Carstensch, Jan. Visited south west coast and sighted Mt. Carstensch.

164? Tasman, Abel. Visited south coast of West New Guinea.

1700 Dampier, William. Sailed along north coast and also visited New Britain and New Ireland.

1767 Carteret, Philip. Visited Buka, Duke of York Islands, and New Ireland in *Swallow*. Bougainville, Louis-Antoine. Visited Orangerie Bay, Louisiade Islands, Bougainville, New Ireland, Hermit Islands in the *Boudeuse* and *Etoile*.

1770 Cook, James. Visited south coast of West Papua in *Endeavour*.

1791 Hunter, John. Visited Duke of York Islands in *Waaksamheid*.

1792 Bruny d'Entrecasteaux. Antoine. Visited New Ireland and Manus in *Recherche* and *Espérance*.

1793 Bruny d'Entrecasteaux. Antoine. Second Visit in *Recherche* and *Espérance* to Louisiade Islands, d'Entrecasteaux Islands, Huon Gulf and New Britain.

1827 Dumont d'Urville, Jules-Sebastien-Cesar. In the *Astrolabe* visited New Britain and south coast.

1845 Blackwood, F. P. Surveyed the Gulf of Papua in the *Fly*. Yule, C. B. Continued the survey east to Redscar Bay in the *Bramble*.

1849 Stanley, Owen. *Rattlesnake*, carried out surveys in southeast New Guinea.

1849 Simpson, Cortland H. Visited Bismarck Archipelago and Rabaul.

1873 Moresby, John. Surveyed Milne Bay and Port Moresby in the *Basilisk*.

Interior New Guinea

1871–1872 Mikluho Maclay, Nicolai. Inland from Rai coast, Northeast New Guinea.

1872–1873 d’Albertis, Luigi Maria, and Oduardo Beccari. Explored in Arfak Mountains.

1876 d’Albertis, Luigi Maria. Up the Fly River in launch *Neva*. Macleay, William. Into the Katau River in *Chevert*.

1884 Dutch steamship *Havik* sailed up Mamberamo River. Everill, H. C. Ascended Fly and Strickland Rivers in *Bonito*. Schleinitz, G. von. Even farther up Sepik River in the *Ottilie*. Zöller, Hugo. Explored Finisterre Range.

1885–1887 Finsch, Otto. Several excursions in *Samoa* from base in Duke of York Islands to north coast of New Guinea, including up the Sepik River.

1886 Dallmann. Farther up the Sepik River in the *Samoa*.

1887 Schrader, C. Even farther up the Sepik River in the *Samoa*.

1889 MacGregor, William. Explored Owen Stanley Range and climbed Mount Victoria. Lauterbach, Carl. Explored Gogol River, inland from Madang.

1890–1899 MacGregor, William. Many explorations of Papuan Rivers and mountain ranges.

1895 Ehlers, Otto von, and W. Piering. Killed while attempting to cross from Huon Gulf to Lakekamu.

1896 Lauterbach, Carl. Ramu River from Markham River.

1905 Dutch vessel *Valk* travelled up Digul River. Monkton, Charles. Explored Waria and Lakkamu Rivers. Dammköhler, Wilhelm. Explored Markham and Ramu Rivers.

1909–1910 Lorentz, H. A. Attempted to climb Mount Wilhelmina. Reached the snowline.

1910 Luymes, J., and L. Schutze. Explored Sepik region.

1910–1911 Staniforth Smith, W. Explored inland from Kikori.

1912–1913 Behrmann, W. Explored Sepik region.

1913 Darling, Arthur. Found gold near Bulolo. Wollaston, Alexander. Utakwa River and attempted to climb Carstensz Toppen. Herdeschee,

Franssen. Expedition to Mount Wilhelmina. Weijerman, E. Uwimmerah River to Alice River. Pilhofer, Georg, and Leonhardt Flierl. Explored Waria to Markham Rivers.

1917 Humphries, W. R. Crossed from Gulf of Papua to Huon Gulf.

1920–1921 Overeem, J. A. van. Traveled up the Mamberamo River to Swart Valley.

1921 Kremer, J. H. G. Swart Valley and Idenburg River to Mount Wilhemina. Park, William. Discovered gold at Koranga Creek, Wau and Edie Creek. Austen, Leo, and Leonard Logan. Explored Alice and Fly Rivers.

1926 Stirling, Matthew. Rouffaer River up to Nassau Range.

1926–1928 Karius, Charles, and Ivan Champion. Crossed from Fly River into Sepik.

1929–1930 Shepherd, E. A., and Reg Beazley. Akmana expedition from Sepik into Western Highlands.

1930 Leahy, Michael J., and Michael Dwyer. Markham River via Dunantina to join Purari River down to the Gulf of Papua.

1933 Leahy brothers (Michael, Jim, and Dan) and James Taylor. Bena Bena to Mt. Hagen and Wabag. Hides, Jack, and Jim O'Malley. Strickland River via Southern Highlands to Kikori River and Gulf of Papua.

1936 Champion, Ivan, and Jack Hides. Into Lake Kutubu and Upper Purari regions. Fox, J. and T. Mount Hagen to Dutch border and back via Southern Highlands.

1937 Cator, J. W. Uta up to Wissel Lakes.

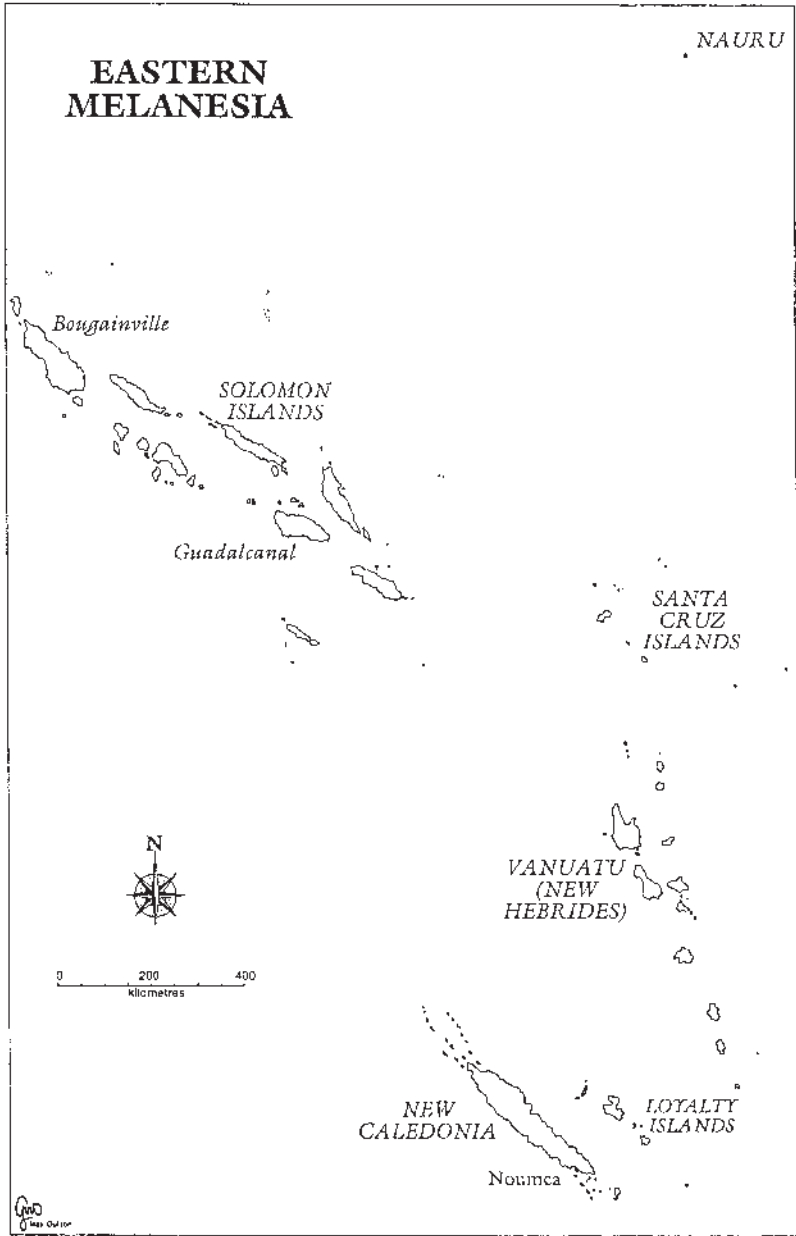
1938–1939 Taylor, James, and John Black. Mount Hagen to Telefomin in West Sepik.

1952 Meyer-Ranneft, Robert. Ilaga Valley to Lake Habbema and Baliem Valley.

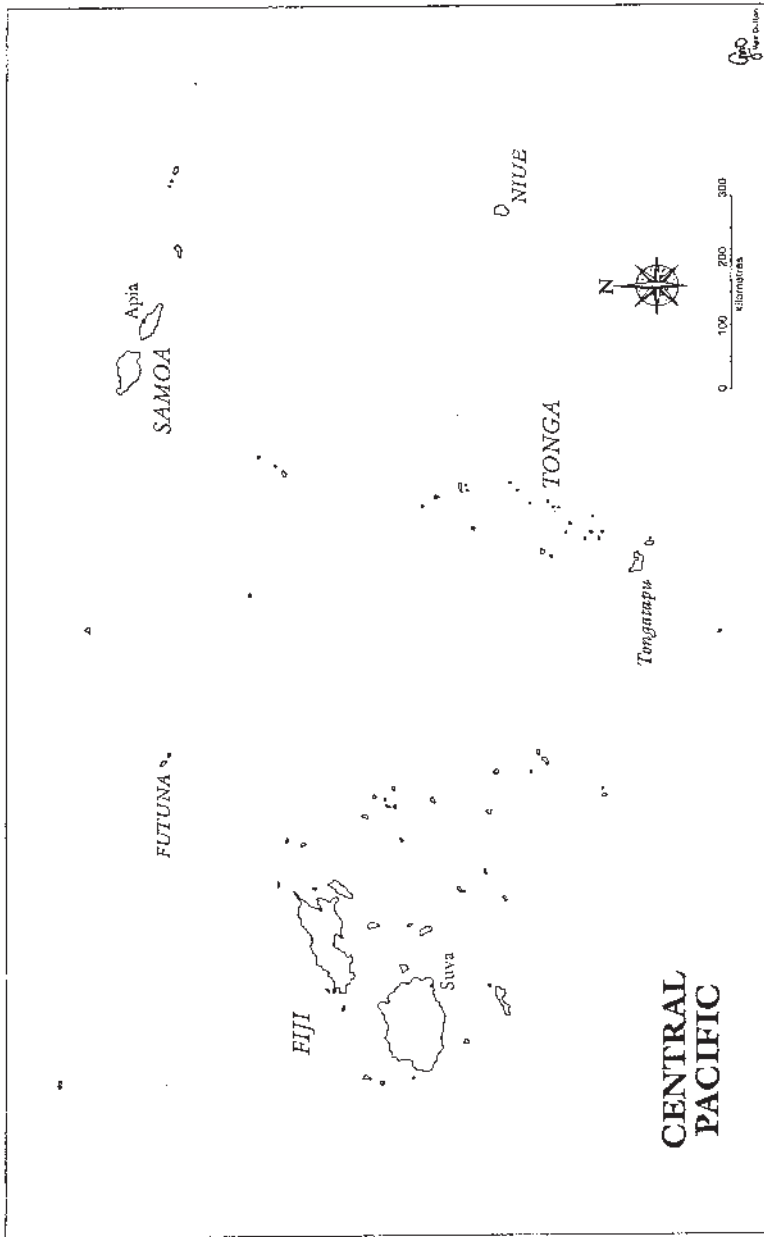
1959 Bär, C. B., and G. H. Dasselaar. Digul River and Sibil Valley north to Humboldt Bay.

1959 Gaisseau, Pierre-Dominique. Mappi River to Indenberg River.

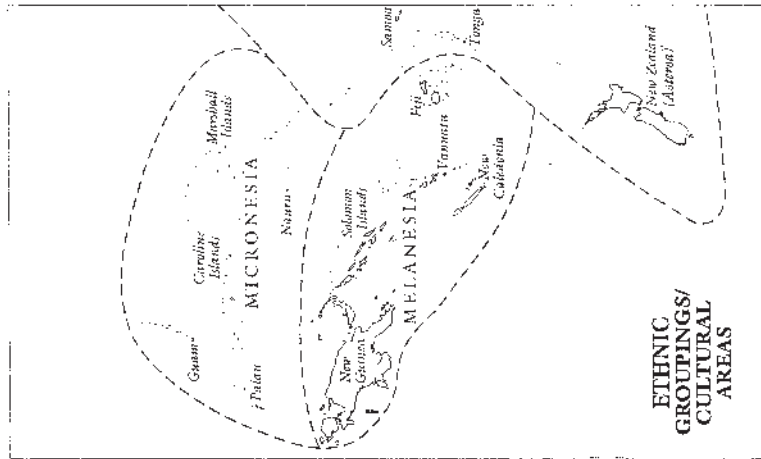
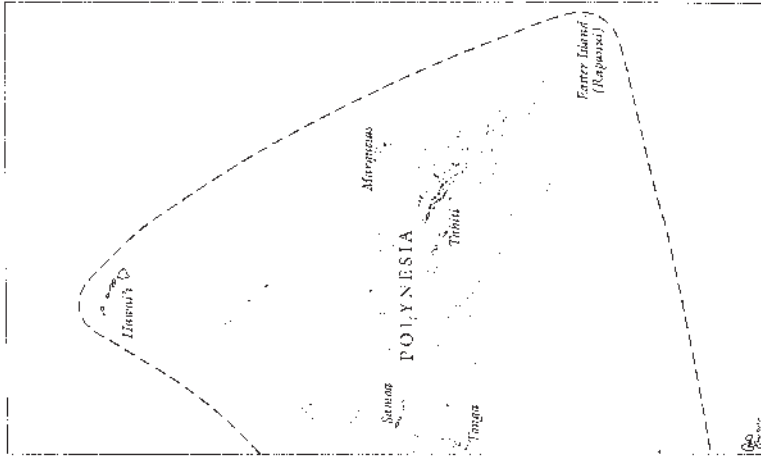
1962 Harrer, Heinrich. Climbed Carstensz Toppen.



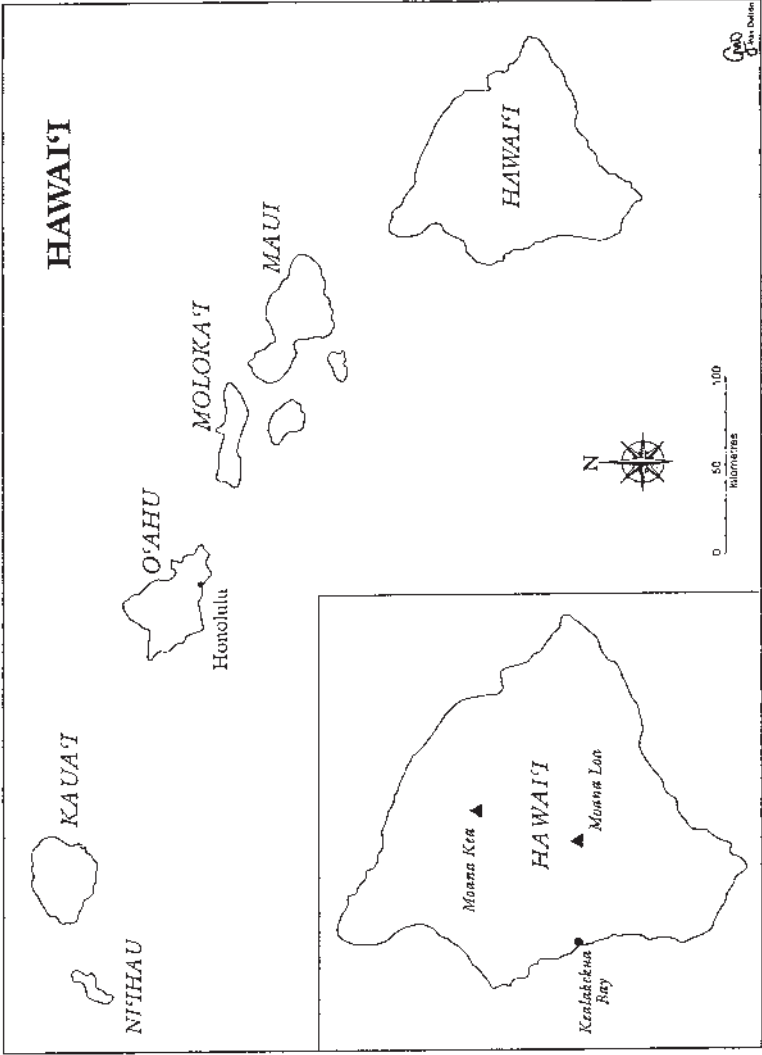
Map 1.



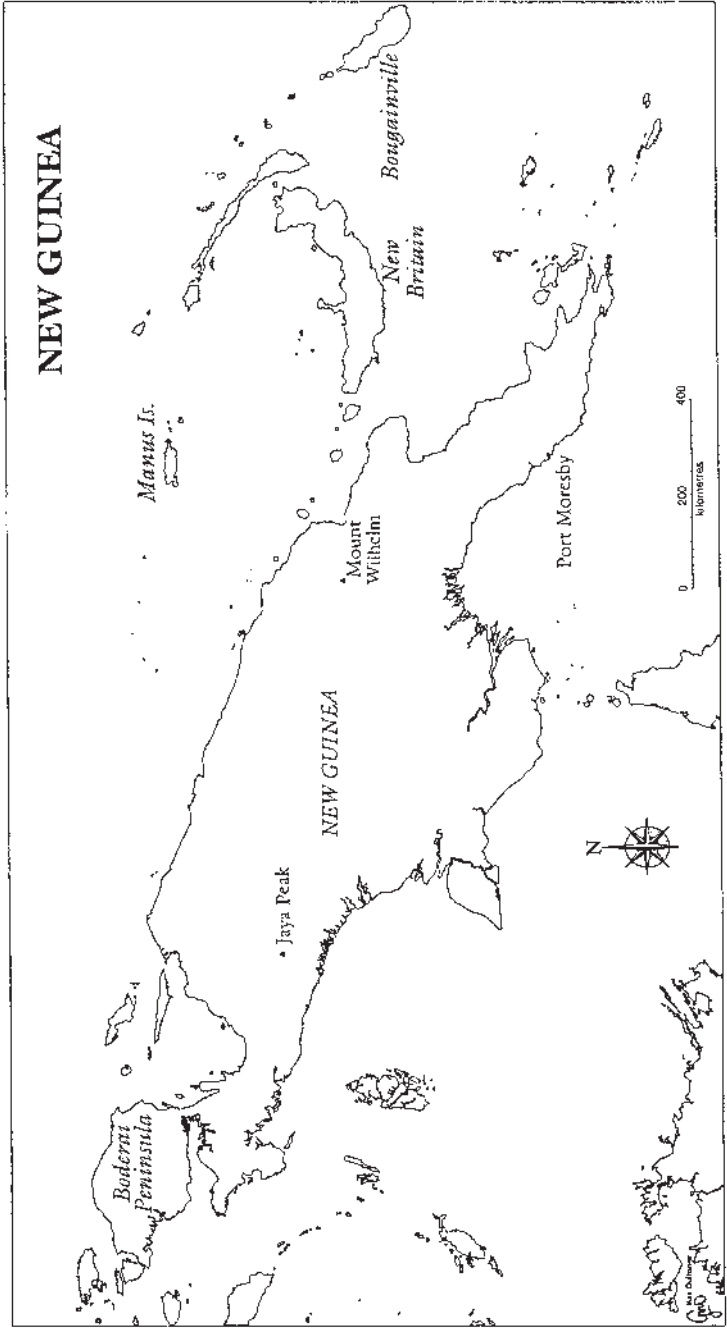
Map 2.



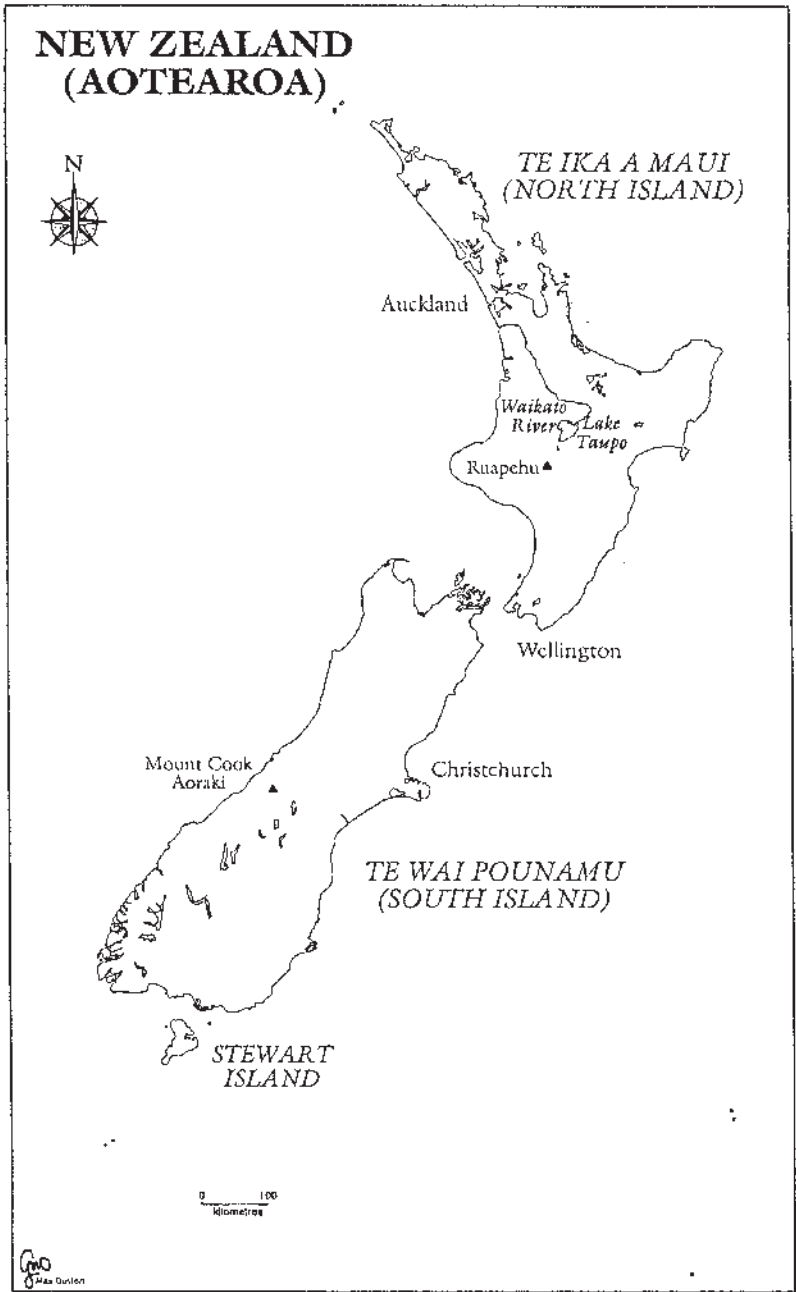
Map 3.



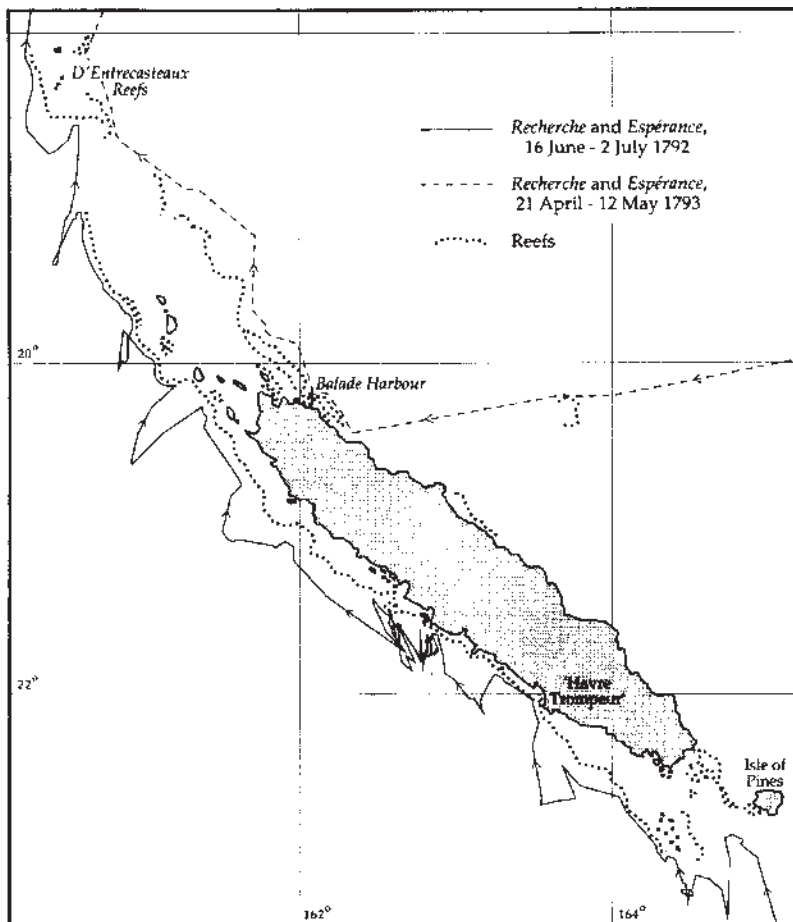
Map 4.



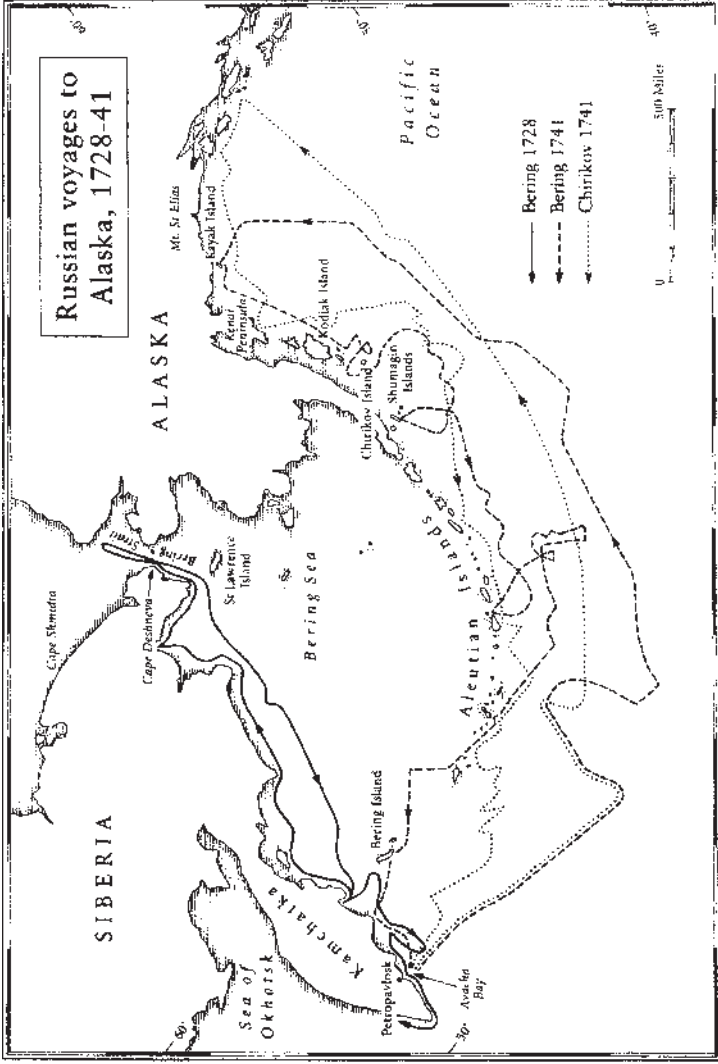
Map 5.



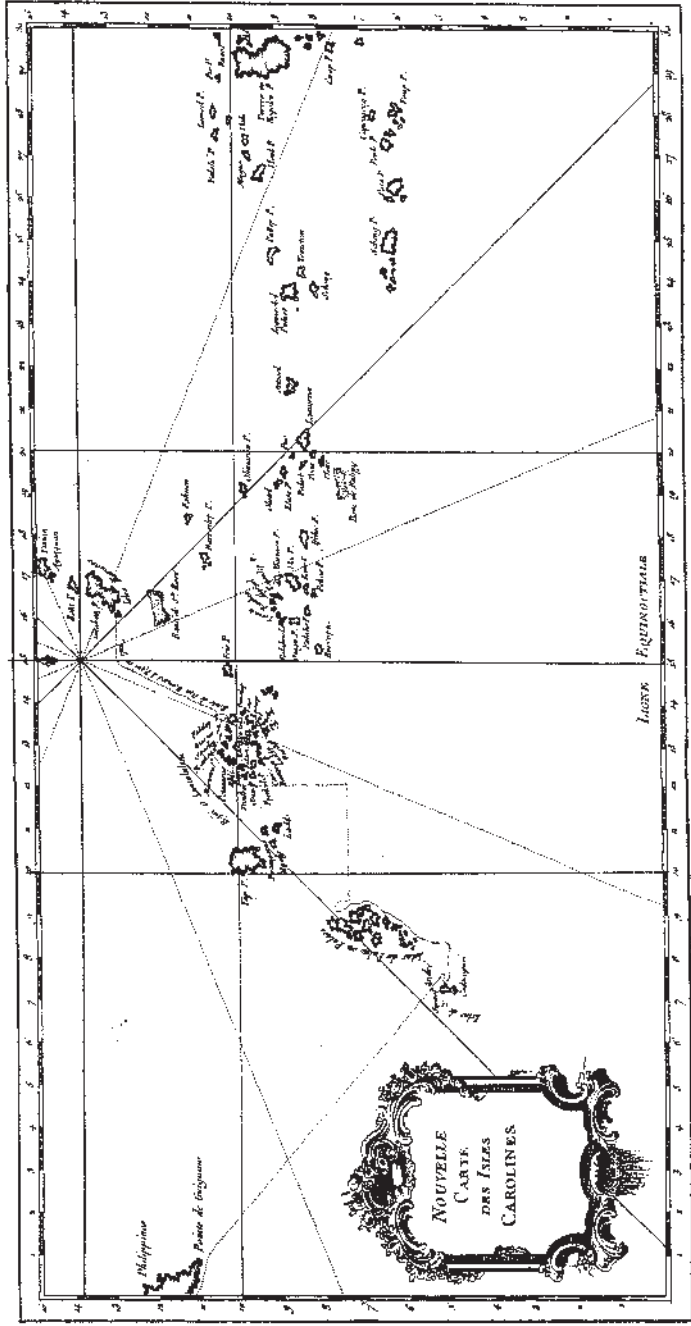
Map 6.



Map 7.

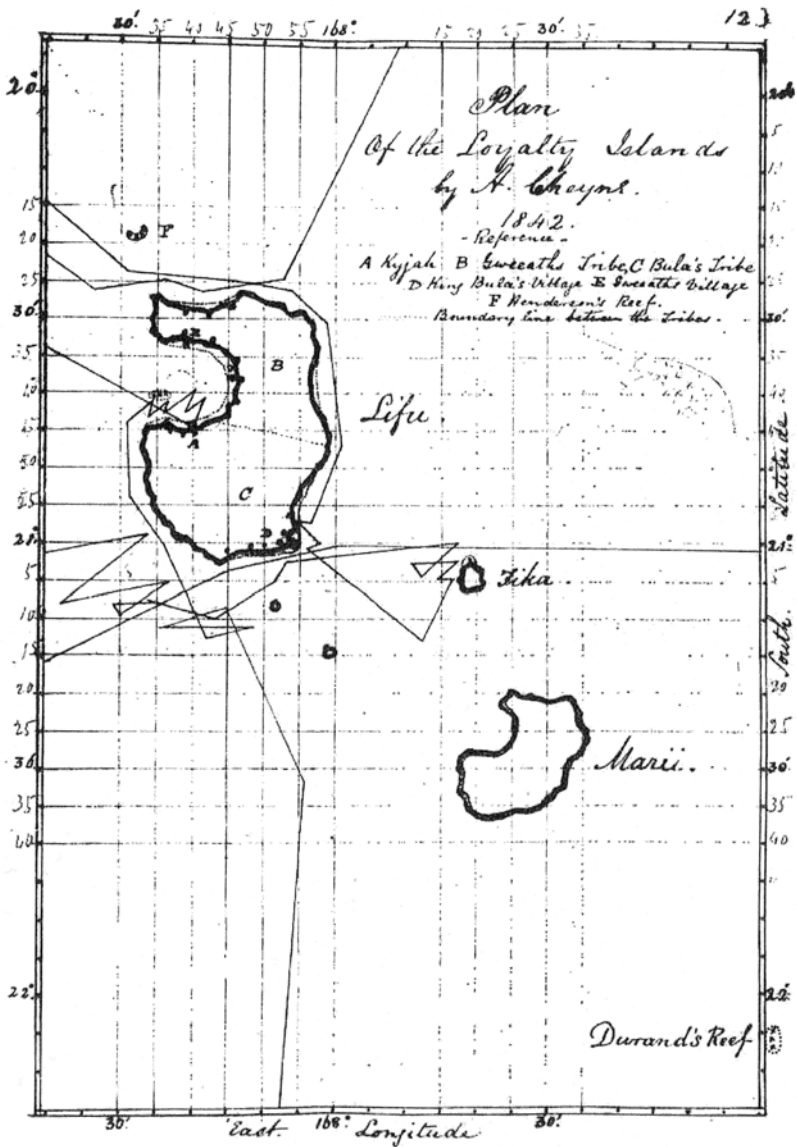


Map 9.



Wegel in Fench. Z. 17. 18.

Map 10.



Map 11.

Introduction

Pacific Islanders discovered, mapped, and settled one third of the globe when they reached the dispersed atolls and islands of Oceania well before European ships ventured beyond the Atlantic. The migrations that populated Oceania were an amazing feat of long-distance voyaging accomplished by skilled navigators and commanders using advanced marine technology. Their search for a new home in Oceania is the most remarkable story in maritime history, exploration, and human settlement.

The earliest voyagers reached New Guinea perhaps 45,000 to 60,000 years and the Solomon Islands 28,000 years ago. In the next phase, waves of newcomers from Asia traveled and settled up and down an island corridor from Asia to the southwest Pacific for 20,000 years. Then 3,500 years ago, a few daring voyagers leapt eastward across open ocean from the southern Solomon Islands to Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti, and eventually to the three distant corners—Hawaii, Rapanui/Easter Island, and Aotearoa/New Zealand. A further 500 years of exploration occurred as the oceanic backyard was searched and even the most remote and solitary islands and archipelagos were considered for settlement. Society was on a small scale and widely dispersed. Over several centuries these people, later known as Palauans, Kosraeans, Samoans, Tokelauans, Niueans, Tahitians, and others, continued to traverse the ocean, finding and refinding islands and establishing routes that linked resources, tributary powers, allies, and further islands for colonization. **Mythological** voyages and real commanders, the construction of great canoes, the canoe names and the families that trace their genealogy back to the earliest voyaging are legendary.

In an essay in 1832, “On the islands of the great ocean,” **Jule’s Dumont d’Urville**, recently returned from an expedition as a junior officer in the Pacific in 1822–25 and then as commander of the *Astrolabe* in 1826–29, published a three-part categorization of Melanesia,

Polynesia, and Micronesia that has lasted until today. Although first sighted by Europeans in 1521, it was between 1763 and 1850 that a series of European expeditions expanded geographical knowledge of Oceania's islands, atolls, reefs, and archipelagos. The charting of the islands also led to the compilation of a descriptive, scientific inventory of the indigenous peoples who had settled in Oceania and their culture and societies.

This dictionary is mostly about the Euro-American visitors who started to arrive in the 16th century and in a massive archive of written records and publications presumptuously claimed to have “discovered” the Pacific and its peoples. They charted the islands on maps using latitude and longitude, renamed atolls, reefs, bays, and straits with Euro-American names, and cataloged indigenous inhabitants according to observed and assumed, but mostly misinterpreted, behavior and cultural and physical similarities. Oceania or the Pacific Ocean was initially called the “South Sea” in opposition to the “North Sea” (the Atlantic) but was later divided into a North Pacific and a South Pacific and more generally referred to as the “South Seas.”

EARLY EUROPEAN INTEREST IN OCEANIA

The Spaniard **Vasco Nuñez de Balboa** was the first European to sight the Pacific Ocean in 1513 when he gazed west after crossing the Isthmus of Panama. At the same time the Portuguese captured Malacca and the Spanish established a base in the Philippines. Europeans were about to enter the Pacific from both east and west. Christopher Columbus had crossed to the New World in 1492 and Vasco Da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope to forge a sea route to Asia six years later in 1498. In 1521, eight years after Balboa saw the Pacific, **Ferdinand Magellan** found a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific and sailed west to the Philippines. In an exciting 30 years from 1492 to 1521, European knowledge of the globe was dramatically rewritten.

The Pacific was regarded in Europe as a space that Europeans were destined to explore, map, and claim. Historians have tended to divide this expansion into **Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, French,** and **British** periods of exploration, but recent interpretations stress how each voyage was an independent event, often with multiple personal,

national, commercial, scientific, strategic, and imperial motivations. In the 300-year period after Magellan several bursts of European exploration occurred and were usually related to power struggles in Europe and wars between Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Britain, and France. The final fall of Napoleon and the end of the **Seven Years War** were periods, for example, when European powers were freed to allocate ships, crews, and capital for commercial and imperial expansion. Private patronage and business syndicates were also enthusiastic about expansionary prospects once peace was established.

A Pacific voyage involved two or three years of uncertainty as depths, currents, and winds were mapped for the first time, provisions and resupply were variable and officers, **crew**, **artists**, and **scientists** had to survive new foods, climate change, isolation, **scurvy**, malaria, and shipboard brutality, as well as the excitement and danger of meeting new peoples. Not surprisingly, many expeditions in small ships on a huge ocean ended in mutiny, shipwreck, and personal deprivation. In an age of empires, the names of the early European explorers and their ships were central to the myth-making and national consciousness of Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, Russia, Britain, France, Italy, and the United States of America.

For Pacific Island peoples, another phase in history was beginning, now including strangers who sailed over the horizon, stayed a few days or weeks and disappeared.

HISTORIES OF EXPLORATION

Historians have extensively researched the European exploration of the Pacific and close attention has been given to the ships, technology, logistics, admiralty, and company instructions and expectations of what ships and crew would find and how they should act. A second field of history is devoted to the brief moment—the encounters, meetings, and entanglement for the first time in a contested or liminal space on the deck or beach where both were strangers to the other. Various called *ethno-history*, clash of cultures, **first contact** or culture contact this has become a separate field of history. A third, islander-oriented or post-colonial history of these meetings and the subsequent period of change has also developed, relying on indigenous sources, evidence, and perspectives.

A fourth field of history has developed around travel and the literature of travel, encompassing everything from Magellan and 16th-century philosophy through to eco-tourism, television documentaries, and holiday programs. The extent of this relatively new field is demonstrated by the size of the three-volume *Literature of travel and exploration; an encyclopaedia* (2003). The title of recent studies by Marshall Sahlins, *How natives think about Captain Cook for example*, Klaus Neumann *Not the way it really was; constructing the Tolai past*, Anne Salmond *Two worlds; first meetings between Maori and Europeans* and Inga Clendinnen *Dancing with strangers* indicate the complex, multiple, many-layered, and intriguing histories now being told. Discovery and exploration have become old-fashioned terms in this new historiography.

PATTERNS, THEMES, AND COMMONALITIES

A few patterns emerge from the alphabetical listing of the actors and events in the Dictionary section. The first is the importance of imperial rivalry. Many Pacific voyages followed strategic moves to gain an ascendancy along the Asian littoral zone and the South American, Pacific Northwest, and Alaska coasts. The rivalry between the Portuguese, Spanish, and later the Dutch in the **Spice Islands** created a similar urge to explore. There was also a consistent link with the so-called **First Fleet** that took convicts to the new British penal settlement at Botany Bay (Sydney). Free after delivering their convict cargo to engage in trade, these ships accidentally mapped islands along the triangular Sydney–Islands–China/India trade routes they were pioneering. From this new base on the Pacific’s western edge, Sydney-based private entrepreneurs also funded voyages that added islands to charts in the decade after the settlement was established.

Another notable link between entries is the frequency of junior officers and **shipmates** going on to lead voyages in their own right after promotion. Others served on subsequent expeditions, or left the navy and entered in commercial expeditions with ex-shipmates. Reliance on former shipmates when planning new voyages was common. The role of the **whaling** industry early in the 19th century was also significant as whaling captains gave accurate positions and named the islands often seen or vaguely reported 200 years earlier. Another link between entries is the **fur trade** and the names of captains and ships entered the charts as they voyaged out

from the Atlantic and back and forth between Hawaii, Nootka, and the Northwest coast and China. A further feature is the youth of the captains, officers, and crew. Many had the exceptional experience at a young age of visiting several continents, being the first ashore on an unmapped island, or making one or more ocean crossings and circumnavigations.

THE GREATEST

There is a temptation to describe each voyage as amazing and each explorer as exemplary, so we have taken a risk in listing the “greatest.” This selection is open to contestation. Isolating one captain or one voyage as an example of others from the same nation, same century, or same motivation is not our intention, because each voyage was a fractional event in a longer history determined by diverse circumstances spread over four centuries. Each voyage also followed untypical pathways in specific response to a thousand different island environments, indigenous cultures, languages, and local perceptions. By comparing events, voyages, and personalities across the centuries, nations, and locations, we hope to generate argument and an enhanced sense of awareness of the era of exploration.

Greatest impact of a single event:

- **Willem Schouten**’s discovery of Le Maire Strait, a passage south of the dangerous Strait of Magellan, made access to the Pacific from Europe and the Atlantic safer and easier.
- **Louis-Antoine de Bougainville**’s declaration that Tahiti was a *Nouvelle Cythère* (new paradise) created the long-lived, romantic European invention of the South Seas as a paradise.
- The disappearance of the two ships in the expedition led by Jean-François de Lapérouse created a mystery and numerous more expeditions, charts, museum collections, and a continuing fascination with marine archaeology.

Greatest impact of a single invention:

- **John Harrison**’s chronometer made the calculation of **longitude** possible and after 250 years of voyaging ships finally knew exactly where they were and could guide others to the same location.

Greatest influence over a long period:

- This status is shared equally by **Andrés Urdaneta**, **William Dampier**, **Ivan Krusenstern**, **James Cook**, **Joseph Banks**, and **Jules Dumont d'Urville** as they served on and commanded voyages, supported protégés and trained others, planned new expeditions and over a long period created a legacy of scientific, geographical, commercial, and imperial interest in the Pacific for their respective Spanish, Russian, British, and French nations.
- Two mythical places (the **Northwest Passage** and *Terra Australis Incognita*) and one fabulously rich place (the **Spice Islands**) had an enduring legacy and motivated exploration for nearly 300 years and incidentally led to the charting of much of the Pacific.

These events and individuals, and all those listed in the Dictionary, offer a window on the milieu in which exploration developed in Europe. The actors and events also offer access to the complex, perplexing relationships created when Pacific Islanders and Europeans were drawn into cross-cultural encounters on a heaving ship's deck, alongside in a canoe, on a beach, or farther inland.

THE LIBRARY OF EXPLORATION

This Dictionary and Bibliography focuses specifically on the islands of the Pacific Ocean and refer only to the littoral zone or rim when a voyage that charted new islands in the Pacific also included exploration of the Arctic, Antarctica, Australia, New Zealand, Asia, or the North and South American coastlines and offshore islands. Titles in the Scarecrow Press *Historical Dictionary* series should be consulted for these locations.

The alphabetical listing includes land exploration in some instances but also lists technological, literary, philosophical, artistic, and scientific advances, as well as the activities of whalers, traders, and others who did not see themselves as “explorers” but who nonetheless added many atolls, reefs, and islands to what became a complete chart of the Pacific.

The bibliography will guide readers to the original charts, logs and journals, art, reports, popular fiction and nonfiction generated by the Eu-

ropean age of exploration, as well as the large corpus of secondary analysis and commentary. The introduction to the bibliography section explains the arrangement of a library that continues to grow. Although mostly limited to the English language, the bibliography demonstrates the extent of contemporary and recent secondary literature available for filling gaps and creating a comprehensive history of the era of exploration. This book is therefore a continuation of the work of many historians and they should be consulted individually for further detailed reference.

FIRST CONTACT

The first European incursions were in the north Pacific when Portuguese expeditions under **Jorge de Mênêses**, **Diogo de Rocha**, and **Francisco De Castro** charted some islands in the northwest Pacific and northern New Guinea. After **Miguel Legazpi** established a depot in the Philippines in 1565, the fabled **Manila Galleon** trade began with ships following a circle route from Acapulco across the equatorial zone to Manila and then north to take the west-east route in the “Forties” back to Mexico. These traders named islands on their way back and forth through Kiribati, Tuvalu, the Marshall Islands, Caroline Islands, Marianas, and New Guinea. The Spaniards **Alvaro Mendaña** and **Pedro Quirós** followed with expeditions between 1567 and 1606 and attempted, unsuccessfully and violently, to establish colonies in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. An expanding Dutch trading empire then created a commercial motivation for exploration. Between 1616 and 1722, the voyages of **Jacob Le Maire**, **Willem Schouten**, **Abel Tasman**, and **Jacob Roggeveen** increased the number of known islands but found little to interest their capitalist promoters. *Terra Australis Incognita* or the unknown southern continent was also the motivation for early expeditions into the Pacific and although the mythical land was never discovered, the Australian continent was sighted several times before being settled by the British as a penal colony in 1788. During this era of global rivalry, the young English privateer **William Dampier** visited the Pacific four times between 1699 and 1711, **circumnavigated** the world three times, and produced four best-selling chronicles based on his experiences.

The 1760s was the most spectacular in terms of mapping and scientific research. As well as defining the true shape of the Pacific, the

British expeditions of **John Byron**, **Samuel Wallis**, **Philip Carteret**, and **James Cook** (three voyages from 1769–1779) and the French expeditions of **Louis-Antoine de Bougainville**, **Jean-François-Marie de Surville**, and **Marc-Joseph Marion Dufresne** were celebrated in best-selling books based on their official journals.

DEBATES, CAREERS, AND PROMOTING EMPIRE

Natural history and ethnographic illustrations by shipboard artists enlivened the voyage journals and supported, and sometimes inadvertently challenged, the texts that varied from the mundane to armchair philosophizing and systematic, informed ethnographic detail. Descriptions of tropical lands, scientific observations, and popular commentary were eagerly read in Europe, plagiarized, and published in other languages. For example, much of Charles de Brosses *Histoire des navigations aux terres Australes*, published in 1756 and carried on board by Bougainville and Cook, appeared as *Terra Australis cognita* when published in Edinburgh by John Callender. Some voyages produced several contradictory accounts, such as Woodes Rogers *A cruising voyage round the World* and Edward Cooke's *A voyage to the South Seas* by a junior officer on the same privateering voyage in 1708–10. In a controversial manner, the journals of several British expeditions were collated and edited by the journalist John Hawkesworth, but dissatisfied with Hawkesworth's *An account of the voyages undertaken . . . for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere*, Cook made certain any publications from his second voyage remained under his own editorial control. In 1788, the London-based travel writer George Keate, after interviewing the returning captain Henry Wilson and reading his journals of a shipwreck in 1783, published his best-selling *An account of the Pelew Islands*. Twelve editions were published over the next 20 years and there were foreign-language editions and several pirated versions.

Tahiti's amazing status in the European imagination was confirmed when Bougainville named Tahiti *Nouvelle Cythère*, the new paradise. Jean-Jacques Rousseau and **Denis Diderot** saw an element of harmony in tropical society, culture, and politics as well as a *bon sauvage* (a good savage, but poorly translated into English as “noble savage”). Diderot published a *Supplement au voyage de Bougainville* and Rousseau a series of

commentaries, published as novels, between 1755 and 1765. The terms *Tahiti*, *South Seas*, *Pacific*, and *paradise* were interchangeable. Other commentators saw violence, injustice, and moral decline; theories about ignoble savages and **fatal impact** were generated. Criticism of the current economic, political, and social order in Europe was given a new context by the reports sent back, widely published and serialized in newspapers and magazines. William Shakespeare partly based his play *The Tempest* on the voyages of Ferdinand Magellan, Alvaro Mendaña, and Pedro Quirós. Voyages also inspired the best-selling social commentaries, disguised as novels when Woode Rogers *A cruising voyage round the world* became the inspiration for Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. *Gulliver's Travels* by Swift and *Swiss Family Robinson* by Johann Wyss were similarly inspired by voyaging literature. This genre had begun in 1516 with *Utopia* by Sir Thomas More and continued through *The Lusians* by the Portuguese poet Luiz de Camões and the *History of the Sevarities* by Denis Vairasses in 1675. Pantomime, plays, poetry, essays, and treatises with voyaging themes were popular in Europe and the landscape, portrait, botanical, topographical, and historical tableaux from the voyages were sold as paintings and etchings, hung in galleries, and used to illustrate books.

THE PACIFIC IN EUROPE

The seminal study of the relationship between early voyaging and European political, social, and scientific thought was Bernard Smith's *European vision and the South Pacific* (1960). He concluded that the mapping and exploration of the Pacific was "among those factors contributing to the triumph of romanticism and science in the 19th Century world." The voyages once described in terms of expanding European trade, converts, and empire are now described by historians in terms of their contribution to theatre, art, literature, and philosophy. Europe had explored the Pacific and in the process discovered more about itself.

The meticulous documentation of flora, fauna, topography, and the island's resources had a different result. Commercially motivated expeditions began to explore the Pacific to exploit what explorers noted—sea-otter fur, sandalwood, *bêche-de-mer*, turtle-shell, pearls, pork, whales, seals, guano (phosphate), and coconut oil (later traded as dry fibre or copra). As trading networks developed out of Botany Bay (Sydney), Hobart,

the Bay of Islands, Acapulco, Callao, Honolulu, Canton, Macao, Moluccas, and Manila, the voyages to and from the Pacific or between its major ports doubled as incidental voyages of discovery, adding a name here and there to the map.

Scientific expeditions in the early 19th century completed the map of Oceania. Thirty Russian expeditions traversed the Pacific between 1803 and 1826, nine major French expeditions between 1816 and 1840 and 10 major British and five American voyages carried out later but significant research. Typical expeditions in the 19th century include the surveying voyages of 1831–36 by the *Adventure* and the *Beagle*, notable because of the presence of the young naturalist **Charles Darwin** and the famous *Challenger* oceanography expedition of 1876. The most notable American expedition was the USA **South Sea Exploring Expedition** led by **Charles Wilkes** in 1838–42. Herman Melville, continuing a long line of literary borrowing, loosely based his novel *Moby Dick* on incidents he read about in the 20 volumes published after the expedition returned. A further example of the literary genre based on discovery, captivity, and adventures in strange places was Caroline Edgeworth David's *Funafuti or three months on a coral island* published in 1899. A popular account, it was based on experiences with her geologist husband during a coral reef drilling expedition. It gave the otherwise unnoticed Tuvalu (then shown on maps as the *Ellice Islands*) temporary fame in the outside world.

Missionaries from several faiths and evangelical societies followed the first London Missionary Society group after it arrived in 1797 but they made a limited contribution to the early charts because they tended to seek converts on well-known islands. Their contributions to botany, ethnography, science generally, and eventually anthropology, were later important. By recording the village names, topographical features, and shipping channels in their mission districts, they also added important local detail.

With mapping nearly complete, attention turned to explaining the origins of island peoples, their lineage, traditions, language, and material culture, and eventually to investigating the ocean weather, the depths, winds, and currents. Discovery and exploration in the Pacific in the 20th century focused on the mapping of commercial fishing grounds and the sea floor in a search for minerals and oil. The plotting of the *El Niño–La Niña* phenomenon in the late 20th century therefore has a long historical connection to **Willem Schouten**'s charting of the Le Maire Straits

and **Andrés de Urdaneta** and **Alonso de AreLano**'s pioneering northern galleon passage from the Philippines back to Mexico.

In the 20th century, the meaning of "discovery" changed when anthropology and oceanography, two new fields of research developed. After the Cambridge Haddon expedition to the Torres Strait, the German **South Sea Expedition** and Bronislaw Malinowski's fieldwork in the Trobriand Islands, people rather than place became the focus of exploration. The ocean depths were surveyed, and steamers began to bring travellers (later called *tourists*) keen to discover indigenous cultures allegedly not seen before by Europeans. The Euro-American discovery of the Pacific continued in the 20th century with the publication of the best-selling *Coming of Age in Samoa* by Margaret Mead. The artist Paul Gauguin, the filmmakers Robert Flaherty and Frank Hurley, and photographers like Thomas McMahon, Thomas Beattie, and Earl La Voy took the discovery of Oceania into the public domain using art, photography, and film.

In the late 20th century, a new breed of literary explorers ventured into Oceania and blended picturesque travelogue with political commentary, basic facts, cultural insights and hints for tourists, and humorous anecdote. Titles such as *Tin roofs and palm trees: a report on the new South Seas*; *Tramp ship to paradise: more tales of the South Pacific*; *Tuturani: a political journey in the Pacific Islands*; *Pacific odyssey: the islands of the South Seas*; and the best-selling *The happy Isles of Oceania* by Paul Theroux continued to allow distant armchair readers to discover the Pacific.

The "explorer" role in the Pacific was therefore deliberate or accidental, government-controlled or privately funded, scientific or literary, and was shared by naval officers, ship's crews, scientists, traders, whalers, writers, artists, and missionaries. Each added names, filled in gaps on existing charts, and added topographical, meteorological, and ethnographic detail.

PACIFIC ISLANDERS AND EXPLORATION

The presence of European ships in the Pacific created a two-way traffic in discovery as Pacific Islander men and women voluntarily and sometimes involuntarily traveled to the western world, worked on ships, signed off in distant ports, and lived temporarily and in a few cases permanently in new lands as they pursued their own discovery of the Euro-American world.

Many returned to tell stories and create epic tales for their clan, village, and community. Several like Ahutoru, Omai, Leboo, and Tupai'a have featured in written works but most **transculturites** can only be traced in the margins of ship's logs or in indigenous myth, legend, and family histories.

Pacific Islanders have continued to explore the rest of the world. Increased access to international transport, and a tradition of mobility and discovery has enticed half a million Pacific Islanders to New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii, Europe, and the United States of America in the last quarter of the 20th century. If we think of the 16th to 19th centuries in terms of Europeans discovering the Pacific, then the half-century since 1950 has reversed that trend as Pacific Islanders explore the west.

INDIGENOUS NAVIGATION AND VOYAGING

Despite the establishment of imperial boundaries, protectionist village-based policies and bans on long distance canoe travel in the early 20th century, indigenous voyaging skills, watercraft, navigation techniques, and rituals were not lost. The great *drua*, *kalia*, *hamatafua*, *takitumu*, and *baurua* of the ancestors were no longer built, but indigenous maritime communities maintained their seafaring way of life and maritime technologies. Meanwhile academics debated the origins of Pacific peoples—where had they come from and how had they reached their island homes? The debate on indigenous exploration and voyaging topics was revived when **Thor Heyerdahl** made an epic east-to-west drift on the *Kon Tiki*, a reed and timber raft. In an expanding subfield of history, David Lewis published *We the navigators* in 1972, still regarded as the seminal analysis of Pacific Islander exploration, discovery, and voyaging. The famous exploits of the Hawaiian double-hulled canoe *Hokule'a*, annual canoe races, voyaging festivals, reconstruction projects, museum exhibits, documentaries, and the Festival of Pacific Arts have taken interest in early exploration and voyaging to a wider audience.

For Euro-Americans and Asians, the fields of eco-tourism and cultural-tourism have maintained the spirit of 16th- to 19th-century voyages as travelers search for others, authentic native villages, perfect beaches, and shipwrecks, but mostly discover resorts, cultural centers, and museums. The number of guidebooks on the Pacific suggests that discovery and exploration have lost none of their appeal in the Pacific.