

William Robert Broughton. *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean: In Which The Coast Of Asia, from the Lat. of 35° North to the Lat. of 52° North, the Island of Insu, (Commonly Known Under the Name of the Land of Jesso,) The North, South, and East Coasts of Japan, The Lieuchieux and the Adjacent Isles, as well as the Coast of Corea, have been examined and surveyed. Performed In His Majesty's Sloop Providence, And Her Tender, In The Years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798. By William Robert Broughton, London: Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies in the Strand.*

(page 322) CHAP. VII.

Off the Island of Tzima, situated between the Coasts of Corea and Japan. — Arrival at Chosan on the Corean Coast. — Description of its Harbour — Inhabitants — Soil — Cultivation— Produce, Anxiety of the Natives for our Departure. — Observations for Longitude, &c.

1797. October 6th. Fresh breezes and fair weather, but the same haze still remained. We could just discern the high land to the N. W., and at 6h. the extremes of the Corean coast extended from N. to N. 75° W. seven or eight leagues. More land appeared to the S. W., when we stood to the S. E. during the night. Moderate weather : stood in shore. Hazy weather. Saw the land to the N. W. At noon the coast extended from N. to N. 40° W. seven leagues, and from S. 26° W. to S. 36° W. Fresh breezes and pleasant weather.

Fresh breezes and hazy weather; as we approached the shore we found the lands set at noon were connected, forming between the points an extensive bay. At sunset we tacked in the bay, the extremes bearing from South to N. 22° E., but we had no soundings with 50 fathoms. The lofty mountains we had before remarked, seemed to terminate on the north side of the bay, and in a W. N. W. direction the coast fell back, leaving a small bay within, which most probably affords good anchorage from the appearance of the shores.

The southern land rose in hummocks to a tolerable elevation.

The wind was moderate and steady all night, in the morning it veered to the westward. Land at noon extended from S. 12° W. to N. 82° W. A saddle hill S. 67° W. five or six leagues. This hill is the south extremity of the extensive bay which was set last evening bearing South. Very pleasant weather, but variable. This bay abounded in whales, and we could not reach the bottom with all our line.

Light airs, with calm and cloudy weather. 6 h. Light winds.

12 h. Inclining to calms. 18 h. Gentle breezes. Our situation nearly the same as yesterday. A peaked mount S. 27° W.; extreme S. 12° W. Saddle Hill S. 67° W. about five leagues the centre. 9th. Light breezes, with dark gloomy weather. A peaked hill South of the Saddle Hill bore S. 48° W. six or seven leagues. The wind having veered to the westward, brought with it fine clear weather. Strong breezes and squally.

The peaked hill bore of us N. 71° W., and the extreme S. 12° W. four leagues off shore. We steered throughout the morning in the direction of the coast, with a strong gale and fine weather, keeping at two or three leagues distance. At noon the land extended from S. 15° W. to N. 38° W. The extreme set at 6 h. A. M. bore from us N. 51° W.; and we were five or six miles from the land. The coast afforded a most barren prospect, the hills were much broken into ridges, forming chasms in their sloping sides towards the sea; we saw no appearance of any openings. We ranged the coast at the same distance four or five miles; we observed nothing to particularise, the land affording the same uniform appearance of moderate height, and rather cliffy near the sea. At sunset the extremes bore from S. 18° W. to N. 38° W., and we hauled our wind for the night. In the evening the gale moderated, and during the night we had a great swell, which in the morning had nearly subsided. The land preserved the same bearings as last evening, but the wind veering to the W. S. W. towards noon, prevented our approaching within two leagues. It extended at noon from S. 14° W. to N. 14° W. The south extreme making a low point. Still throughout the afternoon we were presented with the same barren view, except the variation of a yellowish earth mixed with the heath and coarse grass that covered the hills. At 5 h. 30 m. the land extended from S. 33° W. to N. 30° W., and the low point set at noon as the south extreme bore S. 45° W. To the North of this point is a deep bay or opening which the winds prevented our ascertaining; it bore S. 61° W. seven leagues. The wind remained fixed in the western quarter, blowing strong at times in squalls. At 18 h. the land was seen from N. 65° W. to S. 65° W.,

and at noon from N. 47° W. to S. 65° W. Some white cliffs west seven or eight leagues.

The extremes of Corea from N. 47° W. to N. 85° W. eight or ten leagues.

Moderate breezes and clear weather, the wind veering to the N. W. quarter.

Before day-light we saw the land to the S. W., which proved to be the island of Tzima, situated between Nipon and the Corean coast. The coast of Corea, N. 33° W. to N. 50' W. nine leagues. The island Tzima was seen from S. 44° W. to W. four or five leagues; and a small high island, visible only from the rigging, S. 24° E. ten or twelve leagues by estimation. At half past 21 h. we tacked close in with the island, the north point bearing N. 68° W. three or four miles. Some rocks are without this point. Early in the morning we perceived the island to be inhabited, by their lighting fires in every part. This was a grateful sight, and what we had been long unaccustomed to on the coast of Tartary. We also saw four Japanese junks working to the westward, under the land. The island was of moderate elevation, with some high land in the centre of it. The vallies were cultivated, and woods were thinly scattered over the hills. The coast on the east side was very rocky; and the surf broke on the more with great violence.

At noon the north point bore N. 88° W. three or four miles; high rocks, surrounded by an extensive reef, and much broken, N. 75° W. five miles; extreme of island, S. 20° W.; point forming a small bay, S. 30° W. 21 miles; the coast of Corea, from N. 15° W. to N. 83° W. nine or ten leagues : and we had 22 fathoms, coral bottom. Moderate breezes and fair weather, with a swell from the North. The wind came from the same quarter, and we were able to weather the island, having a strong current in our favour, setting against the wind and swell. From the north point the island tends in the direction of S. 60° W. six or eight miles; and from thence to the S. S. W. some small isles lay off the north point, leaving a passage between them and the reef, through which channel the junks went. At 1 h. the reef bore S. 56° W. two miles; and we had unequal soundings, with a great sea in this situation, occasioned by the overfalls and strong current. After running in the direction of N. 41° W. 22 miles from 1 h., we were well over on the Corean coast : the extremes extending from N. 20° E. to S. 67° W.; an opening, to the N. W. about three miles; and the island of Tzima, from South to S. 23° E. eight or nine leagues. The night was moderate, and we plied under easy sail. At day-light we found the current had set us considerably to the E. N. E. We made sail to the westward. As we drew in with the land we observed several villages scattered along the shore. The coast was much broken, and appeared likely to afford shelter; and the external view was not the most favourable, presenting rather an inhospitable prospect. At noon we had dark gloomy weather, and our situation with respect to the land the same as last evening. Two bays were open to us, bearing N. 25° W. and N. 65° W.; a rock, S. 70° W. 14th. Light breezes and rainy weather. Soon after noon we saw some fishing boats, and prevailed upon one of them to come on board. By signs we understood the opening to the N. W. as most eligible, and we bore up for it. Off the north point of entrance we saw some stupendous black rocks detached some distance from the shore : we passed within half a cable's length of them, carrying 30 fathoms, muddy bottom; and gradually afterwards shoaled our water to 15, 10, and 5 fathoms. In the entrance on the south side is a high rocky island. To the North of it is a sandy bay, where we observed a large village, and cultivations surrounding it; and to the westward, through the rain and mist, we saw several scattered rocks, which induced us to turn to windward for the sandy bay; and before dark we came to an anchor, in four fathoms water, sandy bottom, half a mile from the shore. It continued raining without intermission till day-light, when we had fair and pleasant weather, with the wind from the N. W. quarter. The sea was open to us from the South to S. 23° E.; and in the angle we saw very distinctly the island of Tzima, at ten leagues distance. Early in the morning we were surrounded by boats full of men, women, and children, whose curiosity had brought them off to see the strange vessel. They were universally clothed in linen garments made into loose jackets and trowsers, quilted or doubled and some of them were large loose gowns. The Women had a short petticoat over their trowsers; and both sexes, linen boots, With sandals made of rice straw. The men wore their hair in a knot tied up to the crown, and the women had theirs twisted and plaited round their heads.

The features and complexions of these people resembled the Chinese particularly their small eye, and in general all our visitors were extremely ordinary in their persons : but it is to be remembered there were no young women of the party; the females being composed entirely of old women and children.

In the morning we went on shore in search of water, landing at the village for that purpose and

from thence one of the inhabitants conducted us to a fine run of water, most conveniently situated for our purpose. We were in want both of wood and water; but of the former article the country seemed very deficient. After taking some altitudes for the watch and observing the distances for the longitude, we took a walk, attended by a numerous party of the villagers. The harbour, we perceived, extended some distance to the westward of the rocks we had noticed in coming in, and also to the N. E. and S. W. of them, terminating in small bays that afforded shelter from all winds. Many villages were scattered round the harbour; and in the N. W. part we observed a large town, encircled with stone walls, and battlements upon them. Several junks were laying in a bason near it, protected by a pier. Another mole or bason appeared to the S. W. of the other, near some white houses of a superior construction, enclosed by a thick wood. The villages seemed to abound with people, and the harbour full of boats sailing about on their different avocations. They were similar in figure, though inferior in workmanship, to the Chinese boats; and like them made use of skulls and matted sails. As we came near another village they stopped and begged we would not proceed any farther; and we complied with their request. On our return we remarked several graves, which the natives had pointed out and explained to us : they were placed in an East and West direction, and the ground elevated over them. Trees were planted in a semi-circular form round most of them, and universally distinguished by some stone work. We got on board to dinner; and in the afternoon we were visited by some superior people, who came from up the harbour. They were dressed in large loose gowns, and were paid great deference to by the common people. They had on large black hats, with high crowns, manufactured with a strong gauze not unlike horse hair, very stiff and strong. They tied them under the chin; and these hats, serving as umbrellas, were three feet in diameter. Each person carried a fan, with a small fillagree box attached to it, containing perfume; and a knife, handsomely mounted was fastened round their waist. A boy attended each of them, who had charge of their tobacco pipes; and whose occupation was to keep their dresses smooth. Most of them wore their beards long. Their inquiries seemed to tend to a knowledge of what brought us to their country; but I fear our replies gave them very little satisfaction, as we could so little comprehend each other. They were seemingly pleased with their reception, and soon after took leave of us. We went on shore to ascend the high land near us to the South, and from thence to take some bearings. Our view from the top was very extensive; and we saw distinctly over every part of the harbour. Our angles were however useless, the needle being so strongly affected as to point East instead of North, owing to some magnetic power in the mountain, which would not admit the needle pointing true in any situation. This hill was high and rocky; but the sides produced coarse grass, on which cattle were feeding; and in the lower parts, some paddy fields. On our return on board in the evening we found the vessel crowded with visitors, nor could we get rid of them till dark, and even with great difficulty, using almost violence to induce them to go into their boats. At last they went on shore. Soon after dark we were surprized seeing these boats coming off from the shore, full of men, and very desirous to come on board. I did not chuse to permit them, and they came to an anchor along-side. As we were unacquainted with their intentions, their conduct appeared to us suspicious; and we prepared for the worst, having everybody stationed at their quarters. In a short time a boat came to them from the shore with lights, which being distributed amongst the others, after some consultation, they took up their anchors and rowed on shore to the village.

(1797, October 15) Fresh breezes and very pleasant weather from the N. W. quarter : the nights were cool and the days warm, having a clear sun. We had no boats off till after breakfast, when two came full of visitors, dressed in a superior style to any we had yet seen. In each were some soldiers carrying small spears, that were as staffs to their colours, which were a blue sattin field, with their arms in yellow characters. The hats of the soldiers were decorated with peacock's feathers. They made me a present of salt fish, rice, and seaweed (*fucus sacharinus*).

After many inquiries respecting us, we plainly saw they were extremely anxious for our departure, which I explained to them was impossible, as we were much in want of wood, water, and refreshments. They immediately offered to send us any quantity of the former; but I could not persuade them to send any of the cattle we pointed out to them, grazing on the shore. As money appeared of no value, and we had no other means to induce them, we were under the necessity of bearing with the disappointment, of seeing daily what we could not procure. These great men were dressed in the same form as the others we had before seen, but their garments were much finer; and the outer one was of a light blue gauze or tiffany. Under their chins, as if tying their large black hats,

they had a string of large beads, either agate, amber, or black wood, which was suspended in a bow over their right ears. Some of their hats were tipped with silver round the crown. The attendants and those in office paid these men the most submissive respect, always speaking and answering the questions put to them in a stooping posture, looking upon the deck. It now occurred to me these people must have arrived after dark last evening, and were the same, to whom we had refused admittance, while our suspicions led us to suppose they had some other view to gratify than mere curiosity, by coming so late.

The arrival of our new friends prevented our being troubled with so many visitors, much to our satisfaction. But unfortunately the same interdiction extended to our walking on shore, but not so much so as to preclude our making astronomical observations, or taking off water; yet the assemblage of people was so great as to materially affect our operations, notwithstanding the military were so stationed as to keep off the crowd, which they did at times most effectually, by exercising upon their persons large bamboo sticks. In the afternoon they sent us water in jars and tubs, and took our casks with them afterwards, as a more expeditious way of supplying us, which were brought off in good order. A soldier constantly attended in these boats, who seemed to have the principal direction. The night was moderate, and fair weather from the northward.

Fresh breezes and very squally from the N. E. quarter, with dark cloudy weather, which prevented our having much communication with the shore. Our friends, notwithstanding the violence of the wind, sent us both wood and water. The wind remained in the same quarter, but more moderate; and in the afternoon we were visited by deputies from the great men, to know if we had wood and water enough to permit our sailing. I told them, it was not my intention to sail for three days. They were then desirous I would make it two days, which I would not agree to. After taking some refreshment, they went on more to deliver the answer. The deputies were gayly and handsomely dressed; their outer garments being chiefly, sea-green, light blue, and French grey, highly glazed; and the manufacture, of cotton, not very fine. They also wore very neat leather slippers, ornamented with silver and golden spangles. They were affable and conversable men. We landed opposite the schooner, to observe the latitude; and instantly we had a military guard from the village, who attended to our motions till we returned on board. We were employed in the afternoon receiving wood and water.

Strong breezes and cloudy weather from the N. E. quarter. Our friends were still employed bringing us water. Of wood we were already complete; it was all of the same sort, and what is called the fox-tail pine. Some of the logs were very large timber, which gave us a great deal of trouble to cut and split. In the afternoon we had all our water on board : in consequence we had another deputation from our friends, who were made to understand I would stay two days longer to observe the sun. In the evening the wind moderated; and the heavy clouds produced rain, which continued throughout the night. 19th. Moderate breezes from the N. E., with constant rain. We had another deputation respecting our departure, equally unsuccessful with the others : for the rainy weather entirely prevented our taking any altitudes to regulate the going of our watch. These people made use of parchment covers for their hats, to exclude the rain; and they had umbrellas of the same kind. The rain still continued without intermission, which induced me to make an excursion up the harbour, in hopes of not being molested. Our friends were not inattentive to our motions, for we soon perceived two boats in pursuit of us. They however did not join our party till we were returning; which the increasing bad weather induced me to do, without attending to their solicitations. We had moderate and very cloudy weather, and the rain had subsided. Our friends came off in the morning, and strongly urged our departure; but not having seen the sun, we could not oblige them. The weather also remained unsettled; and there was a great sea in the offing, which caused a swell in the entrance of the harbour. They talked about our excursion in the boat yesterday, which they disapproved of, and explained that if we landed at the white houses up the harbour we should be very ill treated, if not put to death; and begged us not to go away in the boat any more. Soon after they landed; and, as if they still suspected our intentions, they immediately sent off four boats, having a soldier with their colours in each. I would not suffer them to come along-side, and they remained at anchor as guard-boats upon our bows and quarter. Towards the evening they left us to ourselves. We only landed and took off some water, to which they had no objections. The night was moderate and fair; and the heavy clouds gradually dispersed, leaving towards the morning a clear atmosphere.

Fresh breezes and very pleasant weather. Before day-light I left the vessel, unperceived by our

Corean guards, and proceeded up the harbour to complete a sketch of it. At day-light we saw fires near our village, which we supposed were signals respecting the boat. We however, having landed on the southern side, and continued examining that side of the harbour, remained unperceived by them, as there were no habitations near us, and returned on board to breakfast. It appeared our absence had thrown the village into great confusion : boats were dispatched in every direction after us, but we had escaped them all. The morning was favourable, and we took our last altitudes. Soon after, we received a visit from one of our principal friends, who seemed particularly pleased at our preparations for sailing. I presented him with a telescope and a pistol, the only articles he seemed desirous of possessing; and we parted with mutual satisfaction. We soon after got under way, and made sail out of the harbour, to the great joy of our Corean friends, who were assembled in great numbers on the adjacent hills observing our departure. We felt ourselves much obliged by their supplies of wood and water, without expecting anything in return.

This harbour is called Tshosan, or Chosan, by the inhabitants. It is situated in the S. E. part of the coast of Corea, in the latitude of $35^{\circ} 2' N.$, and $129^{\circ} 7' E.$ longitude; and bears S. S. E. and N. N. W. from the north part of the island of Tzima, at ten leagues' distance. It has a safe entrance, and no dangers to be apprehended on either shore. Two miles to the West of the black rocks, on the north side of entrance, is an abrupt high head-land, which I named Magnetic Head, from its affecting our compass needles. North of this head is a fine sandy bay, with good anchorage, where we remained during our stay, having the sea open for two points of the compass, in which angle we saw distinctly the island of Tzima. The chart will best explain the harbour, which, without any pretensions to great accuracy, will answer every purpose to the navigator. It is the best our time, and the restrictions we were under, enabled us to make: and to the sketch I refer for further particulars.

It will be observed how little opportunity we had to make any remarks upon the customs and manners of these people, from their avoiding as much as possible any intercourse with us. Indeed this treatment we have been universally accustomed to, both at the land of Insoo and the Lieuchieux islands. It appears by their behaviour they are by no means desirous of cultivating any intercourse whatever with strangers. They seemed to look upon us with great indifference, which I suppose was owing to the insignificance of our vessel; or perhaps, their not comprehending what nation we belonged to, or what our pursuits were, made them solicitous for our departure, probably from a suspicion of our being pirates; or some other reason we could not divine. The land surrounding the harbour was much insulated, rising in parts to very high hills, destitute of wood and verdure in general; but in some places were a few scattered pine trees. On the south side, which is a peninsula, it was better wooded; and amongst the pines were other deciduous trees, but of what kinds we were unacquainted, as the jealousy of the people entirely prevented our acquiring any knowledge of the productions of the country. Indeed in no instance would they admit our researches.

There were several large villages scattered about the harbour, all of them seemingly very populous, and generally seated in pleasant situations, with trees interspersed among the houses. The houses were small, all of one story, and thatched. The lands were cultivated in the Japanese manner, rising in ridges above each other between the hills, which gave them an opportunity of easily conducting water to the rice grounds. We saw horses, hogs, poultry, and black cattle, of which articles much as we were in want we could not procure. Money, at least of European coins, they had no idea of; but they perfectly understood the value of gold and silver, their knives, &c. being ornamented in the workmanship with those metals.

They were well acquainted with guns and fire arms, but we saw no appearance of offensive weapons amongst them, nor did they seem any way apprehensive of the small force we possessed. All their attention was paid to expedite our departure; and yet many articles of European manufacture excited their curiosity, particularly our woollen clothing. As a commercial nation, of course they were well acquainted and conversant in trade; but with us they did not seem desirous of making any exchanges what-ever, which may be owing, probably, to the articles we possessed being of no value in their estimation. Indeed we had nothing to excite their attention, or satisfy their curiosity, except our wearing apparel.

The following observations were made for the longitudes &c.

Variation for Azimuths with two compasses, $2^{\circ} 8' 0'' W.$

Ther. 62° to 70°

Mean latitude of the south point of entrance, $35^{\circ} 2' 0''$ N.

Mean of 37 sets of distances, taken before our arrival, $129^{\circ} 24' 18''$ E.

Mean of 42 sets on each fide of the moon, at anchor, $128^{\circ} 46' 49''$

Mean of 20 sets, taken after leaving the harbour, $129^{\circ} 18' 15''$

The mean of the 99, reduced by the watch, will make $129^{\circ} 7' 7''$, which is taken for the true longitude of Tchosan harbour. By single altitudes taken on shore, between the 13th and 21st of October, the watch $N^{\circ}45$ was slow for mean time at Greenwich Oh. 12 m. Ms. 2., on the 21st of October at noon; and was found to be losing per day $9''80$. on mean time. On the 13th, the watch showed the longitude, at anchor, by Endomo rate, $130^{\circ} 26' 21''$ E.; by Macao rate, $1289 40' 33''$ E.

As it appears the watch goes so irregularly, or that the rate acquired at Endomo harbour is subject to some error, I have shewn daily the longitude by Macao rate, correcting its error in longitude at Endomo, which makes it agree better with all the observations we have made since leaving Volcano bay.

CHAP. VIII.

Departure from Chosen. — Find ourselves in a Cluster of Islands.— Visited by the Natives. — Off the Island of Quelpaert.

(1797, October 22.) Fresh breezes and fine clear weather. At half past 2 h. we saw some rocky isles and ledges in our course : we therefore steered more southerly, to pass without them. At 3 h. the extreme part of the main land bore West; and we could distinguish the coast no longer for a cluster of islands in that direction, with many rocks between them : some only even with the water. At 5 h. a high rock bore N. 49° W., in one with the islands set at noon without the extreme of the Korean land. After rounding it very close we hauled up to the westward; the island of Tzima then bearing from S. 40° E. to S. 60° E. At sunset the extreme of Corea, to the North, N. 16° E.; and the extreme of Rocky Islands, N. 76° W. three leagues.

At 6h. 30 min. we hauled our wind, and plied under easy sail for the night. It blew strong, with a good deal of sea; and at day-light the high rock bore N. E. four or five miles. The weather was so hazy we could not see in any direction more than two leagues. We hauled up W. N. W. for the rocky islands; and at 8 h. 30 m. A. M. we saw them to the N. W. Soon after we saw a single rock to the West, which we passed to the South of within a mile. It was high and perforated. Before we lost sight of it we saw another, in shape like a haycock; and more islands to the westward. At noon we had strong breezes and thick hazy weather. The haycock rock bore N. 76° W. two miles; and the western islands, from N. 44° W. to 88° W. Fresh breezes, and uncommonly hazy round the horizon. At 1 h. we saw another rocky island to the South. As it appeared we were completely surrounded by a cluster of islands, which rendered our navigation very intricate, and indeed useless, I thought it best to haul up and seek for shelter among the islands to the N. W. We gradually shortened our water as we approached them; and after passing the eastern point we had smooth water. We soon perceived them to be inhabited, and very well culyivated and separated from each other by very narrow passages. At 4 h. we were close in with the land; the noon extreme bearing S. 32° E., when we steered to the W. S. W., in the direction of a woody island, off which were some ledges of rocks scattered at unequal distances. At sunset the extreme, set at noon N. 88° W., now bore S. E.; high land, S. 50° W.; and the extent of the woody island, N. 50° E. two miles. We plied during the night to preserve our station off the woody island. At 18 h. it bore from us N. 26° two or three miles; and we had the same hazy weather. At 19 h. 30 m. we were entangled with rocks and islands : we could proceed no further to the N. W., we therefore steered to pass without the high land, and narrowly escaped two rocks, even with the water, to the N. W. of it. As we steered to the S. W. we could just discern, through the haze, small islands and rocks in every direction; and after passing between two that are South of the high land we hauled up to the N. W. At

21 h. we lost sight of the high land, bearing N. 70° E. two leagues : and at noon two islands in one bore S. 29° E.; two more, N. 48° E.; Long Island, S. to S. W. by W. Light breezes and very hazy weather. We kept 24th. our wind for the only clear passage we could see amongst the islands. At 3 h., finding a current against us, we came to an anchor in ten fathoms, muddy bottom. The extremes, forming the passage at noon, bore from S. 5° E. to S. 60° E.; the latter point, in one with two islands, two or three miles distant. In every other direction we were surrounded by land, but our view was very imperfect and limited. On the islands we observed villages and cultivations, and many boats on the water passing to and fro; but they did not come near us. We found the current continued regular from the N. W. about 1½ miles per hour. The night was moderate and cloudy; and in the morning we had a fresh breeze at N. N. W., with the stream or tide in our favour. We got under at 7 h. A. M. and turned to the N. W., keeping the land to the North close on board in our traverses, which appeared bold; and after passing some small rocky islands we opened a channel to the West, about two miles wide, much indented with small bays, and many rocky islands lying in the fair way, but free of all danger, having regular soundings, and gradually shoaling as we approach either shore from fifteen to seven and five fathoms. The land on each side afforded a pleasing view; many spots being richly cultivated, and the country interspersed with villages. Various boats sailing in every direction. Before noon we came to in ten fathoms mud, when the islands that bore N. W. by N. at our last anchorage now bore S. 74° E. two or three leagues; and our present situation was so encircled by islands that we could see no opening whatever leading to sea: The master went to the nearest, to observe the latitude and make other remarks; but the hazy weather prevented his seeing any more islands to the West, which prevented our making any conclusion respecting the passage. Fresh breezes and hazy weather; and towards the evening it partly cleared away. The wind remained in the N. W. quarter. After noon we were visited by a boat from a large town, which bore N. 16° W. two miles from us. They brought with them a paper in written characters, perfectly unintelligible, to which we could make no reply. About an hour afterwards we saw several boats coming off, and one of them in a gay stile, with several soldiers carrying silken flags, and a larger one of red and purple in the bow. They pulled to the music of trumpets; and the military were armed with sabres. Under a canopy was seated a very consequential man upon a leopard's skin, with cushions to rest upon, and a suite of attendants about him, all habited in the same stile with those at Chosan. They came on board without any ceremony, and immediately transferred his matts, &c. while one of his train held a large umbrella over him to keep off the sun, and the rest kept at a most respectable distance. He asked many questions that I did not understand, excepting inquiries relating to our arrival, &c. and his anxiety to know our numbers, which he was not satisfied with from my answers, but insisted upon having them counted before him; and immediately desired his people to begin. This liberty I would not permit, which seemed to displease him. He appeared very desirous we would stay some days, and begged we would send the boat on shore; and on his departure repeated the same request. On my objecting to it he seemed much surprised. This man was particularly haughty in his manner, and treated us by his behaviour with the most sovereign contempt. After staying about half an hour he went away, leaving two boats with us as spies, as we supposed, upon our conduct. They anchored close to us, and two others were sent away with messages. Instead of going to the village, we observed the great man remained with his boat at the point of the island. The weather being much clearer in the afternoon, at 3 h. P. M. we got under way, and stood between the islands to the westward, having a fine breeze from the North. . The instant we made sail, the boat from the island followed us, hooting and hollowing and sounding their trumpets for us to stop; we paid no attention to them, and finding they could not come up, they relanded again at the other extreme of the island. What this man's intentions were I cannot determine, but to me I must own they appeared suspicious; and I did not think it necessary to wait the result of them at the expence of the clear weather : as we understood them they called this part Chosan-go. At 4 h. we passed an opening leading to sea between some rocks and islands laying off the west end of an high island; and at sunset we had run near 12 miles in a W. S. W. direction. The land to the N. N. E. appeared high and much broken, and connected by ranges of hills at the back. At 6 h. we were opposite to another opening leading to sea, and we came to in seven fathoms, muddy bottom. The island on which we observed the latitude bore N. 67° E., and a deep entrance in the high land, leading probably to a river, N. N. E. Our soundings in the afternoon varied from 17 to 7 fathoms, according to our distance from the land; and the passage was extensive and free of all danger from Latitude Island

to our present situation. The flood-tide came from the S. W., and it run much stronger than the ebb; the rise and fall was about nine feet. The morning was moderate and hazy, and we could see about three or four leagues; the wind was a gentle breeze from the North, with which we got under way, and steered to the S. S. W., having islands and rocks on each side. On the continental side, we saw several villages; a large one bore West of us at anchor. At 21 h. 30 m. we came abreast of a point of land from whence the coast tends to the westward. An infinity of small islands, lay in the same direction, and we had not wind enough to enable us to follow the direction of the coast.

At noon it bore from us N. 27° E. six or seven miles the point, and an high hummock isle S. W. one mile; we had the sea open to the S. S. E. and S. S. W.; in every other direction we saw islands, some just appearing through the haze. I counted thirty of various magnitude. On the large ones were extensive villages, situated in small bays well wooded with sandy beaches, and every accessible part seemed to be cultivated. Boats were fishing, and the water was perfectly smooth, with scarcely any wind to disturb it or assist our motion. Our soundings before we cleared the passage increased to 12, and 15 fathoms, and after decreased to 10 fathoms, mud.

Light airs and calms, with a current setting us to the S. W.; we passed within 30 yards of the Hummock Island, which appeared to us inaccessible; we however saw some people upon it whom I suppose were fishermen.

In the evening we had the wind westerly, and we kept plying through the opening in a S. S. W. direction. At 8 h. we anchored in 15 fathoms, close in with the western islands. The night was moderate, and the current set to the N. E. one mile per hour. In the morning the weather was more clear than usual, and we saw many islands and rocks to the S. W.; and an extensive island rising to a great height in the centre bore from S. 6° W. to S. 25° W.

The islands between which we anchored were four or five miles apart, and of considerable extent; they were also well cultivated, but no wood appeared, except round the villages : we still observed several boats employed fishing, but we could not induce them to come near us. At 19 h. we got under way, and made sail to the S. W.; as I supposed the large island to be Quelpaert, I was desirous to examine it. By noon it bore from S. 18° E. to S. 25' W. Hummock Island just visible N. 40° E. eight leagues. A groupe of rocky islands N. 71° W. to S. 78° W. A single one S. W.; a small flat island S. 35° E. two miles. Another island due east.

(1797, November 1) Fresh breezes, which soon brought on the same hazy weather. We just weathered the rock set at noon S. W., and soon after we saw another in the same direction two or three miles; and the haze entirely obscured the island of Quelpaert. At sunset these rocks were to the eastward of us five or six miles; and we could just discern the groupe to the N. N. E. at the same distance. We plied to windward during the night, having the same weather.

The haze cleared away partly, which gave us a view of Quelpaert from S. 5° W. to S. 72° E. four or five leagues; the rocks bore N. 70° E. and N. 40° E. three or four miles, and the groupe N. b. E.; we had been set towards the rocks five or six miles in the night. We steered for the island, which at the west extreme is low and rocky; before you come to it you pass a small island close in shore, with a green surface; and off the extreme point is another, but rocky and smaller ones within it. We remarked several patches of white sand some distance from the sea; and in many parts were rising hillocks or mounts well cultivated up their sides. A round high rock bore of us at noon S. 80° E.; this was remarkable on the shore. Green Island N. 36° E. The rocky island off the west extreme N. 27° E. two or three miles. A hummock point making the other extreme S. 68° E., and the centre hill N. 72° E. The smoke of fires was perceived in every part of the land. At 1 h. the south extreme bore East, and we hauled up for the land. After running four miles we perceived two low flat islands off the south point, surrounded by reefs, and to appearance connected with the point by shoals. We also saw breakers to the southward at a very little distance. We tacked, and steered out the same distance we came in, and afterwards steered to the S. E. The whole of the flat land was entirely covered with habitations, but we saw no boats or junks. At 6 h. the outer flat island bore N. E., and we hauled off to the West for the night, plying as usual under an easy sail. At 20 h. we made sail, having the same bearings as last evening. We passed within two miles of the outer flat island in 50 fathoms, and continued our course in the direction of the island of Quelpaert. At noon the south point bore N. 55° W.,; outer flat island N. 81° W. ten leagues. Centre of the peak N. 12° E., and the extreme N. 55° E. off shore four or five miles. The greatest extent of this island is an E. N. E. and W. S. W. direction 11 or 12 leagues long.

The peak is remarkable high land, rising gradually from the extremes, and is nearly in the centre of the island. The south point is situated in the latitude of $33^{\circ} 11' N$, and $126^{\circ} 20'$ east longitude. The east extreme bore of us $N. 30^{\circ} E.$ five or six leagues, and we had now seen the extent of Quelpaert. In no direction could we see any other land, although the weather was tolerably clear. As I was desirous of again making the Corean coast, we tacked and stood to the westward. The night was moderate, and after the moon set we plied to windward as usual till daylight. The morning brought with it very thick, hazy weather, which entirely hindered us from seeing the island. The island of Quelpaert is encircled by a rocky shore, chiefly of coral of a burnt or scorched colour, not quite black. In several parts on the flat land were rocks of great magnitude and uncommon forms; the effects to appearance of some natural convulsion, from which circumstance I conclude the island to be volcanic.

We saw no opening nor any boats, but the anchorage on the south side is very good, when to the eastward of the flat islands. The island may be seen at 25 leagues distance, if not more from its great elevation. Light breezes and very cloudy.

6 h. The weather clear and pleasant.

12 h. Light winds.

13 h. Tacked and stood to the $N. N. E.$ at 1 h. 30 m.

At half past 15 h. tacked.

18 h. Smooth water and fair weather.

20 h. Passed many blubbers, and quantities of sea weed.

24 h. Ditto winds and weather. Moderate breezes and clear weather.

8 h. The haze came on again very thick.

14 h. Light airs and calms. Soundings per column. 16 h. Brought to till daylight.

19 h. Made sail.,

20 h. The sea appeared very white through the haze, and in the morning we saw many land-birds, amongst them a dove and a quail.

24 h. Fair weather, but very hazy. Fresh breezes and the former hazy weather.

5 h. As we deepened our water the sea in some degree lost its whitish appearance, and became more green.

12 h. Light airs, and more clear around the horizon

16 h. Tacked ship till daylight, when we again stood to the westward.

24 h. Fresh breezes and clear weather. Light breezes and clear weather.

12 h. Calm and fair weather.

19 h. In the morning we examined our provisions, and found, excepting salt meat, we had not enough to last the month of any other species; nor spirits even at half allowance.

24 h. Light airs at noon, with fair weather.

As we were by our longitude near the coast of China, and the wind remaining steady from the $S. W.$ quarter, I thought it best to keep our wind in for the land, sounding constantly every hour. We gradually decreased our water; and at midnight, having shoaled to 11 fathoms, hard sandy bottom, we tacked and stood off till the morning under an easy sail. Notwithstanding we steered out in the same direction we had come in, we had less water for two or three leagues, which I imputed to a current setting us to the North of our estimation. At day-light we tacked and made sail in for the land, having a strong breeze and very hazy weather, with a confused sea, seemingly agitated by a strong tide or current. The water was of a dirty yellowish colour, and very thick, which made me conclude we were off the Nanking river. In the morning we saw several junks at anchor and a under sail; and at 22 h. 45 m. we saw the land. Upon a nearer approach it proved to be a ledge of rocks, bearing West; and we had only five fathoms water. At 23 h. 30 m. we tacked in less than four fathoms, when the ledge bore $S. 78^{\circ} W.$ four or five miles; and the tide set us to the North, among the junks at anchor. We saw low land to the North and West of the rocks; and at noon the ledge was just visible from the deck, six or seven miles, bearing $S. 78^{\circ} W.$ Very thick hazy weather. This estimation will make the rocks in the latitude of $31^{\circ} 56' 31'' N.$ and $122^{\circ} 4' 32'' E.$

At 1 h. we had deepened our water, and we steered to the $N. E.$, intending to range the coast of China to the northward. In half an hour's fail we shortened again to five fathoms: we then hauled our wind till we increased our water to 13 fathoms, when we again bore away to the $E. N. E.$ I suspect the tide had set upon a bank, as we observed a fixed buoy on it, when we had the least water; but when

the haze, or more properly the fog, prevented our judging very correctly of anything, from the perpetual obscurity of the weather. At 9 h., the wind blowing steady and strong from the S. W., we hauled our wind till day-light, in hopes of more favourable weather. In these hopes we were much disappointed, as the haze or fog was much thicker; and the wind veering to the West and N. W. prevented our seeing or approaching the coast of China. We however stood to the North, as the wind permitted. In the forenoon we passed several junks, standing on different courses; and all of them we had yet seen had three masts. One of them had a fourth : this was fixed close forward and outside the vessel, upon the bow. They were painted differently to those we were accustomed to see at Canton. We had lost the thick yellowish appearance of the sea, but the water was much discoloured in patches, as if disturbed at the bottom. We passed close to the leeward of a large junk, whose after-sails were of cotton instead of matts. She was painted in the fore part and item only, and on her quarters were some characters in black. They had lee-boards; but notwithstanding, she went bodily to leeward, and she sailed very heavily. There were about twenty men to navigate her. In the morning we had fine, clear, pleasant weather; and having deepened our water, the sea resumed its natural colour.

23 h. Large swell from the N. W. quarter.

24 h. Moderate and fair weather. Moderate wind and very clear weather.

7 h. Light airs inclining to calms.

12 h. Calm and clear weather.

18 h. We saw an island to the N. E. ten or twelve leagues.

19h light airs.

24h At noon the island from N. 48° E. to 53° E seven or eight leagues.

Light airs and fair weather. The island from N. 62° to N. 69° E.

12 h. Dark cloudy weather.

13 h. Very squally weather, with heavy rains. The wind suddenly shifted to the N. W. quarter. During the violence of the wind we lay to. Saw the island to the eastward. At noon the island from N. 31° E. to N. 52° E. four or five miles : a large sea from the North. This island, upon a nearer view, appeared to us much higher than we at first supposed : it was also rocky and barren. Off the north extreme, which is the highest part, are several detached rocks at a little distance; one of them much larger than the others : but the island itself is very inconsiderable in extent. It is situated in the latitude of $34^{\circ} 2' N.$, and longitude $125^{\circ} 5' 0'' E.$ sea from the North, in which quarter it remained 8th. Fresh gales and very squally weather, with a large tolerably clear; but we could see no other land. The wind totally preventing our progress towards the Corean coast, except in our former track, and the wind being steadily fixed in the North, I thought it needless to persevere any longer, as we had only provisions to the end of the month, even at half allowance. In consequence of this circumstance we bore away to the S. E.; and at sunset we saw the island of Quelpaert bearing S. 55° E.; and the island we had left, N. 24° W. twelve leagues distant. At midnight, being to the southward of Quelpaert, we hauled up again to the S. E., having a fine, clear moon-light. At day-light the peak on the island of Quelpaert bore N. 43° E. eight or ten leagues and at noon the fame mountain bore N. 15° E. 21 leagues. Fine clear cold weather, and the wind more moderate. Fresh breezes and fine weather. Squally at times.

5 h. The peak on Quelpaert, at sunset, bore due North, 24 leagues.

12 h, Moderate and clear weather.

At half past 18 h. altered our course to East.

24 h. Very pleasant weather at noon. Moderate breezes and fine weather.

4 h. Saw land from the mast-head. Some rocky islands bore off us S. 65° W. seven or eight leagues. At half past 9 h. hove to for an hour, to wait the moon's rising. The islands bore off us N. E. by N. three leagues. Hove to at half past 15 h. to wait day-light. The islands bore from N. 17° W to N. 33° W. They were five in number, and closely connected. The largest were those to the North and South. The southern one was high and peaked; and the whole cluster, of very little extent. At 22 h. 55 m. we lost sight of them, bearing from N. 75° W. to N. 80° W. eight or ten leagues : at the same time we saw high land to the E. S. E. At noon the land extended from S. 59° E. to S. 69° E.; and we saw more distant land to the eastward, unconnected with the other.

24 h. Fresh breezes and very pleasant weather this morning. Fresh breezes and squally weather, with frequent rain, which at times entirely obscured the horizon.

At 3 h. 30 m. we saw an high peaked rock bearing S. by E. : we altered our course to pass without it. At the same time we had violent squalls, and the wind veered more northerly.

At 5 h. 30 m. we hauled our wind for the night; the peaked island bearing S. 2.5° E. four leagues; and the land set at noon, from N. 60° E. to N. 70° E. The more distant land we could not see.

It blew strong all night, and we had a great sea, with much rain. At day-light the peaked island bore N. 88° E. : and seeing no more land, we bore up with a strong gale and squally weather. The only chart we had on board was one of Van Keulen's, wherein he places the island of Meaxema in 32° 0', and which is most probably the same land that bore to the E. S. E. of us yesterday, and to the N. E. last evening, in which bearing it appeared like an island of considerable elevation; and on the east side of it the hills were peaked. But the squally obscure weather, in the afternoon, almost excluded our seeing anything; and I could not reconcile the situation of the peaked island with his chart. We hauled up as near the wind as the sea permitted. At half past 2 h. we saw an island ahead, very high, and round at top. At 5 h. we saw four more in different directions, from S. 30° E. to N. 60° E; the nearest about 10 leagues. At half past we wore and hauled our wind, having no soundings with our line.

12 h. More moderate weather.

13 h. Tacked ship. Made sail at day-light for the islands, extending from S. 15° E. to N. 43° E., eight in number.

At 21 h. the westernmost, off which is a pinnacle rock, bore S. 5° W. two leagues; and we tacked to the West. Moderate breezes and fair weather. At noon we counted ten islands extending from S. 10° E. to N. 45° E. They were of different magnitudes; and three of the largest emitted smoke at intervals throughout the morning. They were very elevated, and in general much broken, and presented a barren rocky surface. The highest one, the same we first remarked, and now bore S. 58° E., was a round lofty mountain, rising with a steep ascent to its summit from the northern part of the island. It may be distinguished at a great distance, and is the same we saw on July the 15th, when we passed on the eastern side of them, going to the North. We experienced to-day, for the first time since leaving Tshosan harbour, a strong current, which had set us S. 38° E. 39 miles; and which, in addition to the contrary wind, entirely prevented our making the southern part of the Japan isles. We saw another island bearing S. 10° W. : and the 13th" former islands extended from S. 49° E. to N. 50° E.; the nearest five leagues. We hauled to the westward at sunset. A moderate wind springing up we made sail to the S. W. The islands preserved nearly the same bearings; and at noon they extended from S. 29° E. to N. 66° E. ten or twelve leagues. Easterly current of 20 miles since yesterday. Light airs and calms, with frequent heavy showers of rain.

6 h. At sunset we saw another island bearing S. 10° E.; and the southern island of those set at noon bore S. 37° E. ten or twelve leagues. These islands were high and rocky, and very small. 12 h. Pleasant breezes and clear weather. 17 h. Bore away and made sail. 19 h. A small island seen bearing S. 32° E. The current these 24 hours has set in the direction of N. 50° E. 28 miles, notwithstanding we had a strong N. W. wind. 24 h. Fresh breezes and clear. The island, S. 66° E. six leagues. 15th. Fresh breezes and clear weather. At 2 h. 30 m. the small island bore N. 88° E. It bore N. 83° E.; and soon after we lost sight of it. 7 h. Hauled our wind under easy sail. 13 h. Squally and cloudy weather. 18 h. Bore up and made sail. Large swell. 24 h. Fresh breezes and gloomy weather. Fresh breezes and dark cloudy weather. 7 h. Hauled our wind and plied under easy sail.

13 h. Ditto weather, and a large swell. 16 h. Wore ship. 18 h. Made sail. 20 h. The heavy clouds dispersed, and we had mild clear weather. By our observations we find the current has set us N. 50° E. 43 miles since the 14th at noon. 24 h. Moderate breezes. Moderate breezes and fair weather. 10 h. Brought to till day-light. 17 h. Made sail. 22 h. Current N. 39° E. 16 miles. 24 h. Fair weather and smooth water. Light breezes and mild pleasant weather. 13 h. Gentle winds and very smooth sea. 23 h. Eight miles only to the East of account. 24 h. Fair and pleasant weather. Light breezes and fine weather. 7 h. Our estimated latitude was 26° 22' North; and we steered West. 12 h. The wind decreasing. 18 h. Fresh breezes and clear weather. After mustering we performed divine service. Current 39 miles easterly. 20th. 24 h. Very pleasant weather. Moderate breezes and fair weather. Immediately after noon we saw land from the deck bearing S. 2° W. We knew this land to be the islands we had passed between on the 7th of July last. At 5 h. we lost sight of them, bearing S. 15° E. 14 or 15 leagues. 18 h. Variable and squally weather. 23 h. Current ten miles North. 24 h. Strong breezes and dark weather. 21st. Strong breezes and dark gloomy weather, with frequent squalls and a

large swell. We hauled upon a wind under a low fail, and preserved our situation by tacking during the night. 12 h. Dark and dismal weather, with a large sea, and a fresh gale of wind. 18 h. Bore away and made sail. At 22 h. 30 m. we discovered the northern part of Formosa bearing S. 50° E.; and at noon we saw it very indistinctly through the haze from S. 65° E. to S. 75° E. five or six leagues. Ditto weather. (1797 November 20 end of page 372)