

Matilda Rocks was in fact Mururoa was given by the British explorer Beechey in 1826 (see section 108), when he found there the wreckage of a vessel, including anchors, corresponding to what would be expected from the *Matilda*.

53. Essex Henry Bond

ON 15 December 1792 Essex Henry Bond, of the British vessel *Royal Admiral*, while coming north from Australia, discovered two small islands close together in the western sector of the Marshalls, in latitude $5\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N. These Bond called Baring's Islands. The following day, 16 December 1792, to the north of Baring's Islands, he came to a cluster of some twenty low islets, called by Bond the Muskillio Islands, which from their position and description must have been the islets of Namu Atoll, previously discovered by Mendaña (see section 10).¹

These details show that Baring's Islands were the two islets of Namorik Atoll, on the western fringe of the Marshalls. They lie south of Namu in the stated latitude.

*This account leaves out Huon Islands -
d'Entrecasteaux
Reef*

54. Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux

IN the years 1791-3 two French ships, the *Recherche* and the *Espérance*, under the command of Antoine d'Entrecasteaux (so spelled ordinarily), searched the western Pacific for the missing expedition of La Pérouse (see section 40). It was not until 1793 that any new discoveries were made. There are two main accounts. A later editor, E. P. E. Rossel, prepared an account based on d'Entrecasteaux's own journal, and Labillardière, the expedition's

¹ Collins, D., *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, vol. i (London, 1798), pp. 236, 244; Arrowsmith, A., *Chart* (London, 1798); Findlay, A. G., *A Directory for the Navigation of the Pacific Ocean* (London, 1851), vol. ii, p. 1069.

*DV 160
CG*

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IS -
Surprise)
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naturalist, wrote another account accompanied by a large-scale chart showing the expedition's course.¹ Rossel's account is followed except where Labillardière is specifically cited.

On 15 March 1793 d'Entrecasteaux, while going from New Zealand to Tonga, discovered a high rock to the south of a cluster recognized by him as Sever's Curtis's Islands (see section 42). The position given for this rock was latitude $31^{\circ} 27' 30''$ S., longitude $178^{\circ} 45'$ E. from Paris. On 17 March 1793, to the north of Sever's Macauley's Island, another island, named Raoul, was discovered, the position given being latitude $29^{\circ} 16' 45''$ S., longitude $179^{\circ} 35' 40''$ E. from Paris. It was almost triangular in shape, high and steep.

The rock was Esperance Rock, and the island Raoul, in the Kermadec group.

On 17 April 1793, while going from the New Hebrides to New Caledonia, d'Entrecasteaux discovered a number of reefs with three low islands, the position given for the northernmost being latitude $20^{\circ} 15' 30''$ S., longitude $163^{\circ} 50'$ E. from Paris. This cluster was given the name îles Beaupré.

This was the modern Atoll Beautemps-Beaupré, slightly north of the Loyalty Islands.

On 11 June 1793 d'Entrecasteaux came to the Louisiade Archipelago, and in the following days skirted it on the north side. He passed Rossel, which had been encountered by Bougainville, and on 13 June came to some low islands called the îles Renard. Upon this day they also saw a high island to the north-west, which was named Saint-Aignan. Passing north of this, on the next day, 14 June 1793, the ships came to some islands which they named the îles de Boynes. Beyond these again, on 15 June 1793, the expedition came to another cluster of islands called by them the îles Bonvouloir. The next day high land was seen, appearing to extend towards the north. The expedition kept passing these islands till 20 June 1793, when some low islands of great extent, which were named îles Trobriand, were encountered. Beyond these to the west, on 22 June 1793, they encountered some more low islands and reefs. Having at last got clear of these reefs and islands on 26 June 1793, the mountains of New Guinea were seen.

These data show that d'Entrecasteaux discovered the Renard Islands on 13 June 1793, Misima (Saint-Aignan) on the same day,

¹ *Voyage de D'Entrecasteaux*, ed. Rossel (Paris, 1808); Labillardière, J. J. de, *Relation du voyage à la recherche de La Pérouse* (Paris, 1800).

Rossel see Microfilm 5983

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the Deboyne Islands on 14 June 1793, and the Bonvouloir Islands on 15 June 1793, these islands being the northern islands of the Louisiade Archipelago. He then discovered the D'Entrecasteaux Islands on 16 June 1793, and the Trobriand Islands on 20 June 1793, and passed among the islands and reefs lying between the Trobriand Islands and the coast of New Guinea in the days 22-26 June 1793.

Antoine d'Entrecasteaux's discoveries were as follows: On 15 and 17 March 1793, respectively, he discovered Esperance Rock and Raoul Island in the Kermadec group. On 17 April 1793 he discovered the Atoll Beautemps-Beaupré, to the north of the Loyalty Islands. On 13, 14, and 15 June 1793, respectively, he discovered the Renard Islands and Misima, the Deboyne Islands and the Bonvouloir Islands, on the north side of the Louisiade Archipelago. On 16 June 1793 he discovered the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, on 20 June 1793 the Trobriand Islands, and on 22-26 June 1793 the islands between the Trobriand Islands and New Guinea.

locate
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55. Captain Musgrave

IN 1793 Captain Musgrave, of the British vessel *Sugar Cane*, while coming north from Australia, made a discovery in the Caroline Islands area, shown in Arrowsmith's chart of 1798 as two small islands close together, in latitude $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ N., longitude $159\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E., on which many inhabitants were seen. Coming west from these islands, Musgrave saw a cluster of seven islands, shown by Arrowsmith as being in latitude 6° N., longitude $157\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.¹

Pingelap is an atoll consisting of two islands in latitude $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ N., longitude $160\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E. Ngatik is an atoll consisting of seven or eight islands in latitude $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ N., longitude $157\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. Ngatik's distinctive topography and the relative location of Pingelap and Ngatik help to confirm that the two islands first seen by Musgrave were the islets of Pingelap, and the second cluster was Ngatik. Ngatik had

¹ Collins, D., *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, vol. i (London, 1798), p. 315; Arrowsmith, A., *Chart* (London, 1798).

The Times

HUON-

18.03 S

162.58 E

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SURPRISE-

18.29 S

163.07 E

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THE DISCOVERY
OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS

BY
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