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June more than the size of a mile.¹ About one glass after sunset the ship
1722 Thienhoven headed into the wind, giving signal for seeing land.

When we came near her, she said that in the west lay very high land, by estimate 4 to 5 miles from us,² but that she had not been able to distinguish its size and trend because of the dusk, whereupon we resolved to stand over and back this night with the topsails till the day, in order to run then to the lee side of the island, to seek anchor-bottom, and to get (if possible) water, and also to buy or barter greens, fruit and all other fresh supplies for our people, of which we were in the greatest need. For although on the third instant we got so many greens that the whole crew ate to their satisfaction four times and the sick six times therefrom, this refreshment indeed brought some relief, but no cure to anyone. Thus little notice can be taken of the journals of others, testifying that by a bag of greens, or by the use of fruits, their people in a short time were improved or in former health; but our experience bears out the opposite of this, for to cure a sea-scurvy sickness (which takes its origin from aged victuals and the inhaling of salt air) not only must fresh good food be used for nutriment, but in addition to this a fresh and agreeable land air, as we saw at Sanct Sebastian, our place of refreshment, and which could be confirmed by the hospital of Cabo de bona Esperanza.³

14 We steered at daybreak directly for the high land, lying about 6 miles in the west from us, directing our course slowly in such a way as to sail to the south side (which was the lee) and anchor there. With northern sun our observed southern latitude was 14 degrees 9 minutes, and the estimated longitude 202 degrees 20 minutes, the mean course west-north-west, the wind east and east-north-east, with fine weather and a topgallantsail's breeze. About the 6th glass of the afternoon watch we came to the

¹ This was Rose Island, the easternmost of the Samoa group, a small, low atoll in latitude 14° 33' S., 208½° east of Teneriffe. This was another new discovery. Vuyte means 'Foul', in the sense that the island was beset by foul ground, i.e. reefs and rocks.

² This was a distant view of the Manua group, not previously known to Europeans.

³ An erroneous notion. See p. 41, n. 1.

lee side of the island, by estimate a half mile from the beach, cast June the sounding-lead, but had no bottom, then put out the sloop, well provided with men and weapons, in order to sound the bottoms along the shore, and having found a good anchor-place to give signal.¹ Meanwhile there came two to three canoes—which were not hollowed-out trees, but made of planks and inner timbers and very neatly joined together, so that we supposed that they must have some tools of iron, for which they are very eager; to make planks and other timber for use from the trees (the number of which is countless, as the whole island is filled up to the high crowns of the mountains and as close as grass in luxuriant meadows)—near our ship, which had some coconuts, which we exchanged for 5 to 6 large rusty nails. From this island another lies in the north-west, with an intervening space of about 2 miles, which appeared to us to be two islands, because in the middle there was a steep cleft descending down, but whether the sea had a passage through it we could not see.² The Indians of this first island are like the Paaschlanders in sturdiness and robustness of body, also in painting themselves, but not so much and abundantly, as their colouring commences from the thighs downward to the legs. Furthermore we did not see anything as covering for their nakedness, except a girdle round the waist to which a lot of long broad leaves or rushes, or of another plant, was fastened.³ Our sloop after running out of 4 to 5 glasses having completed its task came to the ship, bringing the bad news that anchor-bottom was not to be found anywhere except only at a distance

¹ The island was Tau, the easternmost of the Manua group, rising to 3,036 feet.

² There was in fact a passage, seen when the ships continued their journey, as Roggeveen notes later in the present entry. This passage divides the islands of Oloesa and Ofu, which rise respectively to 2,095 feet and 1,587 feet. The position of Ofu is latitude 14° 11' S., longitude 206° 57' east of Teneriffe.

³ The people of Samoa, including the Manua group, are of Polynesian culture and language. For the ethnology of Samoa, standard works are A. Kränner, *Die Samoa-Inseln* (Stuttgart, 1902) and P. H. Buck, 'Samoaan Material Culture', *Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin* 75. Pawley, op. cit., pp. 39-41, 59-62, considers from a study of shared morphological innovations that Samoan and the Eastern Polynesian languages comprise two divisions of a subgroup within the Polynesian language family including the Easter Island language.

June of a cable's length from the shore in 5 fathom depth, with a steeply sloping and foul bottom because of the sharp coral-stones; where-
 1722 upon we at once unbraced and made sail, setting course west-south-west so as to run above the westernmost island, when we found there were two islands lying the distance of a small cannon-shot apart from each other, both of which are likewise inhabited, as we saw smoke by day and when it was dark fires in various places. Sailing on thus, saw another small islet, the circumference of which did not comprise a mile,¹ lying in the west separated by about a half mile from the southernmost of these two, which two, each in its circumference, by estimate comprise 4 miles, being of a very great height, and full of trees; the first island, the bottoms of which we sounded, will in its circumference include fully 8 to 9 miles. These four islands we named Bouman's Islands (because these were discovered by the ship Thienhoven, commanded by Captain Cornelis Bouman). Lastly it is still to be noted that the Upper Mate of the said ship Thienhoven rowed with the sloop towards the shore or the beach in order to take soundings, and having come there he says that the King sitting in a canoe, and having by him a young woman of 18 to 19 years, whose neck was encircled by a string of oblong blue beads, asked the Mate by signs if he had any such, pointing to the said string, whereupon the Mate, by nodding his head, said yes, but indicated by his hand towards the ship that the beads were there, and he would bring them to the land. That this was the King he concluded from this, because when the King came near the sloop a thousand and more Indians were on the beach, armed with spears, bow and arrows, and he gave them a directing sign with his hand that they should go away, which was obeyed in the blink of an eye, all retreating into the trees so that none of this crowd was to be seen on the beach.² The reason why the King caused

¹ Nuu, a small island 267 feet high near the north-west point of Ofu.

² Bouman adds a few details in his entry for the same day: 'The inhabitants are lively fellows, fat and sleek, in colour brownish red, with long black, rosy hair, in appearance or countenance as I have seen many Indians in America. The old man gave my Mate when he saw that he intended to go to the ship as a present a branch with 6 half-grown coconuts and they parted as good friends, and the

this to be done will evidently be this, that he was afraid that the June Mate, seeing so many armed, through fear might go away before
 1722 he had achieved his object of inquiring whether there were beads to be got or not. Today a soldier died, who is the sixth dead. To make an end and conclusion of all the islands which we have discovered and found to be peopled, there remains merely the presenting of the following speculative question, which seems to me must be placed among those questions which exceed the understanding, and therefore are to be heard, but answered with silence. The question is then whether there is a sound reason to be thought of which could have any likelihood of revealing the means where- by these people arrived in the aforesaid islands, as the Pasch Island lies distant six to seven hundred miles and the others a thousand, eleven to twelve hundred miles from the main coasts of Chile and Peru, and these same islands are found to be separated from New Guinea and Nova Hollandia by an intervening space of more than a thousand, and others again of six, seven to eight hundred miles. Furthermore it must accordingly be agreed that these people must either have been created there or landed and brought by another means, and these thus preserved their race by procreation. Now when it is also noted how navigation was at the time when Jerusalem flourished in full power under the rule of King Solomon and thereafter under the monarchy of the Romans and other peoples located in the Mediterranean Sea, one will be able to judge very distinctly with all [certainty] that this navigation was so imperfect for making settlements west of America that wanting to maintain this would resemble mockery rather than serious thought. Moreover, navigation increasing from century to century and becoming more efficient in its construction inhabitants came also to the side of our ships in their canoes, having only some coconuts and 4 to 5 flying fish, which I bartered from them together with a small mat for 4 to 5 strings of glass beads. I tried to get some of them into the ship, but they would not come aboard. Their canoes were made very neat and fast, for when we set off, we sailed with a topsail's breeze before the wind and they could keep up with us handily with three paddles.'

If the blue beads which the girl wore round her neck were of European make, they could have come from Tonga, various islands in that group having been visited previously not only by Le Maire and Schouten but also by Tasman.

June 1722 for withstanding the force of the sea, in these later times the lands of America were thus discovered, and then the South Sea, which bathes the western expanse of the American coasts of Chile and Peru. The Spaniards, who brought these lands under their dominion by arms, sailed along the said coasts with their ships for the discovery and possession of riches, but one does not find in any writings that they founded and erected colonies of Chilian or Peruvian Indians anywhere, but on the contrary all the journals of the past two centuries report that the said Spaniards, when they discovered any lands through their voyages in this sea, have written of them as of newly found land, and not of colonies, where the inhabitants, as an inevitable result, must have spoken their mother tongue, whether Chilian or Peruvian. Also it is impossible to comprehend the motivating reason whereby the colonizers would be encouraged to establish such a settlement, because the motive for founding this is either that one has an excess of subjects who inhabit a small region which is not rich enough to supply them with what is necessary for the support of life, when one (with or without force) takes into possession and occupation the nearest land and thus peoples that land as a conquest, or that one puts into operation this establishment for the pursuit of some hoped-for benefit, to conduct trade by voyaging. Since then the Spaniards or other peoples could not have been induced by these motives to set up colonies of Indians in these distant regions, which are outside the acquaintance of the known world, it is accordingly very easy to conclude that the Indians who inhabit these newly discovered islands are bred there naturally from generation to generation, and are descendants of Adam, although the ability of the human understanding is powerless to comprehend by what means they could have been transported. For of this nature are still many other substantial issues, which must only be believed, without any so-called expert demonstration having a place here, when this is opposed to and in conflict with the pronouncement of Holy Writ.¹

¹ The problem of how the Polynesians reached their isolated islands puzzled many people before and after Roggeveen. Some have thought that prehistoric

15 Those of the ship Thienhoven, in the 6th glass of the day watch, June 1722 saw land of uncommon height, lying in the south-west 7 miles from us.¹ Had at noon the estimated southern latitude (for although the sky and its horizons were clear, we could nevertheless not get the altitude of the sun, because the shadow of the horizon of the graduated arc fell on the land, by which it was prevented from being brought into a precise agreement and conformity with the horizon of the sky)² of 13 degrees 44 minutes, and the longitude of 200 degrees 55 minutes, the mean course was west-north-west $\frac{1}{2}$ west 22 miles, the wind east, south-east and east, with a topgallantail's breeze. Today a sailor having died, this was the seventh dead. In the afternoon watch, about the 7th glass, the ship Thienhoven, which was sailing ahead, again gave signal for seeing land, in the south-west by west 7 miles from us, lying from the foregoing island extending south-east and north-west at a distance of 8 miles.³ We named the first, which was large and high, the Island Thienhoven, and the second the Island Groeningen, as the Chambers Amsterdam, Zealand, and Rotterdam are found named in the charts of the South Sea.⁴ navigators, having discovered distant islands, returned to their homes and promoted or inspired colonizing expeditions to their discoveries: e.g. P. H. Buck, *Vikings of the Sunrise* (New York, Philadelphia, 1938). Others have thought that people who had been blown away in storms, or exiles who set out in the hope of finding other land, discovered the further islands and settled them: e.g. A. Sharp, 'Ancient Voyagers in the Pacific', *Polynesian Society Memoir* 32 (1956).

¹ This was Tutuila, another island of the Samoa group. Bouman says in his entry for the same day that it was a 'fairly high double-hilled island', and that as they sailed by it Bouman's island [Tau] could be seen from the rear of the vessel. Tutuila has two peaks, the highest 2,141 feet. Bouman hailed Roggeveen, suggesting that they should endeavour to anchor and get supplies, but Roggeveen answered that the season of the trade wind was so far spent that they should not delay. Roggeveen's estimated longitude of 200° 55' east of Tenerife at noon on this day was about 5° too far west.

² See p. 59 n. 1.

³ Upolu, the main island of the Samoa group. Bouman in his entry for the same day says that the land seen was a little higher and much longer than Tutuila, that at sunset it was west of them, and that they could not see how far it extended. He wished they had visited these islands as he had good expectations from them. There is in fact no more fertile island in the Pacific than Upolu. This is the last entry in the extant segment of Bouman's journal.

⁴ Tasman had given the names 'Amsterdam' and 'Rotterdam' to Tongatapu and Nomuka in the Tonga group, while the name 'Nova Zeelandia' (Nieuw

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We were all eager to visit these islands, assuring ourselves that water, greens and fruit were there in abundance, but because we have not found anchor-bottom anywhere, and feared we would meet with the same fate there with the loss of 3 to 4 days in seeking a bay or good anchor-place, and are above all obliged to make good use of the south-east trade wind in order to be to the west of New Guinea and then for the Strait Sunda before the west wind commences, which coming before our arrival there would inevitably plunge us into the most extreme ruin, since we would be obliged to seek a place to stay for the period of a half year until the west winds stopped, in which time we would to a very great extent consume our victuals, and the remainder not being enough (even if one was so foolish as to assume that this would remain durable and good, whereas we already have much spoiled bread, stale groats and rotted peas) to get home, also not being able to re-victual anywhere, it was accordingly decided to run beyond and pass the said islands, so as not to lose any time for the furthering of our voyage, which is retarded enough by the poor sailing of the ship Thienhoven, so that I fear it will become necessary to make a proposal in council that the ship Thienhoven ought to be given over to the care of Heaven, so that we, before the end of the south-east trade, may save our ship and life from an obvious destruction. About sunset (as the ship Thienhoven was very close to us) we requested Capn. Bouman, through our speaking-horn, to come over to our ship with his Upper and Under Mates, when it was resolved to steer north-west by west, for reason set out more fully in the resolution, the content of which is verbatim this:

Full council, held on board the ship den Arend, in the presence of Mr. Jacob Roggeveen, President, Captain Jan Koster, commanding the said ship den Arend, Captain Cornelis Bouman, commanding the ship Thienhoven, Captain Roelof Rosendaal, having had the command on the lost ship de Afrikanische Galey, together with all the Upper and Under Mates assigned to and serving on the two abovenamed ships.

Zeeland) was later devised for the part of New Zealand discovered by him: A. Sharp, *The Voyages of Abel Janszoon Tasman*, pp. 153, 164, 342-3.

Monday the 15 June 1722. The President brought forward to June 1722 this council how it was arranged and decided by it on the 3rd

instant to (among other things) continue on the course of west-north-west until we had come to the southern latitude of 3 degrees, and being there, then to arrange further what should be done for the furtherance of our voyage. But since Captain Jan Koster is apprehensive that we could be further west than our estimate shows, because all the islands which we discovered yesterday and today are of a fair size and uncommon height, as a considerable number about New Guinea are, of which those discovered and passed are possibly the forerunners, and if so we would (falling into some bight) not only be prevented from the continuance of our voyage but furthermore be exposed to the danger of losing everything, therefore the President puts forward in order to avoid these perils, and give preference to the sure before the [un]sure, whether this council be not of opinion that we steer the kept course a point more to the north, that is, in place of west-north-west, henceforth to steer north-west by west, as far as four to three degrees southern latitude, in order then further to consider what one will find must thereafter be undertaken. Which being considered, the proposal was approved unanimously, with addition that the course of north-west by west is not less suitable for our voyage than the west-north-west, even if the anxiety over the nearness of New Guinea did not exist. Thus resolved and concluded in the ship and on the day as above, was signed, Jacob Roggeveen, Jan Koster, Cornelis Bouman, Roelof Rosendaal, Jacob van Groenevelt, Cornelis van Aelst, Willem Willemsen Espeling, Cornelis Mens, Steven de Wit, Frans Strooker.

16 Were by observation in the latitude of 12 degrees 54 minutes south of the Equator, and in the estimated longitude of 199 degrees 29 minutes, the course was north-west by west $\frac{1}{2}$ west, the wind east and north-east by east, topgallantsail's breeze and fine weather, but in the evening and at night a dark sky with hard rain.

17 The observed latitude was 12 degrees 22 minutes south, the