

How did we get here?

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Framework

Humans, Groups

Population

Humans, Groups, Individuals

Questions

- What, Where and When is Here?
- How did we get here?

Initial Conditions

Individual, Group

Self reference

Infinity and Recursion

Preamble

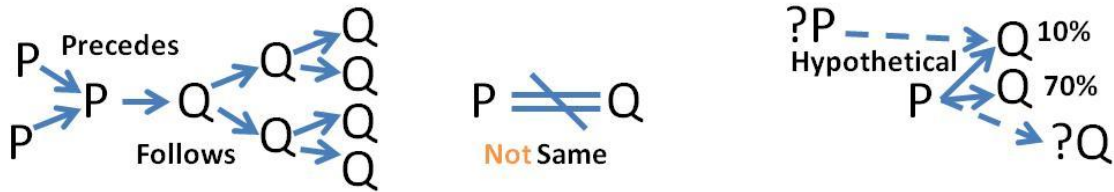
The only way to learn and understand things is to misunderstand things in the first place. Do you understand now?

At the end of every catastrophic war when people are united and break down their internal tribal differences to overcome greater challenges- at the end they stand around look into the sky (like Socrates) and ask 'what just happened?' 'How did we get here?' Then they realize that all their internal wars were part of the problem. Groupthink and tribal war "us/them" is something to be constantly aware of. The west has largely achieved a position where it does not have to be at constant war. China, Russia, Iran and Muslim countries have not. Low IQ, poor education, repression of discussion and argument and entrenched tribalism dominates the less developed "countries" and they inhabit a constant tribal war narrative - very much like we see in women, blacks, religious zealots, causists and weak minded men-All heroically playing the drama triangle of binary certain entitled victim and constant resentment which manifest as passive aggressive, corruption, nepotism, crime, corruption and eventually mob violence.

Greens/Labour politicians are run by tribal women, blacks, religious extremists and weak men who assert that the Libs (the "others") are "Bad" because they sometimes select people based on individual merit not tribe.

Introduction

I have a lot of information in my database and I can now do some more investigation. I will use **James Cook** as an example and trace through the people of his time, where they came from and where they ended up. I can draw a link between many things - including Rene Descartes and earlier but I have to declare what the threads are and why I am choosing one thread over many other possible connections. I did some work this in <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/A-Frame-for-History-of-1500s.pdf> in this case P to Q is Cook's lifetime.



<https://centerforinquiry.org/blog/the-illusion-of-cause-and-everyday-thinking/> Students who have taken research methods courses or general psychology courses are probably familiar with the phrase “correlation doesn’t imply causation.” Just because two things are associated or happen together doesn’t mean one causes the other. <https://medium.com/neo-cybernetics/the-illusion-of-causality-143996b8b23d> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell%27s_theorem

Ignoring the Null Case

We live in a society where most people are tribal warriors and understand little about life, history, maths or science. China, Muslims, Africans, Women, Blacks prefer binary tribal limited education (censorship and mandated “holy” books) extremists types who will proudly defend their permanent state of pig-ignorance by attacking anyone who questions their dogma or orthodoxy. This reflects the time of the religious wars where mass killings and brutal tortures were common. The Dark Ages.

One feature of this is the loss of the elite scientists and educators to tribalism. The cleverest people are excluded from debate, removed from universities and cancelled in book stores to be replaced by Women, Blacks, Muslims and other perceived entitled victim (tribes) who preach their mandated orthodoxy of pig-ignorance and demonize those who question.

Most people do not understand Fisher’s 4 Box model which I have explored in many of my frames articles and lessons.

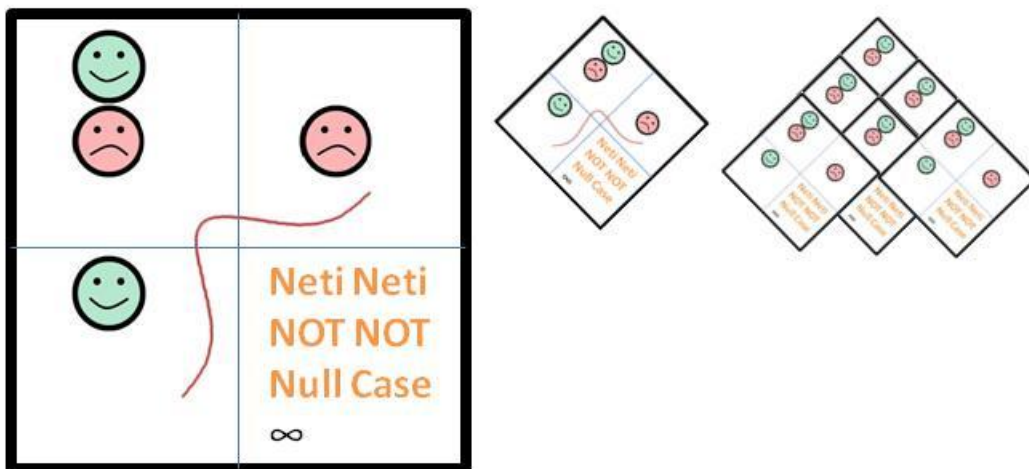
- 04 Humanism – Information Classification Frame, Version 1, date 10/02/2019 <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/04-Humanism-%E2%80%93-Information-Classification-Frame.pdf>
- 16 Humanism – Complexity – Structure, Version 1, date 27/04/2020 <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/16-Humanism-%E2%80%93-Complexity-Structure.pdf>
- Binary Groupthink – Overcoming <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Binary-Groupthink-Overcoming-1.pdf>
- An Architecture of Ideas <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/An-Architecture-of-Ideas.pdf>
- What is Why <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/What-is-Why.pdf>
- What Were You Thinking – 1400s <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/What-Were-You-Thinking-1400s.pdf>
- What Were you Thinking – 1500s – Part3 <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/What-Were-you-Thinking-1500s-part3.pdf>
- What Were you Thinking – 1500s – Part5 <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/What-Were-you-Thinking-1500s-part5.pdf>

- A Frame for History of 1500s <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/A-Frame-for-History-of-1500s.pdf>
- Early 1600s <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Early-1600s.pdf>
- Defining Revolutions <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Defining-Revolutions.pdf>
- Lessons – A Way to Think – The Null Case <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Lessons-A-Way-to-Think-The-Null-Case.pdf>
- Lessons – A Way to Think – The Thing Asserted and Definite Not <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Lessons-A-Way-to-Think-The-Thing-Asserted-and-Definite-Not.pdf>
- Lessons – A Way to Think – Learning about the Infinite Not <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Lessons-A-Way-to-Think-Learning-about-the-Infinite-Not.pdf>
- Lessons – A Way to Think – Learning about Knowledge <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Lessons-A-Way-to-Think-Learning-about-Knowledge.pdf>

Most people cannot see the Neti, Neti and do not recognize that position - they only recognize a With Us/Against us binary position of constant warfare. They are usually permanently resentful of “others” and occupy a continual passive aggressive stance against people.

Even Scientists habitually ignore the null case and replace it with the repeated three boxes as pascal’s triangle and the binomial theorem of mathematical certainty. The infinity of the unknown disappears under a certainty of constructed binary positions. E.g. The Fast Fourier transformation is an approximation of an infinity https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_Fourier_transform

Scientists **habitually ignore** the **null case** and **replace it** with the repeated three boxes as pascal’s triangle & **binomial theorem** of mathematical **certainty**.



There is a question which helps explain people’s thinking about infinity which shows how people either leave infinity open and recursive or have a closed infinity which contains exactly everything. I explored this idea in **Anything Asserted Must Therefore Possibly Exist**

<https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anything-Asserted-Must-Therefore-Possibly-Exist.pdf> and **The Consumer Price Index - Meaning and Use** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/The-Consumer-Price-Index.pdf> when I noticed Carl Sagan had gone from skeptic to believer - **"I cannot rule out the possibility of X because infinity is really big"**

The idea being someone asserts that there must be other life forms on planets because we are a life form on a planet. There is no actual evidence being discussed or explored - there is merely conjecture - they argument of "possibilities" and choice - which most people do not understand - see my exploration on Monty Hall.

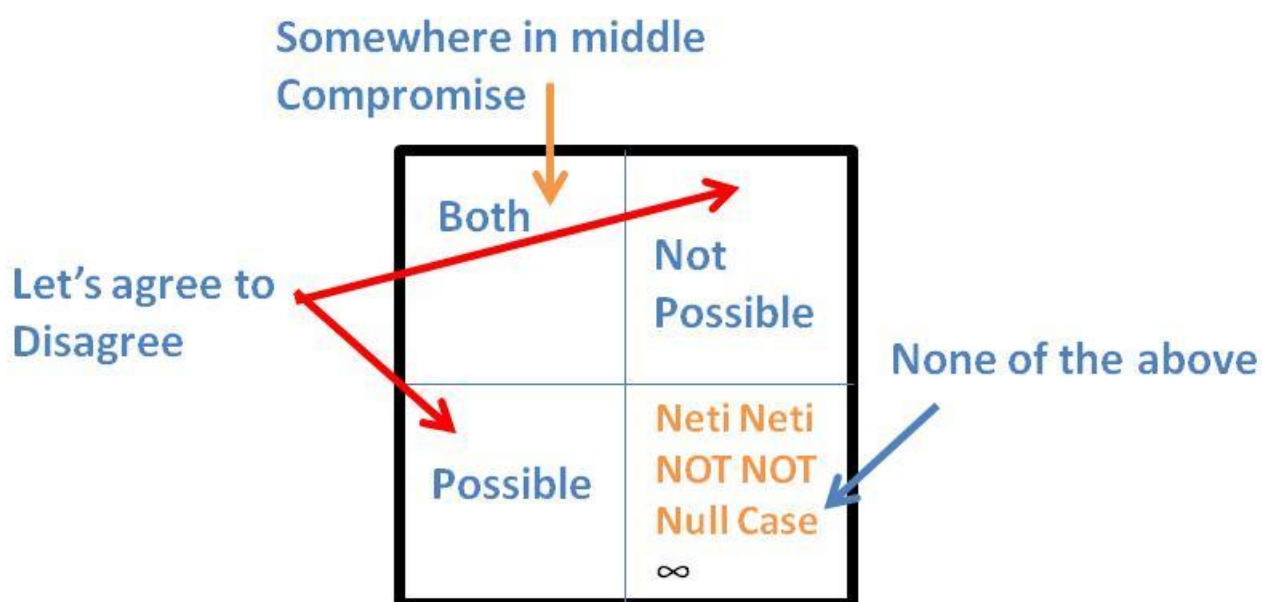
The thinking goes that if there is an Eiffel Tower in Paris on earth just imagine how many Towers like it must possibly be in the universe on other planets. Most people think like this - they believe that ANYTHING asserted must have some possibility of existing i.e. 1000 Eiffel Towers on 1000 planets - for them - **infinity is exactly everything.**

Exactly everything asserted must have a possibility existing in the universe at some time and some place.

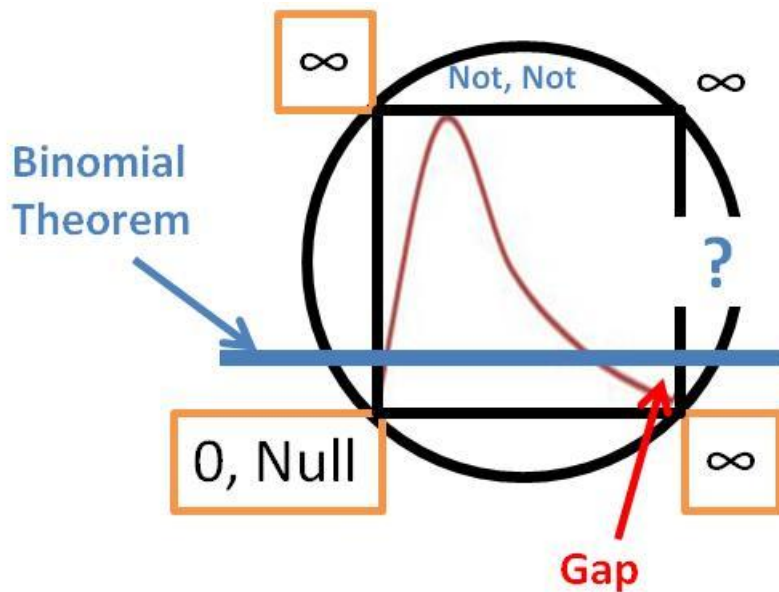
Few people see this as an insane hypothesis.

Grifters, mystics, charlatans, prophets all prey on this ignorance of people.

If you can image the 4 box model then you can see the possibility of anything asserted is only 1 of 4 positions of the duality pairs of Is and Is Not. **The point being - that there does not have to be a possibility of anything at all.**



Another way of looking at this is to see that there is not enough measurement and other dimensions to define a Thing as a Thing. There is a gap of uncertainty. The Binomial Theorem, probability and so on - are all in exactly One dimension - One thing - The number 1 in combinations with other number 1s. One slice of plurality.



Human Development Paths

We have large numbers of tyrannical narcissists and tribal mobs in society at the moment. Women, Blacks, Muslims, Religious extremists Causists - all violent mobs claiming “Justice” and “Victimhood” to self-justify their crimes, corruption and violence against others. Very weak minded, uneducated passive aggressive tribal mobs who corrupt everything they touch. They hang around in streets as mobs looking to abuse and attack people. Whenever they get a job in education, law, politics, media, public service - they fully corrupt everything they touch for their own in-group and demonize and attack others - at the moment it is White Men and “The West”. They are fully corrupt underdeveloped tribal **Bad Actors**. See **15 Humanism – Corruption – Nation Choice – Virtue, Version 1, date 03/04/2020** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/15-Humanism-Corruption-Nation-Choice-Virtue.pdf>

These tribal mobs are lead by white men and other grifters who side with the “cause” - seemingly as a performance of Virtue - **Virtue Signaling** to the **Mob**. I call these people **Bad Actors** who are **tyrannical narcissist psychopaths** looking to profit from tribal mob violence and crime. They associate with criminals & criminal gangs - including those who operate in the Police, Politics, Media, Unions, Legal community & other areas associated with money, crime and corruption. They lie constantly, live off the profits of others, steal from taxpayers and encourage others to support and join their corruption - of which many sycophants and others are willing to do - especially as they are gifted taxpayer money. Greens/Labour types display themselves as “Heroes for the cause” while lying, stealing and destroying society. Tearing down statues, destroying Artwork like statues, paintings, architecture, churches, libraries, books & displays of civilization & creativity. They are barbarian horde scum lead by violent corrupt Tribalists in the political class- the Greens/Labour types.

See **What Am I Missing to 1300 Continued** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/What-Am-I-Missing-to-1300-continued.pdf>

Most people are binary tribalists who have not developed and remain in violent barbaric state and **refuse to learn and develop further**. Smug violent tribal scum. Most often - women, blacks, muslims, religious fanatics, causists and weak men looking for sex.

Neti, Neti comes down to us from history over the last 3 thousand years from the Vedas as a tool for explaining to the dim witted tribalist how stupid they are. People who tried to explain more developed ways of thinking were called Gurus or Enlightened.

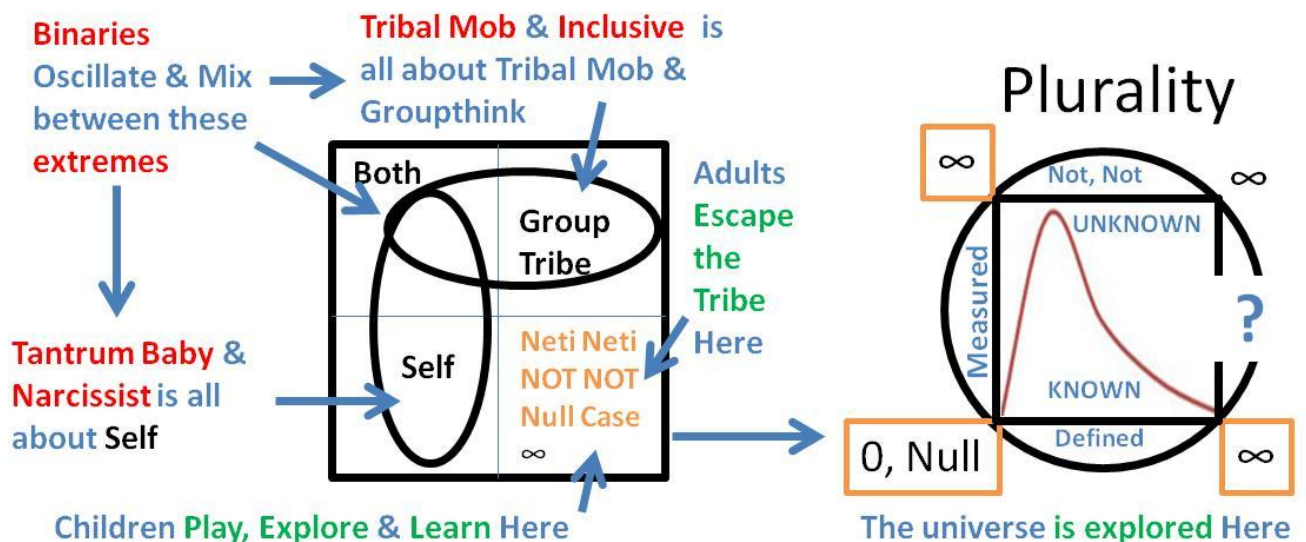
The double Not - Neti, Neti - is part of a 4 box (binary) classification model which binaries do not understand. They lack comprehension.

See **Lessons – A Way to Think – Learning about the Infinite Not** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Lessons-A-Way-to-Think-Learning-about-the-Infinite-Not.pdf>

Lessons – A Way to Think – Learning about Knowledge <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Lessons-A-Way-to-Think-Learning-about-Knowledge.pdf>

I have created a new model to help explain how to escape the Narcissism Tyrant (baby tantrum) and Tribal Mob/Groupthink extremes where most of the tribal mobs,- women , blacks, etc operate. Women are especially high in **Narcissism** and **Baby Tantrum** mentality and occupy a permanent **entitled victim** mode and **Resentful Passive Aggressive** stance.

Escaping these positions requites escaping the binary and exploring the Neti, Neti - the double not and many other things that are available in our universe.



The Royal Collection of Military Maps

<https://militarymaps.rct.uk/> George III's collection of military maps comprises some 3,000 maps, views and prints ranging from the disposition of Charles V's armies at Vienna in 1532 to the Battle of Waterloo (1815).

And a searchable Google map

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?ll=51.563847398440906%2C5.455621814990224&z=9&mid=1D6sQZq4bjQwLmhBoeU1P-7DzeYunJrBT>

Quite clearly this collection has been in constant use, being digitized and researched - many people have contributed to the documentation and details associated with each map.

These maps show the history of many major battles. They show views of cities and encampments. They show sieges and the battle groups with their flags of identity. They were used as planning tools, a record of history but also the public had some interest in see the story of these large battles.

Military action was documented and made public - the public could see how their military performed. This provided some level of public scrutiny and accountability and potentially a sense of pride.

Forts of Protection Attack and Power - The Philosophy of Gated Communities

Thousands of years of History shows many hill forts and what seems to be protection for tribes. Something changed. Forts then became centers of potential attack. Large armies could base themselves in a fort and then attack the surrounding areas and take over the next fort and continue.

Oliver Cromwell slighted many forts in England because of their potential to attract too much power and facilitate wars.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Huy_\(1595\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Huy_(1595))

The people of Huy became sick of their fort on the hill - because of the wars that raged over it - so they destroyed it. Rather than protecting them it had become a target for attack.

War of the Spanish Succession-Sieges Surrender and Capture of Huy - War[1703 to 1705]
(Lat/Long(50.51898, 5.24047)) Elevation 188 Metres LOCATION(Huy, Liege, Wallonia, Belgium)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huy> *In the 13th and 14th centuries, the economy boomed thanks to the cloth industry. The castle on a hill right in the middle of town, was used in times of war and strengthened accordingly. By the 15th century, it had become the symbol of the city. The following two centuries, however, witnessed a gradual decline in the city's fortunes, due in large part to the strategic value of its location on the Meuse. In the latter part of the 17th century, Louis XIV's wars caused the city to be repeatedly attacked and put to the sword, to the point that the **frustrated inhabitants dismantled their own castle**, source of their miseries, in 1715.*

There is also the story of a little town near the French German Borders which witnessed a lot of armies coming through their area and the people somehow managed to survive. **War of the Austrian Succession-Occupation of Soufflenheim and Siege of Fort-Louis- War[1744] Month[8] Day[26]** (Lat/Long(48.82987, 7.96379)) Elevation 131 Metres

<https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/c0db0dfe-27d2-4632-889f-eeb26fbb14e1/downloads/cef617da-753b-4557-84c1-bb08fc92226b/Soufflenheim%2C%20A%20City.pdf?ver=1743396219470> *Soufflenheim, Une cité à la*

*recherche de son histoire (Soufflenheim, A Town in Search of its History) by Lucien Sittler, honorary archivist of the city of Colmar, Marc Elchinger, and Fritz Geissert, in conjunction with the Societe D'Histoire et D'Archeologie du Reid Nord, published by Valblor, Strasbourg, 296 pages, 1987. Translated by Marie-Odile Peres...."Is it not interesting to learn that over 2000 years before Jesus Christ, potters lived on our soil, and that **Soufflenheim pottery is probably the oldest form of handcraft of Alsace?**"*

This idea of "not causing trouble" was an idea in war where the defending fighters were always given an option of surrendering and walking away from battle and released as long as they promised not to talk up arms for a year - this happened in some civil wars in America and **Thomas Carlyle** notes it in the Frederick the Great's Wars in Silesia in the 1740s

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/2112/pg2112-images.html#link2HCH0005> *Ohlau had been expected to make some defence; General Browne having thrown 300 men into it, and done what he could for the works. And Ohlau did at first threaten to make some; but thought better of it overnight, and in effect made none; but was got (morning of January 9th) on the common terms, by merely marching up to it in minatory posture. "Prisoners of War, if you make resistance; Free Withdrawal [Liberty to march away, arms shouldered, and not serve against us for a year], if you have made none:" **this is the common course**, where there are Austrian Soldiers at all; the course where none are, and only a few Syndics sit, with their Town-Key laid on the table, a prey to the stronger hand, we have already seen.*

Small Connections

Many little things connect to make a bigger story.

The **Canynges** name is associated with Bristol, trade, cloth and wealth. A Merchant fleet of ships that went from **Bristol** to Ireland, Greenland, Iceland to take cloth and receive fish became a highly successful trade route - less troubled than the Mediterranean Sea and the Pirates and Privateers in the English Channel and a precursor for the idea of exploring Westward from England towards the more trade. Innovations in the Cloth industry were also centered from around this area and time.

Bristol grew as a sailing and trade centre.

In the late 1490's Venician **John Cabot** and later his son **Sebastian Cabot** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sebastian_Cabot_\(explorer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sebastian_Cabot_(explorer)) used the knowledge of sailing to convince Monarchs and others to support their exploration **from Bristol** north westward towards Newfoundland. **Christopher Columbus** had returned to Lisbon in **1493** to establish the route westward to the Caribbean so competition between Spain and England was developing westwards.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_II_Canynges *William II **Canynges** (c. 1399–1474) was an English merchant and shipper from Bristol, one of the wealthiest private citizens of his day and an occasional royal financier. He served as Mayor of Bristol five times and as MP for Bristol thrice.*
<https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1386-1421/member/canynges-william-1396>
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Dictionary_of_National_Biography,_1885-1900/Canynges,_William

William Canynges, 1402-74: Mayor of Bristol and Dean of Westbury College by James Sherborne | Jan 1, 1985 <https://bristolha.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/bha059.pdf> **copyright fair use**

partial extract public education William Canynges 1402 -1474 by James Sherborne University of Bristol.. *shape the environment of the younger William Canynges. The first was a huge decline in population caused by the arrival of the Black Death. This reached Bristol on 15 August 1348.⁷ Thereafter this devastating infection and other epidemics never spared the population for long. Inevitably material and human scars were left on the face of Bristol and there were fewer bodies to feed, clothe and house. In 1377 the poll tax .returns indicate a Bristol population of 6345 persons of fourteen or over. What it had been a generation earlier can only be conjectured, and what it was one hundred or one hundred and fifty years later is uncertain. An estimate, fluctuating around the 10,000 level between 1377 and c.1550, might not be very wide of the mark.⁸ Many of these were engaged in Bristol's cloth industry, and the development of this after c.1350 was the second great event nationally and locally of William Canynges I's career. Bristol clothiers had been making good cloth since at least the twelfth century.⁹ After c.1350, however, a **great change took place**. What happened was that a hitherto unquantifiable, but apparently small, export of cloth from Bristol, much of it produced locally, grew dramatically, stimulating the fortunes of Bristol merchants and shipowners and providing work in the town which in significant measure offset the economic consequences of the plague. In 1348-9, for example, the first year for which a figure for export of cloth by denizen merchants from Bristol survives, only 900 cloths were shipped. By the decade 1360-1 to 1369-70, however, Bristol's average annual export had soared to 4529 cloths and in the 1390s an average of 5566 cloths were exported from the town each year.¹⁰ This was the world in which William Canynges I prospered. Cloth was the basic fare of his business life and he was both a producer and an exporter of this precious material....*

The bulk of Canynges's overseas ventures, we may assume, were directed towards the South-West, to Gascony, Portugal and Castile with English cloth the invariable export and wine, woad, iron, oil, sugar, wax, soap, fruit and salt the customary imports. Canynges's last known export of cloth was in April 1461 when he despatched fifteen cloths without grain and twenty Welsh cloths to Castile; this was a modest but not untypical venture. Canynges never attempted, like Robert Sturmy, trade in the Mediterranean, but for all of twenty-five years he did business on the 'costes cold' of Iceland and with the extreme north of Norway, Finmark. The quest there was for fish and in particular stockfish, unsalted cod which was split and left to dry in the chilling cold. Exports to Iceland included much-needed food and drink, a variety of consumer goods, including pins and needles, and, of course, cloth.

*.. The **Mary and John** of **900 tons** was a giant, **standing apart from any other known privately owned vessel**, ..*

Coincidentally another ship more than one hundred years later was called **Mary and John** and used to transport English Settlers to the areas explored by the Virginia Company - in 1607 it was the Popham colony https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popham_Colony

<https://archive.org/details/dallaway-antiquities-bristow/page/n5/mode/2up> Antiquities of Bristow in the Middle Centuries; including the Topography by **William Wyrcestre**, and the Life of William Canynges by James Dallaway

Motivations for The British Navy - around the Time of James Cook

James Cook was 40 years old with 23 years experience sailing when he was appointed for his first expedition in 1768 . https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_voyage_of_James_Cook

The **Board of Longitude** and investments in scientific research to improve navigation at sea was a huge investment by the British. The French too were investing in the scientific exploration of the globe and the **Transit of Venus in 1761 and 1769** (Cook's expedition observed from Tahiti) would improve the quality of Maps and understanding of the Earth and its relationship to the Sun and other bodies in the Solar system.

Naval Invasions of England were known in English History from the Vikings, French, Spanish, Barbary Pirates (muslims) and the Ottoman Slave trade. In addition the Catholics, especially in Ireland & Scotland - were involved in inviting foreign powers to invade England as part of the ongoing wars of Religion.

Naval Invasions of England and **Disruptions of Trade** had helped the British build a strong navy which was not only defensive force but and aggressive force as well as Exploration.

One of the main drivers was from the **Scilly Naval Disaster of 1707 - War[1707] Month[10] Day[22] LOCATION(Isles of Scilly,Cornwall,England,United Kingdom, Lat/Long(49.866,-6.397))**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scilly_naval_disaster_of_1707 *Scilly naval disaster of 1707 was the loss of four warships of a Royal Navy fleet off the Isles of Scilly near the British mainland when they struck rocks on 22 October 1707.[a] Between 1,400 and 2,000 sailors lost their lives aboard the wrecked vessels, making the incident one of the **worst maritime disasters in British naval history**. [2] The disaster has been attributed to a combination of factors, including navigators' inability to accurately calculate their positions, errors in the available charts and pilot books, and inadequate compasses*

The Royal Society was located in **Fleet Street** at that time where many prominent people met to discuss science.

- **Royal Society** - Travel[1710 to 1780] LOCATION(Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) (Q123885) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Society
- **Elihu Yale** - Travel[1717 to 1721] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elihu_Yale Elihu Yale (Q514846)
- **Henry Cavendish** - Travel[1731 to 1810] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Cavendish Henry Cavendish (Q131733)
- **William Watson** - Travel[1741 to 1787] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Watson_\(scientist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Watson_(scientist)) William Watson (Q462269)
- **Thomas Bayes** - Travel[1742 to 1761] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Bayes Thomas Bayes (Q208452)

- **Isaac Townsend** - Travel[1750 to 1765] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Townsend Isaac Townsend (Q6077232)
- **John Canton** - Travel[1750 to 1772] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Canton John Canton (Q550798)
- **Lord Charles Cavendish** - Travel[1757 to 1783] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Charles_Cavendish Lord Charles Cavendish (Q2958710)
- **Daniel Solander** - Travel[1764 to 1768] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Solander Daniel Solander (Q39789) (Selected to join cook's first voyage)
- **Joseph Banks** - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Banks Joseph Banks (Q153408) In **1766, Banks was elected to the Royal Society**, and in the same year, at 23, he went with Phipps aboard the frigate HMS Niger to Newfoundland and Labrador with a view to studying their natural history. (Selected to join cook's first voyage)
- **Joseph Priestley** - Travel[1766 to 1767] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Priestley Joseph Priestley (Q159636)
- **Alexander Dalrymple** - Travel[1771 to 1775] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Dalrymple Alexander Dalrymple (Q550966)
- **Charles Blagden** - Travel[1773 to 1775] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Blagden Charles Blagden (Q1063743)
- **Arthur Young** - Travel[1774 to 1786] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Young_\(agriculturist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Young_(agriculturist)) Arthur Young (Q561670)
- **John Mudge** - Travel[1777 to 1793] LOCATION(Royal Society, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, England, UK) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Mudge John Mudge (Q3142976)

Benjamin Franklin was well known to people of London, France & USA and his work had been recognized by the **Royal Society**. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Franklin **Benjamin Franklin (Q34969)** *Franklin briefly investigated electrotherapy, including the use of the electric bath. This work led to the field becoming widely known.[177] In recognition of his work with electricity, he received the **Royal Society's Copley Medal in 1753**, and in 1756, he became one of the few 18th-century Americans elected a fellow of the Society. The CGS unit of electric charge has been named after him: one franklin (Fr) is equal to one statcoulomb.*

Stephen Hales won the Copley medal and was well known in scientific circles. (17 September 1677 – 4 January 1761[1]) *was an English clergyman who made major contributions to a range of scientific fields including botany, pneumatic chemistry and physiology.* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Hales **Stephen Hales (Q312017)** *Hales' ventilators were large bellows, usually worked by hand, although larger versions were powered by windmills.[3] They were widely installed in ships, prisons and mines and were successful in reducing disease,[2] and **aerating the lower decks of Royal Navy vessels to combat dry rot in the hulls.**[26] Hales' ventilators were also*

used in preserving foods and drying grain. Hales also experimented with ways of **distilling fresh water from sea water; preserving water and meat on sea-voyages; measuring depths at sea; measuring high temperatures;** and wrote on a range of subjects including earthquakes; methods of preventing the spread of fires; and comparative mortality rates in relationship to rural and urban parishes.

Some London **Fleet Street** Watch, Clock and Instrument makers at the time were

- **Joseph Knibb** - Travel[1670 to 1697] LOCATION(Fleet Street, London,United Kingdom Lat/Long(51.5,-0.1)) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Knibb Joseph Knibb (Q6284634)
- **Thomas Tompion** - Travel[1708 to 1713] LOCATION(Thomas Tompion's House, Fleet Street, London) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Tompion Thomas Tompion (Q2427688)
- **George Graham** - Travel[1708 to 1751] LOCATION(Thomas Tompion's House, Fleet Street, London [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Graham_\(clockmaker\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Graham_(clockmaker)) George Graham (Q964704)
- **Thomas Mudge** - Travel[1748 to 1770] LOCATION(Thomas Mudge's Shop, 151 Fleet St, London) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Mudge_\(horologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Mudge_(horologist)) Thomas Mudge (Q2426204)
- **John Harrison** - Travel[1737 to 1776] LOCATION(Summit House, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, WC1R 4QD, London Borough of Camden) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Harrison John Harrison (Q314335)

James Cook, Captain James Cook, Thomas Slade, William Anderson and Others

Drawing some threads together.

<https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00043.html> James Cook **named** many places throughout his exploration and map making.

There is a detailed map of **South Carolina** seemingly published around 1773 attributed to **James Cook** - but **James Cook** was sailing in the pacific at that time. So what is going on?

<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~1221~90171:A-Map-of-the-Province-of-South-Caro?mi=0&trs=89&qvq=w4s:/who%2FCook%2C%2BJames%2F;lc:RUMSEY~8~1>
"Commissioned by the South Carolina provincial government **in 1770**"

It may have been made some other expert map maker James Cook (**Yes**) or by James Cook in 1767 when he was busy charting the areas around Nova Scotia (No).

"The maker of this map, **James Cook**, surveyor of South Carolina and former marine surveyor, **is not to be confused with the Pacific explorer, Captain James Cook**. In 1770, James Cook was commissioned by the South Carolina provincial government to make a new survey of the entire province and publish a map, which he completed in 1773."

<https://hist1002.omeka.fas.harvard.edu/items/show/47?collection=9>

http://sc_tories.tripod.com/james_cook%27s_map.htm

<https://digital.tcl.sc.edu/digital/collection/sclmaps/id/1994/>

The other name mentioned on the Map is **Lawlins** Lowndes - which could be a misprint or relative of **Rawlins** <https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/lowndes-rawlins/> - who was instrumental in the debates about the **Stamp Act** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawlins_Lowndes **Rawlins Lowndes** (Q2133790) *Rawlins Lowndes (January 6, 1721 – August 24, 1800) was an American lawyer, planter and politician who became involved in the patriot cause after his election to South Carolina's legislature, although he opposed independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain.. However, Lowndes resigned his legislative position upon receiving a royal appointment as associate justice for the colony in 1766.[4] In that position, he declared the Stamp Act unlawful, against common rights and thus unenforceable before his court. This displeased the colony's chief judge, Gordon, who brought charges against Lowndes before the governor and council, but Lowndes was acquitted unanimously.*

I **speculate** that Captain James Cook may have received some fame for his map making around Quebec and later Nova Scotia - and the success of the **capture of Quebec by the English in 1759** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Plains_of_Abraham because of the quality of the maps which may have influenced others in terms of the work they did or the names they called themselves.

There are many journals and Information sources about Captain James Cook who charted and drew detailed maps of every place he visited. He kept detailed logs of his voyages as did many other people who travelled with him. His logs show him Naming places as he discovered them - using his own judgement but also with same care and importance - for example the first place sighted in New Zealand - **Young Nick's Head** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Nick%27s_Head was named after the sailor who sighted it [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Young_\(sailor\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Young_(sailor)) **Nicholas Young** (Q7026448) as was the first place in Australia sighted by Cook's voyage - **Point Hicks** - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zachary_Hickes **Zachary Hickes** (Q16202177).

We also have places named after the event - either on the final versions of maps or as decided by others - maybe the admiralty chose names or changed names if there were duplicates or for other reasons. For that reason I need to compare ships logs which record the actual event, later books and versions of maps to see when and how names were used. For the purpose of this current exercise I am interested in Who Captain James Cook initially chose - who was front of mind for him as he was on the voyage and writing his logs. A New Zealand website has detailed records about James Cook Place names on Google Earth. <https://earth.google.com/web/@-36.51407268,175.38572936,528.23643764a,18573.33995047d,35y,127.26172478h,67.43080526t,0r/data=CgRCAGgBMikKJwolCiExMjFz1puZmJFV2hFRFlvSFVNVG5YU05CRWZTYTBfSWogAToDCgEwQglIAEoICMmD5c0BEAE>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Slade *Thomas Slade (Q925386) **Sir Thomas Slade** (1703/4 – 23 February 1771) was an English shipwright best known for designing the Royal Navy warship **HMS Victory**, which served as Lord Nelson's flagship at the **Battle of Trafalgar in 1805**. The headland **Slade Point** (21.0633°S 149.2250°E) on the central Queensland coast was named after him by **James Cook** on his first voyage of exploration in 1770 .. Like many who rose to the pinnacle of the design of British sailing warships, Thomas Slade began as a shipwright in the Royal Dockyards. His uncle Benjamin Slade was Master Shipwright at Plymouth Dockyard (a master shipwright was responsible for all ship construction and repair at the dockyard in which he served)*

We get some idea that James Cook would have had some contact with **Thomas Slade** before leaving on his first voyage to the Pacific because of him naming Slade point. Slade was part of the Admiralty *"He was appointed **Surveyor of the Navy** in August 1755 by **George Anson**, First Lord of the Admiralty, serving until his death in February 1771. For the first decade, he shared the appointment with William Bately, formerly the Deputy Surveyor of the Navy, until the latter's retirement in June 1765. On Bately's retirement, John Williams was appointed to share the post. Nevertheless, Slade was clearly the senior surveyor throughout his tenure."*

James Cook would have known him and his work about ship design, surveying & maps.

One of the main crew for James Cook on his second & third voyages (he died in the Bering sea) was a Doctor/ Naturalist who happened to work first on a new ship, **HMS Barfleur**, designed by **Thomas Slade** while Cook was on his first voyage around the world.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Anderson_\(naturalist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Anderson_(naturalist)) *William Anderson (Q3568393) **William Anderson** (28 December 1750 in North Berwick, East Lothian – 3 August 1778 in Bering Sea) was a Scottish naturalist.. He enlisted in the navy and qualified on 1 December 1768 as surgeon's first mate, being promoted to surgeon on **1 November 1770** and posted to the vessel **HMS Barfleur**. Anderson accompanied James Cook on his second voyage, boarding the Resolution on 12 December 1771 as surgeon's mate. Anderson proved to be diligent and was chosen to accompany Cook on his third voyage as surgeon and naturalist, joining the Resolution again on 15 February 1776.*

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Barfleur_\(1768\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Barfleur_(1768)) ***HMS Barfleur** was a 90-gun second-rate ship of the line of the Royal Navy, designed by **Sir Thomas Slade** on the lines of the 100-gun ship Royal William, and launched at Chatham Dockyard on **30 July 1768**. In about 1780, she had another eight guns added to her quarterdeck, making her a 98-gun ship; she possessed a crew of approximately 750. Her design class sisters were the Prince George, Princess Royal, and Formidable. She was a ship of long service and many battles.*

James Cook named many places on his Voyages - after people who knew and respected at the time. He had picked up an expert guide and Navigator in Tahiti who provided the local Native names, which Cook used, of many of the islands he visited [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tupaia_\(navigator\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tupaia_(navigator)) ***Tupaia (Q1729807)** Tupaia (also spelled Tupaea or Tupia; c. 1725 – 20 December 1770) was a Tahitian Polynesian navigator and arioi (a kind of priest), originally from the island of Ra'iatea in the Pacific Islands group known to Europeans as the Society Islands. His remarkable navigational skills and Pacific geographical knowledge were used by Lt. James Cook, R.N. when he took him aboard HMS Endeavour as guide on its voyage of exploration to Terra Australis Incognita*

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> CAPTAIN COOK'S JOURNAL. FIRST VOYAGE.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_New_Zealand_places_named_by_James_Cook

Young Nick's Head (Sunset, Saturday 7th October 1769)

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> *Saturday, 7th. Gentle breezes and settled weather. At 2 p.m. saw land* (* The North island of New Zealand.) from the Masthead bearing West by North, which we stood directly for, and could but just see it of the Deck at sunset*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Nick%27s_Head was named after the sailor who sighted it
Crew member [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Young_\(sailor\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Young_(sailor)) **Nicholas Young (Q7026448)**

Hawkes Bay (15 October 1769) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html>
*On each side of the Cape are Tolerable high white steep Cliffs, Latitude 39 degrees 43 minutes South; Longitude 182 degrees 24 minutes West; it lies South-West by West, distant 13 Leagues from the Island of Portland. Between them is a large Bay wherein we have been for these 3 days past; this Bay I have named **Hawkes Bay** in Honour of Sir Edward, first Lord of the Admiralty; we found in it from 24 to 8 and 7 fathoms, everywhere good Anchoring.*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Hawke,_1st_Baron_Hawke **Edward Hawke, 1st Baron Hawke (Q333560)** Admiral of the Fleet Edward Hawke, 1st Baron Hawke, KB, PC (21 February 1705 – 17 October 1781) was a Royal Navy officer and politician. Hawke fought in https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Quiberon_Bay **Battle of Quiberon Bay.**

Hicks Bay (31 October 1769) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html>
*Upon this I order'd a round shott to be fir'd over their heads, which frightend them to that degree that I believe they did not think themselves safe until they got ashore. This occasion'd our calling the Point of land off which this hapned, **Cape Runaway**. Latitude 37 degrees 32 minutes South, longitude 181 degrees 50 minutes West, and 17 or 18 Leagues to the Westward of East Cape. 4 Leagues to the Westward of East Cape is a bay which I have named **Hicks's bay**, because Lieutenant Hicks was the first who discover'd it. Crew member https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zachary_Hickes **Zachary Hickes (Q16202177)** Zachary Hicks (1739 – 26 May 1771) was a Royal Navy officer, second-in-command on Lieutenant James Cook's first voyage to the Pacific and the first among Cook's crew to sight mainland Australia.*

Mount Edgecumbe (2 November 1969) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P%C5%ABtauaki> Captain James Cook named the mountain "Mount Edgecumbe" on 2 November 1769, **possibly** in honour of **John Edgecombe, the sergeant of marines** on his vessel, the Endeavour.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> *It is but of a small Circuit, but high, and lies 6 Miles from the Main. Under the South side is Anchorage in 14 fathoms. South-West by South from this Island on the Main land, seemingly at no great distance from the Sea, is a high round Mountain, which I have named **Mount Edgcombe**. It stands in the middle of a large Plain, which make it the more Conspicuous.*

Cape Colvill (24 November 1969)

<https://earth.google.com/web/data=MkEKPwo9CiExMjJfZ1puZmJFV2hFRFlvSFVNVG5YU05CRWZTYTbfSWoSFgoUMEl3NzZDQzhFOTBGRjIjCOTc4MjJgAUICCAjJg-XNARAB> it appears to be first named **Egmont** **which was then crossed out and named Colvill on later maps**. This seems to contradict this version of the Log.



<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> The farthest point we could see on the Main bore from us North-West, but we could see several small Islands laying to the Northward of that direction. The point of land we are now abreast off, I take to be the North-West Extremity of the River Thames, for I shall comprehend under that Name the Deep Bay we have been in for this week past, the North-East point of which is the Promontory we past on Saturday morning last, and which I have named **Cape Colvill** in honour of the Right hon'ble the Lord Colvill;* (* Cook had served under Rear Admiral Lord Colville in Newfoundland.)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Colville,_7th_Lord_Colville_of_Culross **Alexander Colville, 7th Lord Colville of Culross (Q2833095)** Rear-Admiral Alexander Colville, 7th Lord Colville of Culross (also spelled Colvill; 28 February 1717 – 21 May 1770) served as the Commodore and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America from 1757 to 1762.

But **of course** Cook would have changed the Log to reflect his final decision. He was protecting the feelings and sensibilities of individuals who may have been upset at missing out from being “named”. **Mount Egmont** was named some weeks later, maybe as a grander legacy.

Cape Rodney (24 November 1769) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> But even supposing there were no Harbours about this River, it is good anchoring in every part of it where the depth of Water is Sufficient, being defended from the Sea by a Chain of Large and Small Islands which I have named Barrier Isles, lying aCross the Mouth of it extending themselves North-West and South-East 10 Leagues. The South end of these Islands lies North-East 4 1/2 Leagues from the North-West point of the River, which I have named point Rodney; it lies West-North-West 9 leagues from Cape Colvill, Latitude 36 degrees 15 minutes; Longitude 184 degrees 58 minutes West. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Rodney,_1st_Baron_Rodney **George Brydges Rodney, 1st Baron Rodney (Q332426)** Admiral George Brydges Rodney, 1st Baron Rodney, KB (1718 – 24 May 1792) was a Royal Navy officer, politician and colonial administrator.

Cape Brett (Monday 27 November 1769) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> Monday, 27th. P.M., Gentle breezes Easterly, and Clear weather. At 3 passed the point of land afore-mentioned, which I have named **Cape Brett in honour of Sir Piercy**.* (* Rear Admiral Sir Piercy Brett was one of the Lords of the Admiralty when the Endeavour sailed.) The land of this Cape is considerable higher than any part of the Adjacent Coast. At the very point of the Cape is a high

round Hillock, and North-East by North, near one Mile from this is a small high Island or Rock with a hole pierced thro' it like the Arch of a Bridge, and **this was one reason why** I gave the Cape the above name, because Piercy seem'd very proper for that of the Island.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peircy_Brett **Peircy Brett (Q7160953)** Admiral Sir Peircy Brett (1709 – 14 October 1781) was a Royal Navy officer. As a junior officer he served on **George Anson's voyage around the world** and commanded the landing party which sacked and burned the town of Paita in November 1741

Cook (aged 31) **may have met** Brett (aged 50) in Nova Scotia in 1758-1759 maybe on the famous ship [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Royal_George_\(1756\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Royal_George_(1756)) **HMS Royal George (Q1194034)** as it sailed in the region. He would have been aware of his reputation and career.

Mount Egmont (13 January 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> Saturday, 13th. Winds Variable. P.M., Cloudy weather. At 7 o'Clock sounded and had 42 fathoms water, being distant from the Shore between 2 and 3 Leagues and the Peaked Mountain as near as I could judge bore East. After it was Dark saw a fire upon the Shore, a sure sign that the Country is inhabited. In the night had some Thunder, Lightning, and Rain; at 5 a.m. saw for a few Minutes the Top of the Peaked Mountain above the Clouds bearing North-East. It is of a prodigious height and its Top is cover'd with Everlasting Snow; it lies in the Latitude of 39 degrees 16 minutes South, and in the Longitude of 185 degrees 15 minutes West. I have named it **Mount Egmont** in honour of the Earl of Egmont. * (* The Earl of Egmont was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1763 to 1766. Mount Egmont is a magnificent conical mountain, surrounded on three sides by the sea, from which it rises to a height of 8300 feet.) This mountain seems to have a pretty large base and to rise with a Gradual Ascent to the Peak, and what makes it more Conspicuous is its being situated near the Sea and in the Midst of a flat Country which afforded a very good Aspect, being Cloathed with Woods and Verdure. The shore under the foot of this Mountain forms a large Cape which I have named **Cape Egmont**; it lies South-South-West 1/2 West, 27 Leagues from Albetross Point.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Perceval,_2nd_Earl_of_Egmont **John Perceval, 2nd Earl of Egmont (Q1748680)** John Perceval, 2nd Earl of Egmont PC FRS (24[1] or 25[2] February 1711 – 4 December 1770) was a British politician, political pamphleteer, and genealogist who served as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Queen Charlotte Sound (15 January 1770) (not named in log on 15 January - mentioned 7 February) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> With this View we Kept plying on and off all Night, having from 80 to 63 fathoms Water; at daylight stood in for an inlet which runs in South-West. * (* Queen Charlotte's Sound, in the north-east part of the Middle Island.) ... Wednesday, 7th. In the P.M. had a light breeze at North by West, with which we got out of the Sound and stood over to the Eastward, in order to get the Strait well open before the tide of Ebb Made. At 7 the 2 Small Islands which lies off Cape Koamaroo, or the South-East head of Queen Charlotte's Sound, bore East, distant 4 miles. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlotte_of_Mecklenburg-Strelitz **Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Q161159)** Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Sophia Charlotte; 19 May 1744 – 17 November 1818) was Queen of Great Britain and Ireland as the wife of King George III from their marriage on 8 September 1761 until her death in 1818.

Cape Palliser (7 February 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> South-East by East about 8 Leagues, where it ends in a point, and is the Southermost land on

*Aeheinomouwe, which I have named Cape Pallisser in **Honour of my worthy friend Capt. Pallisser.*** *
(* Captain Palliser, afterwards Sir Hugh, was Captain of the Eagle, Cook's first ship in the Royal Navy. He discovered Cook's talents, and was his warm friend throughout his life. Between Cape Teerawhitte and Cape Palliser is the entrance to Port Nicholson, wherein is situated Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. This entrance is, however, narrow, and Cook was never near enough to the land to discover it.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Palliser **Sir Hugh Palliser, 1st Baronet (Q334222)** Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, 1st Baronet (26 February 1723[a] – 19 March 1796) was a Royal Navy officer, politician and colonial administrator.

Cape Campbell (8 February 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> Thursday, 8th. In the P.M. had a fresh breeze at North-North-East and Cloudy weather. At 3 o'Clock was abreast of the Southermost point of land set at Noon, **which I named Cape Campbell**, Latitude 41 degrees 42 minutes South, Longitude 184 degrees 47 minutes West, it lies South by West, distant 12 or 13 Leagues from Cape Koamaroo, and together with Cape Pallisser forms the Southern Entrance of the Straits; the Distance of the one to the other is 13 or 14 Leagues West by South and East by North.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Campbell_\(Royal_Navy_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Campbell_(Royal_Navy_officer)) **John Campbell (Q6224983)** Vice-Admiral of the White John Campbell (1720 – 16 December 1790) was a Royal Navy officer, navigator and colonial administrator. Born in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire, Campbell was joined the British navy at an early age and sailed around the world in 1740 on Centurion.

Campbell was a famous Sailor, Navigator, Astronomer, Captain & senior administrator and known by Cook. Given that he had just named Cape Palliser after his friend he may well have seen Campbell as his friend also.

Gore Bay (16 February 1770) (not in log and disputed)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gore_Bay,_New_Zealand Crew member
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_\(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790)) **John Gore (Q1700246)** Captain John Gore RN (c. 1730–10 August 1790) was a British-American sailor who **circumnavigated the globe four times with the Royal Navy** in the 18th century and accompanied Captain James Cook in his discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.

Banks Island (17 February 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> This Island, * (* It is not an island, but a mountainous peninsula, still called after Mr. Banks, but from the lowness of the land it adjoins, looks like an island. On the north side is the fine harbour of Lyttelton, the port of Christchurch, a town of nearly 40,000 inhabitants. The harbour on the south side, that Cook saw, is Akaroa, a magnificent port.) which I have named after Mr. Banks Crew member https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Banks **Joseph Banks (Q153408)** Sir Joseph Banks, 1st Baronet, GCB, FRS (24 February [O.S. 13 February] 1743 – 19 June 1820)[1] was an English naturalist, botanist, and patron of the natural sciences

Newfoundland in 1766: Joseph Banks (aged 23) had first met James Cook (aged 38) in
Newfoundland in 1766 - probably in Halifax while Banks was travelling with
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_Phipps,_2nd_Baron_Mulgrave **Constantine Phipps, 2nd Baron Mulgrave (Q335143)** Captain Constantine John Phipps, 2nd Baron Mulgrave, PC, FRS (30 May 1744 – 10 October 1792) was a Royal Navy officer, explorer and politician. In **1766, he sailed to Newfoundland** as lieutenant on **HMS Niger** under **Captain Sir Thomas Adams. Joseph Banks**

accompanied him as ship's naturalist.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Thomas_Adams,_6th_Baronet **Sir Thomas Adams, 6th Baronet (Q7529026)** Sir Thomas Adams, 6th Baronet (bpt. 17 February 1738 – April 1770) was an officer in the Royal Navy who served during the Seven Years' War. .. He was captain of several frigates, and went out to the East Indies with one. He had some success against French and Spanish shipping, capturing privateers, before **being sent to Newfoundland** after the **end of the war**. Here he made the acquaintance of **Constantine Phipps** and the naturalist **Joseph Banks**, and **also met the future explorer James Cook**, who was conducting surveys of the Newfoundland coast at the time of Adams' visit.. During his time in Newfoundland Adams met James Cook, who was engaged in surveying the coast, and **introduced him to Banks**.

James Cook was mapping **Newfoundland** at the time (1763 to 1767)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Cook **as the Seven Years' War came to a close**, Cook was tasked with charting the rugged coast of Newfoundland.[27] He was appointed master of **HMS Grenville**, and spent five seasons producing charts.[28][d] He surveyed the north-west stretch in 1763 and 1764, the south coast between the Burin Peninsula and Cape Ray in 1765 and 1766, and the west coast in 1767.[30] Cook employed local pilots to point out the rocks and hidden dangers.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Grenville_\(1763\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Grenville_(1763)) In the summer of 1763 Sally was purchased by the Governor of Newfoundland, **Thomas Graves** for use as a survey vessel along the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.[2] The purchase was significantly in advance of Admiralty approval for the acquisition, which was granted nearly a year later on 3 July 1764. On receipt of this approval the vessel was renamed Grenville in honour of British Prime Minister George Grenville and commissioned under ship's master James Cook. **This would be Cook's first independent command**.

The **Three Decks** Website as compiled a database of Maritime information from an enormous amount of information sources

https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_crewman&id=21106 but names **James Cork** as the captain of **HMS Grenville** during that time. There seems to be a gap in the service record for James Cook Between 1763 and 1768 which would suggest that he was **misnamed as James Cork** on the records. They have now corrected this on their website after feedback from me.

There is another record https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_ship&id=7232 of **James Cook** Serving as a Master in the Ship the "Tweed" between 14/06/1763 to August/1763 (The period immediately before HMS Grenville) as Master to the Ship's Captain

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Charles_Douglas,_1st_Baronet **Sir Charles Douglas, 1st Baronet (Q7526205)** Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, 1st Baronet (1727 – 17 March 1789).. Sir Charles was **known as a mechanical genius**,[2] and many of his suggestions for improvements on naval vessels, including the substitution of flintlocks for matches, were adopted by the Admiralty for the entire Royal Navy.

As **Hugh Palliser** was governor of Newfoundland (Halifax) from 1764 to 1768 and also actively sailing the area they would have all met & known each other.

Cape Saunders (25 February 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> This point of land I have Named Cape Saunders, in Honour of Sir Charles* (* Admiral Sir Charles Saunders was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1766. He commanded the fleet at the capture of Quebec in 1759, in which Cook served.)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Saunders_\(Royal_Navy_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Saunders_(Royal_Navy_officer)) **Charles Saunders (Q534372)** Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, KB (c. 1715 – 7 December 1775) was a Royal Navy officer and politician.

Cook (aged 31) served with Saunders (age 44) in Quebec
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Plains_of_Abraham during 1759. Also present were Major General **James Wolfe (Q379812)** (age 32) and **Philip Durell (Q3379000)** (aged 52)

Solander Islands (11 March 1770) (not named in logs) Crew member
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Solander **Daniel Solander (Q39789)** Daniel Carlsson Solander or Daniel Charles Solander (19 February 1733 – 13 May 1782) was a Swedish naturalist and an apostle of Carl Linnaeus.[1] Solander was the first university-educated scientist to set foot on Australian soil.

Cape Jackson, Admiralty Bay , Stephens Island (29-31 March 1770)
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> his bay I have named **Admiralty Bay**; the North-West point **Cape Stephens**, and the East Point **Jackson**, after the 2 Secretaries.* (* The two secretaries of the Admiralty, **Philip Stephens** and **George Jackson**, both of whom showed great appreciation of Cook.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Philip_Stephens,_1st_Baronet **Sir Philip Stephens, 1st Baronet (Q3379080)** Sir Philip Stephens, 1st Baronet (11 October 1723 – 20 November 1809) was a British politician who sat in the House of Commons for 47 years from 1759 to 1806, when he was the last surviving Member of Parliament to have served under George II.. He was a **friend of Captain James Cook** and the Pacific atoll of Caroline Island is named for his daughter. Stephens Island in British Columbia and Port Stephens in New South Wales were named for him... During his 32 years as **Secretary to the Admiralty, Stephens was one of the most powerful men in Britain**. He was operating at a time of intense Anglo-French rivalry following Britain's success in the Seven Years' War, through France's revanche in the American Revolutionary War and on into the French Revolution.[8] He sent out a cavalcade of navigators to explore the Pacific Ocean, including John Byron, James Cook, William Bligh and George Vancouver.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_George_Duckett,_1st_Baronet **Sir George Duckett, 1st Baronet (Q7526876)** Sir George Duckett, 1st Baronet (24 October 1725 – 22 December 1822) was a British naval administrator and politician. Born **George Jackson**, probably in Yorkshire, the third but oldest surviving son of George Jackson (1687/8–1758) of Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire, and Ellerton Abbey, Yorkshire, and Hannah, daughter of William Ward of Guisborough, Yorkshire He was a friend and patron of Captain James Cook. In his honour, Captain Cook named both Cape Jackson in New Zealand, and Port Jackson in New South Wales, Australia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Australian_places_named_by_James_Cook

Point Hicks (Thursday, 19^h April 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> I have named it Point Hicks, because Lieutenant Hicks was the first who discover'd this Land. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zachary_Hickes **Zachary Hickes (Q16202177)** Zachary Hicks (1739 – 26 May 1771) was a Royal Navy officer, second-in-command on Lieutenant James Cook's first voyage to the Pacific and the first among Cook's crew to sight mainland Australia.

Cape Howe (Friday, 20th April 1770) - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Howe,_1st_Earl_Howe
Richard Howe, 1st Earl Howe (Q332616) Admiral of the Fleet Richard Howe, 1st Earl Howe (8 March 1726 – 5 August 1799) was a Royal Navy officer and politician.

Howe fought in https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Quiberon_Bay **Battle of Quiberon Bay** (known as the *Bataille des Cardinaux* by the French) was a decisive naval engagement during the Seven Years' War. 20 November 1759

This naval battle eliminated the threat of the French Invading England and established British Naval supremacy so that 10 years later James Cook still remembered the Battle, its significance and the Part played by those in the battle - as well as being part of the Admiralty.

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> This point I have named Cape Howe* (* Cape Howe, called after Admiral Earl Howe, is the south-east point of Australia

There is no record of him naming Montague Island (21 April 1770) in his logs as he passed it <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> "I named Mount Dromedary (Latitude 36 degrees 18 minutes South, Longitude 209 degrees 55 minutes West). The shore under the foot of the Mountain forms a point, which I have named Cape Dromedary, over which is a peaked hillock" https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Montagu-Dunk,_2nd_Earl_of_Halifax **George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax** (Q3760605) **George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax** (6 October 1716 – 8 June 1771) was a British statesman of the Georgian era. Due to his success in extending commerce in the Americas, he became known as the "father of the colonies".[1] President of the Board of Trade from 1748 to 1761, he aided the foundation of Nova Scotia, 1749, the capital Halifax being named after him.

There is no log record in the log of him naming the "Open Bay" - Batemen's Bay may have been named after **Nathaniel Batemen** <https://www.captaincookociety.com/cooks-life/people/cooks-officers-and-crew-and-contemporaries/nathaniel-bateman-cook-s-eighth-naval-captain> <https://morethannelson.com/officer/nathaniel-bateman/> **Nathaniel Bateman** was the captain of the ship **Northumberland** https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_crewman&id=3165 22.9.1760 to 8.2.1763 **James Cook** was master on the **Northumberland** 10.1759 to 5.1763 so they knew each other for more than 2 years, Sailing the Canadian and American east coast https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_ship&id=270

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| • 16.4.1757 | Sailed for North America | BWAS-1714 |
| • 8.1757 | Louisbourg Expedition | |
| • 6.6.1758 | The Siege of Louisbourg | |
| • 12.4.1759 | Sailed for North America | BWAS-1714 |
| • 9.1759 | At Quebec | BWAS-1714 |
| • 1760 | In the St Lawrence | BWAS-1714 |

10.2.1763 Surveyed https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_crewman&id=1664
James Cook was also master while **William Adams** was on the Northumberland before **Nathaniel Bateman** https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_crewman&id=2350 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Adams_\(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1716\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Adams_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1716)) William Adams (Q16859643)

Cape Solander, Botany Bay, Cape Banks and Port Jackson (April to May 1770) (no record in log) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Solander Daniel Solander (Q39789) **Daniel Carlsson Solander** or Daniel Charles Solander (19 February 1733 – 13 May 1782) was a Swedish naturalist and an apostle of Carl Linnaeus.[1] Solander was the first university-educated scientist to set foot on Australian soil https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Banks Joseph Banks (Q153408) **Sir Joseph Banks**, 1st Baronet, GCB, FRS (24 February [O.S. 13 February] 1743 – 19 June 1820)[1] was an English naturalist, botanist, and patron of the natural sciences https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_George_Duckett,_1st_Baronet Sir George Duckett, 1st Baronet (Q7526876) Sir George Duckett, 1st Baronet (24 October 1725 – 22 December 1822) was a British naval administrator and politician. Born **George Jackson**, probably in Yorkshire, the third but oldest surviving son of George Jackson (1687/8–1758) of Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire, and Ellerton Abbey, Yorkshire, and Hannah, daughter of William Ward of Guisborough, Yorkshire. Jackson was made Deputy Secretary to The Admiralty in 1766 and appointed Judge Advocate of the Fleet in 1768.

Port Stevens (11 May 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> Friday, 11th. Winds Southerly in the day, and in the night Westerly; a Gentle breeze and Clear weather. At 4 P.M. past, at the distance of one Mile, a low rocky point which I named Point Stephens (Latitude 32 degrees 45 minutes); on the North side of this point is an inlet which I called Port Stephens* (* Called after Mr. Stephens, one of the Secretaries to the Admiralty. It is a large and fine harbour.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Philip_Stephens,_1st_Baronet Sir Philip Stephens, 1st Baronet (Q3379080) **Sir Philip Stephens**, 1st Baronet (11 October 1723 – 20 November 1809) was a British politician who sat in the House of Commons for 47 years from 1759 to 1806, when he was the last surviving Member of Parliament to have served under George II

Cape Hawke (12 May 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> At 8 we were abreast of a high point of Land, which made in 2 Hillocks; this point I called **Cape Hawke*** (* After Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty.) (Latitude 32 degrees 14 minutes South, Longitude 207 degrees 30 minutes West) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Hawke,_1st_Baron_Hawke **Edward Hawke**, 1st Baron Hawke (Q333560) Admiral of the Fleet Edward Hawke, 1st Baron Hawke, KB, PC (21 February 1705 – 17 October 1781) was a Royal Navy officer and politician. Hawke went on to achieve a victory over a French fleet at the **Battle of Quiberon Bay** in November 1759 during the Seven Years' War, preventing a French invasion of Britain. He developed the concept of a Western Squadron, keeping an almost continuous blockade of the French coast throughout the war.

Cape Byron (15 May 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> A Tolerable high point of land bore North-West by West, distant 3 Miles; this point I named Cape Byron* (* Captain John Byron was one of Cook's predecessors in exploration in the Pacific, having sailed round the World in H.M.S. Dolphin, in company with the Tamar, in 1764 to 1766.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Byron **John Byron** (Q507665) Vice-Admiral of the White John Byron (8 November 1723 – 1 April 1786) was a Royal Navy officer, explorer and colonial administrator. .. A notable member of Byron's crew was Master's Mate **Erasmus Gower** whom Byron chose to 'take a significant part' in the ceremony when he took possession of the Falkland Islands. Byron had examined Gower for his lieutenant's examination in 1762 and was so impressed that he chose him to accompany him on his own circumnavigation (1764–65) and ensured that he was

appointed as lieutenant to Commander **Philip Carteret** immediately afterwards in the next circumnavigation (1766–69)

James Cook would have been aware of John Byron, Samuel Wallis, Philip Carteret (as a member of John Byron's crew) and possibly Erasmus Gower but not Philip Carteret's own circumnavigation (1766 to 1769) **which was in progress before Cook Left England**. Samuel Wallis' charts of Tahiti (Cook's destination for the observing the transit of Venus) as well as **Wallis' success with using fresh food & fruit to combat scurvy** helped **motivate James Cook** on his first Voyage to **encourage discipline with food & health to keep his crew members healthy**. He made a presentation to the Royal Society after his voyage. **John Gore**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_\(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gore_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790)), had also travelled with Samuel Wallis, was with Cook on his first Voyage to provide first hand experience & guidance.

Morton Bay (17 May 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> *On the North side of this point the shore forms a wide open bay, which I have named Morton's Bay, * (* James, Earl of Morton, was **President of the Royal Society in 1764**, and one of the **Commissioners of Longitude**.)* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Douglas,_14th_Earl_of_Morton James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton (Q377335) **James Douglas, 14th Earl of Morton**, KT, FRS (1702 – 12 October 1768) was a Scottish peer and astronomer who was president of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh from its foundation in 1737 until his **death in 1768**.^[1] He also became president of the Royal Society on 24 March 1764, and was a distinguished patron of science, and particularly of astronomy.

(Morton had died after Cook had left England on his first voyage)

The longitude act of 1763 <https://www.royalobservatorygreenwich.org/articles.php?article=1304>
The individuals who made up the committee were:

- Right Honourable Lord Charles Cavendish. **Lord Charles Cavendish (Q2958710)** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Charles_Cavendish_\(politician,_born_1704\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Charles_Cavendish_(politician,_born_1704)) Lord Charles Cavendish FRS (17 March 1704 – 28 April 1783) was a British nobleman, Whig politician, and scientist.
- The Right Honourable the **Earl of Morton**
- The Right Honourable **Lord Willoughby of Parham. Hugh Willoughby, 15th Baron Willoughby of Parham (Q5933069)** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_Willoughby,_15th_Baron_Willoughby_of_Parham Hugh, 15th Baron Willoughby of Parham FSA (1713 – 17 January 1765) was an English nobleman and hereditary peer of the House of Lords
- George Lewis Scott Esquire Fellow of the Royal Society. **George Lewis Scott (Q5541712)** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Lewis_Scott George Lewis Scott (1708–1780) was a mathematician and literary figure who was tutor to the future George III from 1751 to 1755. A friend of the historian Edward Gibbon, the poet James Thomson and other members of the Georgian era literary world, he was described as 'perhaps the most accomplished of all amateur mathematicians who never gave their works to the world'
- Master James Short Fellow of the Royal Society. **James Short (Q957681)** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Short_\(mathematician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Short_(mathematician)) James Short FRS (10 June O.S. (21 June N.S.) 1710 – 14 June 1768) was a Scottish mathematician and manufacturer of optical instruments, principally telescopes. During his 35-year career as a telescope-maker he produced approximately 1,360 scientific instruments

- The Reverend Master John Mitchell Woodwardian Professor at Cambridge. **John Michell (Q373097)** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Michell John Michell (/ˈmɪtʃəl/; 25 December 1724 – 21 April 1793) was an English natural philosopher and clergyman who provided pioneering insights into a wide range of scientific fields including astronomy, geology, optics, and gravitation. He was the first to have proposed the existence of stellar bodies comparable to black holes,[1] and was the first to apply statistics to astronomy, providing the earliest evidence for the physical nature of double stars and star clusters.
- Master Alexander Cumming. **Alexander Cumming (Q322034)** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Cumming Alexander Cumming FRSE (sometimes referred to as Alexander Cummings; 1733 – 8 March 1814)[1] was a Scottish watchmaker and instrument inventor, who was the first to patent a design of the flush toilet in 1775, which had been pioneered by Sir John Harington, but without solving the problem of foul smells. As well as improving the flush mechanism, Cummings included an S-trap (or bend) to retain water permanently within the waste pipe, thus preventing sewer gases from entering buildings.[2][3] Most modern flush toilets still include a similar trap. By 1763 he had premises in Bond Street, London, and "had acquired a sufficient reputation to be appointed a member of the commission set up in that year to adjudicate on John Harrison's 'timekeeper for discovering the longitude at sea'".[6] He made a barometrical clock for King George III, who paid him an annual retainer for its maintenance
- Master Mudge of Fleet Street. **Thomas Mudge (Q2426204)** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Mudge_\(horologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Mudge_(horologist)) Thomas Mudge (1715 – 14 November 1794, London) was an English horologist who invented the lever escapement, a technological improvement to the pocket watch.
- Master William Frodsham
- Master Andrew Dickie
- Master James Green of Fenchurch Street

Hervey's Bay (21 May 1770) (No record in log) **Augustus Hervey**, 3rd Earl of Bristol (Q4821448) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_Hervey,_3rd_Earl_of_Bristol Vice-Admiral Augustus John Hervey, 3rd Earl of Bristol, PC (19 May 1724 – 23 December 1779[1]) was a Royal Navy officer and politician.

Keppel Isles (26 May 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> having the Main land and Islands in a manner all around us. In the night we found the tide to rise and fall near 7 feet, and the flood to set to the Westward and Ebb to the Eastward; which is quite the reverse to what we found it when at Anchor to the Eastward of Bustard Bay. At 6 a.m. we weigh'd with the Wind at South, a Gentle breeze, and stood away to the North-West, between the Outermost range of Islands* (* The Keppel Islands.) and the Main land, leaving several small Islands between us and the Latter, which we passed Close by. **Augustus Keppel, 1st Viscount Keppel (Q332972)** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_Keppel,_1st_Viscount_Keppel Vice-Admiral Augustus John Hervey, 3rd Earl of Bristol, PC (19 May 1724 – 23 December 1779[1]) was a Royal Navy officer and politician.

Cape Townshend (Monday, 28th May 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> At 9 o'Clock we were abreast of the above point, which I named Cape Townshend* (* Charles Townshend was Chancellor of the Exchequer 1767.) (Latitude 22 degrees 13 minutes, Longitude 209 degrees 48 minutes West); the land of this Cape is of a moderate and pretty even height, and is more barren than woody. **Charles Townshend (Q2600750)**

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Townshend Charles Townshend (27 August 1725 – 4 September 1767) was a British politician who held various titles in the Parliament of Great Britain. His establishment of the **controversial Townshend Acts** is considered one of the key causes of the American Revolution. Under the ministry of William Pitt the Elder, Townshend accepted the role of Chancellor of the Exchequer[3] in August 1766.

Cape Palmerston (1 June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> this Cape I have named Cape Palmerston* (* Henry Viscount Palmerston was a Lord of the Admiralty, 1766 to 1778.) **Henry Temple, 2nd Viscount Palmerston** (Q5729064) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Temple,_2nd_Viscount_Palmerston Henry Temple, 2nd Viscount Palmerston, FRS (4 December 1739 – 17 April 1802), was a British politician. He was appointed to the Board of Trade in 1765, was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty between 1766 and 1777, and was a Lord of the Treasury from 1777 to 1782.

Slade Point (2 June 1770) (not in log)

Cape Hillsborough (2 June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> a pretty high Promontory, which I named **Cape Hillsborough**,* (* Earl of Hillsborough was the First Secretary of State for the Colonies, and President of the **Board of Trade** when the Endeavour sailed.) bore West 1/2 North, distant 7 Miles. The Main Land is here pretty much diversified with Mountains, Hills, plains, and Vallies, and seem'd to be tollerably Cloathed with Wood and Verdure. These Islands, which lay Parrallel with the Coast, and from 5 to 8 or 9 Leagues off, are of Various Extent, both for height and Circuit; hardly any Exceeds 5 Leagues in Circuit, and many again are very small.* (* The Cumberland Islands. They stretch along the coast for 60 miles.) Besides the Chain of Islands, which lay at a distance from the Coast, there are other Small Ones laying under the Land. Some few smokes were seen on the Main land. **Wills Hill, 1st Marquess of Downshire** (Q4020235) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wills_Hill,_1st_Marquess_of_Downshire Wills Hill, 1st Marquess of Downshire, PC (30 May 1718 – 7 October 1793), known as the **2nd Viscount Hillsborough** from 1742 to 1751 and as the **1st Earl of Hillsborough** from 1751 to 1789, was a British politician of the Georgian era.

Cape Conway (3rd June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> This point I have named Cape Conway* (* General H.S. Conway was Secretary of State 1765 to 1768.) (Latitude 20 degrees 30 minutes, Longitude 211 degrees 28 minutes) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Seymour_Conway **Henry Seymour Conway (Q2348767)** Field Marshal Henry Seymour Conway PC PC (Ire) (1721 – 9 July 1795) was a British Army officer and politician.. He entered office with Lord Rockingham as Secretary of State for the Southern Department in July 1765 before switching to the Northern Department in May 1766, serving until January 1768, when he became a Minister without Portfolio.[3] In these offices, Conway sought to urge a moderate policy towards the American colonies, being the principal supporter of the repeal of the Stamp Act, and **opposing the taxation policies of Chancellor of the Exchequer Charles Townshend**

Given the political tensions between **Townshend** and **Conway** I wonder if Cook is making some kind of balanced **political statement** here. Many of the other names are after Naval Officers and Admiralty; some are famous soldiers or politicians. It is not immediately obvious if he has been

instructed to choose certain names or it is something he does entirely on his own judgement and personal **prerogative**.

Cumberland Islands (4th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> and the Isles which form it Cumberland Isles, in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.* (* Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, was a younger brother of George III.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Henry,_Duke_of_Cumberland_and_Strathearn **Prince Henry, Duke of Cumberland and Strathearn (Q699738)** Prince Henry, Duke of Cumberland and Strathearn (Henry Frederick;[1] 7 November [O.S. 27 October] 1745 – 18 September 1790) was the sixth child and fourth son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, and a younger brother of George III

Holbourn Isle (4th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> It may be known by an Island which lies out at Sea North by West 1/2 West, 5 or 6 Leagues from it; this I called Holbourn Isle.* (* Admiral Francis Holbourne commanded the fleet in North America in which Cook served in 1757.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Holburne **Francis Holburne (Q3081493)** Admiral Francis Holburne (1704 – 15 July 1771) was a Royal Navy officer and politician. He served as commodore and commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands during the War of the Austrian Succession and then took part in an operation to capture Louisbourg as part of the Louisbourg Expedition during the Seven Years' War. Promoted to vice-admiral in February 1757, Holburne embarked on a command at Halifax, Nova Scotia to capture Louisbourg as part of the Louisbourg Expedition led by Lord Loudon

I am not sure how Cook knew of **Holburne** - except by reputation for the 1757 Louisbourg expedition and maybe some overlapping stories around the time Cook was in Nova Scotia.

Edgcumbe Bay(4th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> Without Waiting to look into this bay, which I called **Edgcumbe Bay**,* (* In Port Denison, on the western side of Edgcumbe Bay, is the rising town of Bowen, the port of an agricultural district. There is good coal in the vicinity. Captain G. Edgcumbe commanded the Lancaster in the fleet in North America in 1758 in which Cook served. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Edgcumbe,_1st_Earl_of_Mount_Edgcumbe **George Edgcumbe, 1st Earl of Mount Edgcumbe (Q3101548)** Admiral George Edgcumbe, 1st Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, PC (3 March 1720 – 4 February 1795) was a British peer, naval officer and politician.

It is possible that Cook was friends with **George Edgcumbe** in **Halifax, Nova Scotia** while surveying around 1758 and in the Siege of Louisburg [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Louisbourg_\(1758\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Louisbourg_(1758)) - along with many of soldiers with the taking of Quebec later after Edgcumbe had left https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Plains_of_Abraham where Cooks maps were central to the success of the British in 1759.

But it could also be named after one of the Crew like **Mount Edgcumbe** in New Zealand.

Cape Gloucester (4th June 1770) (no record in log) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_William_Henry,_Duke_of_Gloucester_and_Edinburgh **Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh (Q680982)** Prince William Henry, Duke of

Gloucester and Edinburgh (25 November 1743 – 25 August 1805), was a grandson of George II and a younger brother of George III of the United Kingdom

Cape Cleveland (6th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html>
This bay, which I named Cleveland Bay, (* In Cleveland Bay is Townsville, the largest town in Northern Queensland. Population 12,000.) appeared to be about 5 or 6 Miles in Extent every way. The East point I named Cape Cleveland, and the West, Magnetical Head or Island, as it had much the appearance of an Island; and the Compass did not traverse well when near it.*
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Cleveland_\(1706%E2%80%931763\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Cleveland_(1706%E2%80%931763)) **John Cleveland** (c. 1706 – 19 June 1763), of Tapeley in the parish of Westleigh, North Devon, was Secretary to the Admiralty and was twice a Member of Parliament for Saltash in Devon and for Sandwich in Kent

Not sure who he named this after although it could be John Cleveland.

Halifax Bay & Dunk Island (8th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html>
Between this Cape and Cape Cleveland the shore forms a Large bay, which I named Hallifax bay; (* The Earl of Halifax was Secretary of State 1763 to 1765.) before it lay the Groups of Islands before mentioned, and some others nearer the Shore.*
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Montagu-Dunk,_2nd_Earl_of_Halifax **George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax (Q3760605)** George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax (6 October 1716 – 8 June 1771) was a British statesman of the Georgian era. Due to his success in extending commerce in the Americas, he became known as the "father of the colonies".[1] President of the Board of Trade from 1748 to 1761, he aided the **foundation of Nova Scotia, 1749**, the capital Halifax being named after him.

Cape Sandwich (8th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html>
This point I named Cape Sandwich; (* Earl of Sandwich was First Lord of the Admiralty 1763.) it may not only be known by the high, craggy land over it, but by a small Island which lies East one Mile from it, and some others about 2 Leagues to the Northward of it.*
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Montagu,_4th_Earl_of_Sandwich **John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (Q334953)** John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, PC, FRS (13 November 1718 – 30 April 1792)[1] was a British statesman... He held the post of Northern Secretary until July 1765. His departure from the post coincided with the end of George Grenville's term as prime minister. He hoped to return to office swiftly, provided a united opposition could be formed

Rockingham Bay (8th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html>
From Cape Sandwich the Land trends West, and afterwards North, and forms a fine, Large Bay, which I called Rockingham Bay; (* The Marquis of Rockingham was Prime Minister 1765 to 1766.)* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Watson-Wentworth **Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (Q378043)** Charles Watson-Wentworth, 2nd Marquess of Rockingham (13 May 1730 – 1 July 1782), styled The Honourable Charles Watson-Wentworth before 1739, Viscount Higham between 1739 and 1746, Earl of Malton between 1746 and 1750, and the Marquess of Rockingham from 1750, was a British Whig statesman and magnate, most notable for his two terms as Prime Minister of Great Britain.. The king's dislike, as well as Grenville's general lack of parliamentary support, led to his dismissal in 1765, and, following negotiations conducted through the medium of the king's uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Rockingham was appointed prime minister.[10]

Rockingham recovered the honours of which he had been deprived in 1762. Rockingham appointed his allies **Henry Seymour Conway (Cape Conway)** and the Duke of Grafton as secretaries of state. Also at this time, **Edmund Burke**, the Irish statesman and philosopher, became his private secretary and would remain a lifelong friend, political ally and advisor until Rockingham's death from influenza in 1782.

Cook gives us some insight into the political connections by his choice of names.

Franklin Islands (9th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> we were abreast of Some small Islands, which we called Frankland Isles, that lay about 2 Leagues from the Mainland https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Thomas_Frankland,_5th_Baronet **Sir Thomas Frankland, 5th Baronet (Q7529123)** Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, 5th Baronet (26 June 1718 – 21 November 1784) was a Royal Navy officer, politician and slave trader... His promotions, however, continued in the usual manner as he gained seniority, culminating in the rank of **Admiral of the White**.

Fitzroy Island and Cape Grafton (9th June 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> The point of land we were now abreast of I called Cape Grafton* (* The Duke of Grafton was Prime Minister when Cook sailed.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_FitzRoy,_3rd_Duke_of_Grafton **Augustus FitzRoy, 3rd Duke of Grafton (Q312583)** Augustus Henry FitzRoy, 3rd Duke of Grafton (28 September 1735 – 14 March 1811), styled Earl of Euston between 1747 and 1757, was a British Whig statesman of the Georgian era. He is one of a handful of dukes who have served as prime minister.

Cape Bedford (4 August 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> When at Anchor the Harbour sail'd from bore South 70 degrees West, distant 4 or 5 Leagues; the Northermost point of the Main land we have in sight, which I named Cape Bedford* (* Probably after John, 4th Duke, who had been First Lord of the Admiralty, 1744 to 1747.) (Latitude 15 degrees 17 minutes South, Longitude 214 degrees 45 minutes West) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Russell,_4th_Duke_of_Bedford **John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford (Q335406)** John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford (30 September 1710 – 5 January 1771) was a British Whig statesman and peer who served as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1757 to 1761... but he signed the [Peace of Paris](#) in February 1763

Cape Weymouth and Weymouth Bay (17 August 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> likewise saw 2 large spots of sand to the Southward within the Reef, but could see nothing to the Northward between it and the Main. On the Mainland within us was a pretty high promontary, which I called Cape Weymouth (Latitude 12 degrees 42 minutes South, Longitude 217 degrees 15 minutes); and on the North-West side of this Cape is a Bay, which I called Weymouth Bay.* (* Viscount Weymouth was one of the Secretaries of State when the Endeavour sailed.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Thynne,_1st_Marquess_of_Bath **Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath (Q38308)** Thomas Thynne, 1st Marquess of Bath (13 September 1734 – 19 November 1796), styled **Viscount Weymouth** between 1751 and 1789, was a British politician who held several offices during the reign of King George III. He served as Southern Secretary, Northern Secretary and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Bath is possibly best known for his role in the Falklands Crisis of 1770.. Having become prominent in British politics as an influential member of the

Bloomsbury Gang, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department in January 1768 and acted with **great promptitude** during the unrest caused by John Wilkes and the Middlesex election of 1768. He was then attacked and libeled by Wilkes, who was consequently expelled from the House of Commons

Cook would **not** have been unaware of the **political violence** which occurred 17 days before he left on his first voyage and he **may** have had some respect for Weymouth's behaviour.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massacre_of_St_George%27s_Fields **The Massacre of St George's Fields occurred on 10 May 1768** when government soldiers opened fire on demonstrators that had gathered at St George's Fields, Southwark, in south London. The protest was against the imprisonment of the radical Member of Parliament **John Wilkes** for writing an article that severely criticised King George III. After the **reading of the Riot Act** telling the crowds to disperse within the hour, six or seven people were killed when fired on by troops. The incident in Britain entrenched the enduring idiom of "reading the Riot Act to someone", meaning "to reprimand severely", with the added sense of a stern warning. **The phrase remains in common use in the English language**

Also to be noted is that **Cook had escaped complete destruction & death** on Endeavour Reef and managed to recover with probably some sense of relief. **History of Names** may have taken on more meaning to him as a legacy of explorers who nearly died to bring these names and places to public attention.

Forbes Islands (19 August 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> These Islands, which are known in the Chart by the name of Forbes's Isles,* (* Admiral John Forbes was a Commissioner of Longitude in 1768, and had been a Lord of the Admiralty from 1756 to 1763.) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Forbes_\(Royal_Navy_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Forbes_(Royal_Navy_officer)) **John Forbes (Q3181515)** Admiral of the Fleet John Forbes (17 July 1714 – 10 March 1796) was a Royal Navy officer and politician. After taking part in an expedition to Lisbon to support the Portuguese in the face of a Spanish threat, he saw action as captain of the third-rate HMS Norfolk at the Battle of Toulon during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was one of the few captains who really bore down on the enemy... Forbes was elected as Member for Mullingar in 1761 and became Commissioner of the **Board of Longitude in 1768**

There is a link between **Joseph Banks** and **Israel Lyons** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel_Lyons **Israel Lyons (Q510592)** **Israel Lyons the Younger** (1739 – 1 May 1775) mathematician and botanist, was born in Cambridge, the son of Israel Lyons the elder (died 1770). He was regarded as a prodigy, especially in mathematics, and Robert Smith, master of Trinity College, took him under his wing and paid for his attendance... **Due to his Ashkenazi Jewish origins**, Lyons was **not permitted to become an official member of the University of Cambridge**. Nevertheless, his brilliance resulted in his publication *Treatise on Fluxions* at the age of 19, and **his enthusiasm for botany** resulted in a published survey of Cambridge flora a few years later. An Oxford undergraduate, **Joseph Banks, paid Lyons to deliver a series of botany lectures at the University of Oxford**. Lyons was selected by the **Astronomer Royal** to compute astronomical tables for the Nautical Almanac. Later, Banks secured Lyons a position as the astronomer for the 1773 North Pole voyage led by Constantine Phipps.

Joseph Banks and **Captain James Cook** had connections to many people working on complex maths, science, instrument making, sailing and many other things, There were on a scientific Endeavour.

Cape Grenville , Temple Bay, Sir Charles Hardy Islands and Cockburn Isles (19 August 1770)

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> The Main land within the above Islands forms a point, which I call **Cape Grenville*** (* **George Grenville** was First Lord of the Admiralty for a few months in 1763, and afterwards Prime Minister for two years.) (Latitude 11 degrees 58 minutes, Longitude 217 degrees 38 minutes); between this Cape and the Bolt head is a Bay, which I Named **Temple Bay**.* (* **Richard Earl Temple**, **brother of George Grenville**, was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1756.) East 1/2 North, 9 Leagues from Cape Grenville, lay some tolerable high Islands, which I called **Sir Charles Hardy's Isles**;* (* Admiral Sir C. Hardy was second in command in Hawke's great action in **Quiberon Bay, 1759.**) those which lay off the Cape I named **Cockburn Isles**.* (* **Admiral George Cockburn** was a Commissioner of Longitude and Comptroller of the Navy when Cook left England. Off Cape Grenville the Endeavour again got into what is now the recognized channel along the land inside the reefs.)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Grenville **George Grenville (Q244616)** George Grenville (14 October 1712 – 13 November 1770) was a British Whig statesman who served as Prime Minister of Great Britain, during the early reign of the young George III. He served for only two years (1763-1765), and attempted to solve the problem of the massive debt resulting from the Seven Years' War..

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Grenville-Temple,_2nd_Earl_Temple **Richard Grenville-Temple, 2nd Earl Temple (Q2041357)** Richard Grenville-Temple, 2nd Earl Temple, KG, PC (26 September 1711 – 12 September 1779) was a British politician and peer who served as Lord Privy Seal from 1757 to 1761. He is best known for his association with his brother-in-law William Pitt, serving with him in the Pitt–Newcastle ministry during Britain's participation in the Seven Years' War from 1756 to 1761. He resigned, along with Pitt, in 1761 in protest over the ministry's refusal to declare war on Spain He was the principal backer behind The North Briton weekly newspaper,[3] **and he paid the costs incurred by John Wilkes** in litigation. He also provided Wilkes with the freehold qualification which enabled him to stand for Middlesex in the election of 1768

Sir Charles Hardy Islands https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Hardy **Charles Hardy (Q2959316)** Admiral Sir Charles Hardy (c. 1714 – 18 May 1780) was a Royal Navy officer, politician and colonial administrator who sat in the House of Commons of Great Britain between 1764 and 1780. He served as governor of New York from 1755 to 1757.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Cockburne **George Cockburne (Q5538018)** Captain George Cockburne (died 20 July 1770) was a naval administrator, who went on to be **Comptroller of the Navy**.

Cape York and York Isles (21 August 1770) <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> The point of the Main, which forms one side of the Passage before mentioned, and which is the Northern Promontory of this Country, I have named York Cape, in honour of his late Royal Highness, the Duke of York.* (* **Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany**, was a brother of George III.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Edward,_Duke_of_York_and_Alban **Prince Edward, Duke of York and Albany (Q224215)** Prince Edward, Duke of York and Albany (Edward Augustus:[1] 25 March 1739 – 17 September 1767)[2] was a younger brother of George III of the United Kingdom and the second son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha.

Prince of Wales Island, Cape Cornwall and Wallace Isles (22 August 1770)

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/8106/pg8106-images.html> The South-West point of the largest Island* (* **Prince of Wales Island**.) on the North-West side of the passage bore North 71 degrees West, distant 8 Miles; this point I named **Cape Cornwall** (Latitude 10 degrees 43 minutes South, Longitude 218 degrees 59 minutes West),* (* This longitude is 70 minutes too far west, and one of the worst given in the Journal. There were no observations, and the dead reckoning among the shoals was difficult to keep.) and some low Islands lying about the Middle of the Passage, which I called **Wallace's Isles**, bore West by South 1/2 South, distance about 2 Leagues. Our Latitude by Observation was 10 degrees 46 minutes South.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Wales_Island_\(Queensland\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Wales_Island_(Queensland))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV **George IV of the United Kingdom (Q130586)** George IV (George Augustus Frederick; 12 August 1762 – 26 June 1830) was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and King of Hanover from 29 January 1820 until his death in 1830. At the time of his accession to the throne, he was acting as prince regent for his father, King George III, having done so since 5 February 1811 during his father's final mental illness.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Wallis **Samuel Wallis (Q433993)**

A Pride in Strategic Maps and the Effect on Captain Cook

In my article **Map of Civitates orbis terrarvm Humanistman** <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Civitates-orbis-terrarvm-Humanistman.pdf> I note:

The 1500s in Europe seems an important time in human history. I came across the city maps produced by https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georg_Braun **Georg Braun** and the many talented people who helped produced these detailed city maps in the Civitates orbis terrarvm e.g.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frans_Hogenberg **Frans Hogenberg**

These maps displayed an overview of the cities and it was noted at the time that they should not fall into muslim hands - the warring muslims - which is why the map maker put illustrations of people and dogs in the pictures so as to render them less palatable for muslims to read.

An excel spreadsheet is here <https://humanistman.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Civitates-orbis-terrarvm-Humanistman.xlsx> with list of maps dating from **1561 to 1617**. Google map is here <https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?mid=1QRwAOBJWikHGOmWuTU-ZkYsZr5z9gs&ll=14.664004198006563%2C-11.683300000000003&z=3>

For example this is a picture of **Kassel** from 1572 <https://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/braun1593bd1/0078/image.info>



I assert that Captain James Cook was an excellent map maker and his skills in navigation and draughtmanship were recognized in Nova Scotia in 1757 as he mapped the area.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Cook The day after the fall of Louisbourg, Cook met an army officer, **Samuel Holland**, who was using a plane table to survey the area.[21] The two men had an immediate connection through **their interest in surveying**, and **Holland taught Cook the methods he was using**. [22] They collaborated on developing preliminary charts of the entrance to the St. Lawrence River, with Cook writing the accompanying sailing directions.[23] Cook's first map to be engraved and printed was of Gaspé Bay, drawn in 1758 and published in 1759.[18] The integration of Holland's land-surveying techniques with Cook's hydrographic expertise enabled Cook, from that point forward, to produce nautical charts of coastal regions that significantly exceeded the accuracy of most contemporary charts.[24]

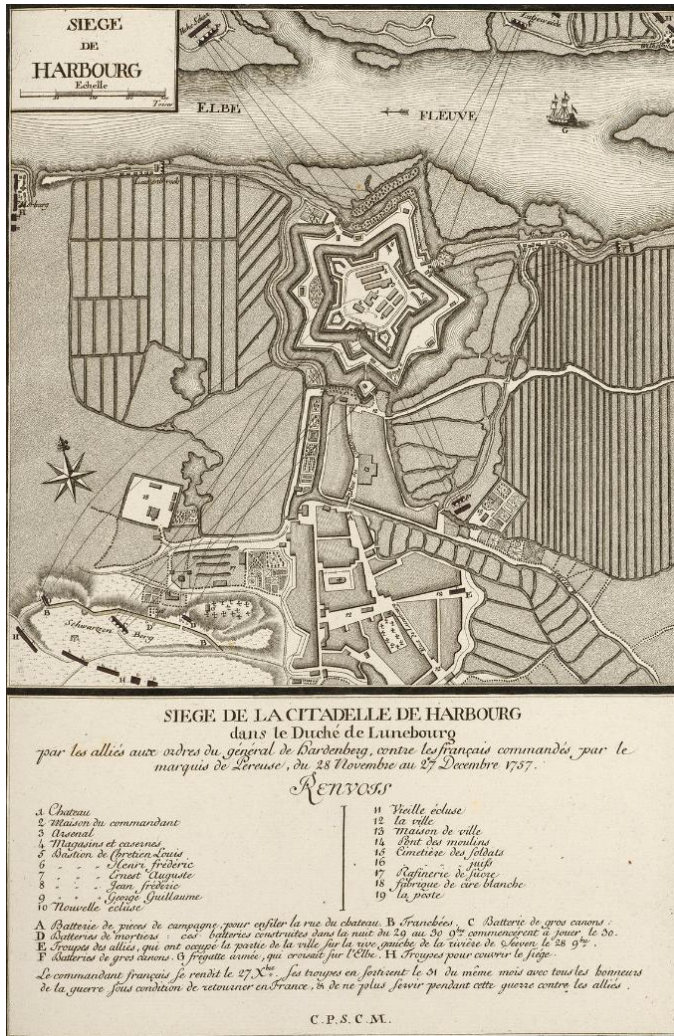
As Major-General James Wolfe's advance on Quebec progressed in 1759, Cook and other ships' masters took soundings, marked shoals, and updated charts – particularly around Quebec. This information enabled Wolfe to mount a stealthy nighttime attack by transporting troops across the river, leading to victory in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham

During the Seven years War there was a military Officer who was highly regarded for his plans of cities used when operating sieges or preparing for battle

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurids_de_Therbu **Laurids de Therbu** (Q57211397) . One siege, which is little known, was **Seven Years War-Third Silesian War-Siege Surrender and Capture of Harburg - War[1757] Month[12] Day[27] (Lat,Long) 53.45719, 9.9776**

(There are books in libraries in USA containing his published maps but **few online** versions.)

The **Royal Trust Collection** - English Royal Collection of maps <https://militarymaps.rct.uk/> features a map for this siege <https://militarymaps.rct.uk/the-seven-years-war-1756-63/map-of-the-siege-of-harburg-1757-harburg-hamburg-germany-53deg2800n-09deg5900e>



George III's collection of military maps comprises some 3,000 maps, views and prints ranging from the disposition of Charles V's armies at Vienna in 1532 to the Battle of Waterloo (1815). Most notable among these are the military maps, prints and drawings collected by his uncle, **William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland** (1721–65), particularly during his period as **Captain General of the British army** during the War of the Austrian Succession (1743–8) and the Seven Years War (1756–63).

But we can also compare that to an earlier Map of the Battle of Culloden **Jacobite Rising of 1745- Battle of Culloden - War[1746] Month[4] Day[16]**

<https://www.rct.uk/collection/730028/map-of-the-battle-of-culloden-1746-culloden-moor-highland-region-scotland-uk>

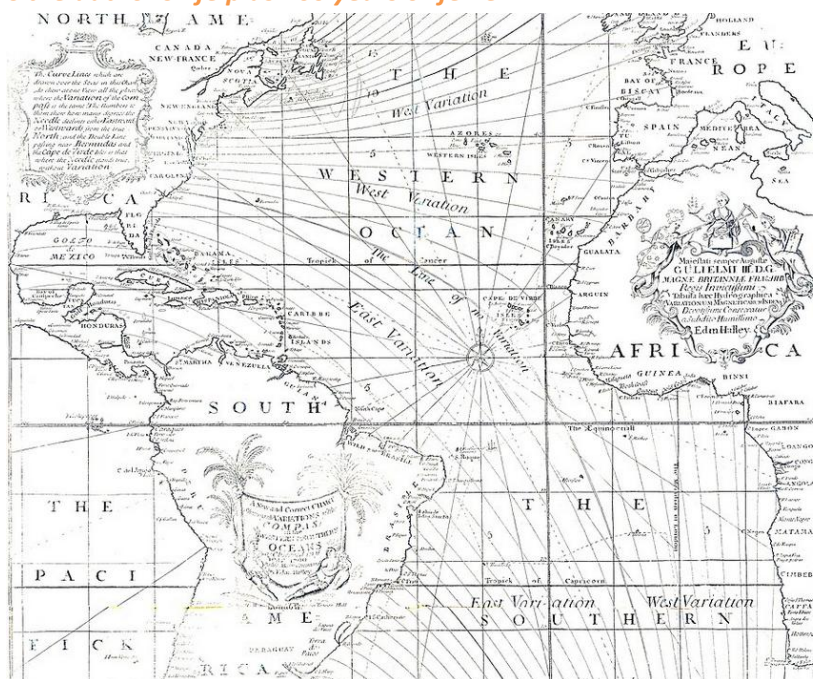
Prince William's tutors were some of the most accomplished & well travelled men in England and very well connected to some the greatest minds across Europe at the time. **Andrew Fountaine** was a member of **Royal Society of Berlin** at Berlin (Prussia) which was developing rapidly with science, arts and military methods.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Fountaine_\(art_collector\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Fountaine_(art_collector)) **Andrew Fountaine** (Q4756994) **Sir Andrew Fountaine** (1676 in Salle, Norfolk – 4 September 1753 in Narford Hall, Narford), son and heir of Andrew Fountaine M.P. of Salle, Norfolk and Sarah Chicheley, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Chicheley, was an English antiquarian, art collector and amateur architect.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_Halley **Edmond Halley** (Q47434) Edmond[2] (or Edmund)[3] Halley FRS (/ˈhæli/;[4][5] 8 November [O.S. 29 October] 1656 – 25 January 1742 [O.S. 14 January 1741])[6][7] was an English astronomer, mathematician and physicist. He was the second Astronomer Royal in Britain, succeeding John Flamsteed in 1720.

Edmund Halley was an excellent scientist and Map maker in his own right

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_Halley#/media/File:Halley_isogonic_1701.jpg *This work is in the public domain in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the copyright term is the author's life plus 100 years or fewer.*



A new and correct chart shewing the variations of the compass in the Western & Southern Oceans as observed in ye year 1700 by his Majesties command by Edm. Halley. - Sir Edmond Halley, best known for his computation of the orbit of what would come to be known as Halley's Comet, pioneered understanding of trade winds, tides, cartography, naval navigation, mortality tables, and stellar proper motions. In 1699 he explored the Atlantic Ocean and recorded its magnetic declination (isogones) or compass variations. Halley's map was the first printed map to show isogones.

Captain Cooks Lifetime - Famous People

I compiled a database of many think related to Captain Cook from my maps and wikipedia . I am able to query this and list the records. King George the Second and King George the Third were kings of Britain in Cook's lifetime.

Q310309 Bernard Le Bovier de Fontenelle (1657-1757),Q310326 Hans Sloane (1660-1753),Q176206 Pieter van Musschenbroek (1692-1761),Q314335 John Harrison (1693-1776),Q316367 Francis Hutcheson (1694-1746),Q5361826 Elisha Williams (1694-1755),Q9068 Voltaire/Francois-Marie Arouet (1694-1778),Q113412 Edward Braddock (1695-1755),Q1490982 Gaetano_Casanova (1697-1733),Q510281 1st Baron Anson/**George Anson** (1697-1762),Q192868 Nader Shah/Nader Shah Afshar (1698-1747),Q11065 Pierre Bouguer (1698-1758),Q208452 **Thomas Bayes** (1701-1761),Q213393 **John Wesley** (1703-1791),Q7286 Emilie du Chatelet/Gabrielle Emilie Le Tonnelier (1706-1749),Q34969 **Benjamin Franklin** (1706-1790),Q34190 **Henry Fielding** (1707-1754),Q466855 Zanetta_Farussi (1707-1776),Q1043 **Carl Linnaeus** (1707-1778),Q7604 **Leonhard Euler** (1707-1783),Q208663 William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham/William Pitt (1708-1788),Q130752 Elizabeth_of_Russia (1709-1761),Q183266 **Samuel Johnson** (1709-1784),Q185312 Giovanni_Battista_Pergolesi (1710-1736),Q7738 **Louis_XV_of_France** (1710-1774), Q107277 Wilhelm_Friedemann_Bach (1710-1784), Q58720 Mikhail_Lomonosov (1711-1765),Q37160 **David Hume** (1711-1776),Q19133 Qianlong_Emperor (1711-1799),Q244616 George Grenville (1712-1770),Q6527 **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** (1712-1778),Q33550 **Frederick the Great**/Friedrich II./Frederick William (1712-1786),Q193157 Ferdinand_VI_of_Spain (1713-1759),Q202703 Nicolas-Louis_de_Lacaille (1713-1762),Q28937 Alexis Claude Clairaut (1713-1765),Q218960 Laurence_Sterne (1713-1768),Q448 **Denis Diderot** (1713-1784),Q76517 Alexander_Gottlieb_Baumgarten (1714-1762),Q6130488 James Burgh (1714-1775),Q272119 Abbe de Condillac/Etienne Bonnot de Condillac (1714-1780),Q130759 Christoph_Willibald_Gluck (1714-1787),Q76428 Carl_Philipp_Emanuel_Bach (1714-1788),Q160227 Peter_II_of_Russia (1715-1730),Q190302 **Claude Adrien Helvetius** (1715-1771),Q5363669 Elizabeth_Vesey (1715-1791),Q36234 Charles_III_of_Spain (1716-1788),Q57280 Johann_Joachim_Winckelmann (1717-1768),Q199484 Mustafa_III (1717-1774),Q131706 Maria Theresa/**Maria Theresia Walburga Amalia Christina Habsburg** (1717-1780), Q153232 Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717-1783),Q128019 Pope_Pius_VI (1717-1799),Q289149 Etienne Francois de Choiseul, Duke of Choiseul/Etienne Francois de Choiseul (1719-1785),Q562 Pierre Poivre (1719-1786),Q156280 Leopold_Mozart (1719-1787),Q200392 Maria_Gaetana_Agnesi (1719-1799),Q77066 Baron_Munchausen (1720-1797),Q188965 **Madame de Pompadour**/Jeanne Antoinette Poisson (1721-1764),Q46798 Ahmad_Shah_Durrani (1722-1772),Q461961 Madame Helvetius/Anne-Catherine de Ligniville (1722-1800),Q212963 Samuel_Adams (1722-1803),Q156187 Frederick_V_of_Denmark (1723-1766),Q7104 **Baron d'Holbach**/Paul-Henri Thiry (1723-1789),Q9381 **Adam Smith** (1723-1790),Q194402 **Joshua Reynolds** (1723-1792),Q61852 Friedrich Melchior, Baron von Grimm/Friedrich Melchior (1723-1807),Q182874 Cao_Xueqin (1724-1763),Q440136 Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne (1724-1772),Q9312 **Immanuel Kant** (1724-1804),Q162296 **Robert Clive** (1725-1774),Q170707 Abdul_Hamid_I (1725-1789),Q333127 John Wilkes (1725-1797),Q83321 **Giacomo Girolamo Casanova** (1725-1798),Q357301 John Newton (1725-1807),Q203229 Francois-Andre_Danican_Philidor (1726-1795),Q192927 James Hutton (1726-1797),Q3157908 Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont (1726-1803),Q221303 Baron de l'Aulne/Anne Robert Jacques Turgot (1727-1781),Q192720 **Thomas Gainsborough** (1727-1788),Q178653 Andre Morellet (1727-1819),Q151789 **Peter_III_of_Russia** (1728-1762),Q236236 **Oliver_Goldsmith** (1728-1774),Q122999

Johann Heinrich Lambert (1728-1777), **Q7324 James Cook (1728-1779)**, Q312635 Robert_Adam (1728-1792), Q433993 **Samuel Wallis** (1728-1795), Q272512 Joseph Black (1728-1799), Q34628 Gotthold_Ephraim_Lessing (1729-1781), Q36450 **Catherine the Great/Sophie Anhalt-Zerbst** (1729-1796), Q165792 **Edmund Burke** (1729-1797), Q153911 **Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville** (1729-1811), Q76499 Johann Georg Hamann (1730-1788), Q154232 Alexander_Suvorov (1730-1800), Q14524 Charles_Messier (1730-1817), Q538767 Catharine Macaulay/Catharine Sawbridge/Graham (1731-1791), Q191789 Martha_Washington (1731-1802), Q131733 **Henry_Cavendish** (1731-1810), Q54019 Stanislaw_August_Poniatowski (1732-1798), Q23 **George Washington** (1732-1799), Q70326 Pierre_Beaumarchais (1732-1799), Q123062 Jacques Necker (1732-1804), Q127171 Jean-Honore_Fragonard (1732-1806), Q7349 **Joseph_Haydn** (1732-1809), Q333994 Warren Hastings (1732-1818), Q159636 **Joseph Priestley** (1733-1804), Q154010 Christoph Martin Wieland (1733-1813), Q160202 **Franz Mesmer/Franz Anton Mesmer** (1734-1815), Q106641 Johann_Christian_Bach (1735-1782), Q11806 **John Adams** (1735-1826), Q81716 **Charles-Augustin_de_Coulomb** (1736-1806), Q351287 John Horne Tooke/John Horne-Tooke (1736-1812), Q80222 **Joseph-Louis_Lagrange** (1736-1813), Q9041 **James Watt** (1736-1819), Q161841 **Edward Gibbon** (1737-1794), Q1589 Luigi_Galvani (1737-1798), Q126462 **Thomas Paine** (1737-1809), Q164723 **Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis/Charles Cornwallis** (1738-1805), Q311548 **Arthur Phillip** (1738-1814), Q151781 Ivan_VI_of_Russia (1740-1764), Q335060 James Boswell (1740-1795), Q4216268 Major John Cartwright/John Cartwright (1740-1824), Q154240 Yemelyan_Pugachev (1742-1775), Q70538 Carl_Wilhelm_Scheele (1742-1786), Q122290 Jean-Paul Marat (1743-1793), Q39607 **Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier** (1743-1794), Q11812 **Thomas Jefferson** (1743-1826), Q153408 **Sir Joseph Banks/Joseph Banks** (1743-1829), Q155547 Johann Gottfried Herder/Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744-1803), Q82122 **Jean-Baptiste Lamarck/Jean-Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, chevalier de Lamarck** (1744-1829), Q311594 Philippe Pinel (1745-1826), Q310847 John Jay (1745-1829), Q191479 Andrew Thaddeus Bonaventure Kosciuszko/Andrzej Tadeusz Bonawentura Kosciuszko (1746-1817), Q314333 **John Paul Jones** (1747-1792), Q60887 **Jeremy Bentham** (1748-1832), Q8009134 William Fitzwilliam, 4th Earl Fitzwilliam/William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (1748-1833), Q218747 Honore Gabriel Riqueti, comte de Mirabeau/Honore Gabriel Riqueti (1749-1791), Q438131 Charles James Fox (1749-1806), Q44481 **Pierre-Simon Laplace** (1749-1827), Q5879 **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe/Johann Goethe** (1749-1832), Q443320 Blue Stocking Circle Think Tank (1750-1810), Q309854 Joseph Marie comte de Maistre/Joseph Marie de Maistre (1753-1821), Q58062 Georg Forster/Johann George Adam Forster (1754-1794), Q459906 Alejandro Malaspina (1754-1810), Q294147 **William Bligh** (1754-1817), Q160499 Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord (1754-1838), Q186652 Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette/Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier de La Fayette (1757-1834), Q83235 **Horatio Nelson, 1st Viscount Nelson, 1st Duke of Bronte/Horatio Nelson** (1758-1805), Q101638 Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797), Q22670 Friedrich Schiller/Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805), Q128902 William Pitt the Younger/William Pitt (1759-1806), Q207672 William Wilberforce (1759-1833), Q49767 **Francois-Rene de Chateaubriand/Francois-Auguste-Rene Chateaubriand** (1768-1848)

Captain Cooks Lifetime - List of Battles

I have recorded about 608 battle and war events during Cook's lifetime.

Ottoman Persian, War of the Polish Succession, American Indian Wars, Austro Russian Turkish War , Corsican War of Independence, War of Jenkins Ear , 1740 Batavia Massacre of Chinese, War of the Austrian Succession, Russo Swedish War, King Georges War, Jacobite rising of 1745, Carnatic War, Father Le Loutres War, Seven Years War, French and Indian War, American Revolutionary War, Pontiacs War , Anglo Mysore War, Falklands Crisis, War of the Bar Confederation, Lord Dunmores War , Spanish Algerian War, War of the Bavarian Succession

And various other massacres, uprisings, witch trials, battles and wars in Europe, Nepal, China and Japan which I have not recorded on my database.

Based on the **Threedecks** record I have attached James Cook to the Naval Battle involving the **Eagle** captained by **Hugh Palliser** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Cook *His first command was in March 1756 when he was briefly in charge of Cruizer, a small cutter attached to **Eagle**.^[15] In June 1757, Cook passed his master's examinations at Trinity House, Deptford, qualifying him to navigate and handle a ship of the King's fleet. **Seven Years War-Naval Action of 30 May 1757 - War[1757] Month[5] Day[30]** https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_battle&id=1068 3.5.1756 - 5.1757 **Master's Mate James Cook**. He was also involved in the following battles*

French and Indian War-**Battle of the Plains of Abraham** - War[1759] Month[9] Day[13]

French and Indian War-**Siege Surrender and Capture of Louisbourg** - War[1758] Month[7] Day[26]

Other people in these two battles were:

Wikidata Code	Name0	Yr Start	Yr End
Q2833095	Alexander_Colville,_7th_Lord_Colville_of_Culross	1717	1770
Q4786243	Archibald_Campbell _(British_Army_officer,_born_1739)	1739	1791
Q464245	Arthur_St._Clair	1737	1818
Q2871660	Augustin_de_Boschenry_de_Drucour	1703	1762
Q2959316	Charles_Hardy	1714	1780
Q2959594	Charles_Lawrence_(British_Army_officer)	1709	1760
Q2959824	Charles_Michel_de_Langlade	1729	1801
Q695276	Edward_Boscawen	1711	1761
Q16244743	Edward_Whitmore	1691	1761
Q3083373	Francois-Gabriel_D'Angeac	1708	1782
Q4259231	Gaspard-Joseph_Chausegros_de_Lery	1721	1797
Q332426	George_Brydges_Rodney,_1st_Baron_Rodney	1719	1792
Q3101548	George_Edgcumbe,_1st_Earl_of_Mount_Edgcumbe	1720	1795
Q335163	Guy_Carleton,_1st_Baron_Dorchester	1724	1808
Q4040237	HMS_Somerset_(1748)	1748	1778
Q334222	Hugh_Palliser	1723	1796
Q5932297	Hugh_Pigot_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1722)	1722	1792
Q16206602	Hugh_Warburton	1695	1771
Q6134461	James_Gambier_(Royal_Navy_officer)	1723	1789
Q6142249	James_Robertson_(British_Army_officer)	1717	1788
Q3161433	James_Stuart_(British_Army_officer,_died_1793)	1733	1793

Q379812	James_Wolfe	1727	1759
Q3164316	Jean-Baptiste_Nicolas_Roch_de_Ramezay	1708	1777
Q3165295	Jean-Daniel_Dumas	1721	1794
Q335063	Jeffery_Amherst,_1st_Baron_Amherst	1717	1797
Q4531554	John_Elphinstone	1722	1785
Q16859320	John_Handfield	1693	1787
Q6238736	John_Henry_Bastide	1700	1770
Q1353724	John_Hunter_(Royal_Navy_officer)	1737	1821
Q335254	John_Jervis,_1st_Earl_of_St_Vincent	1735	1823
Q6243805	John_Laforey	1729	1796
Q3182385	John_Rous	1702	1760
Q15065375	Joseph_du_Pont_Duvivier	1707	1760
Q3184971	Joseph_Frederick_Wallet_DesBarres	1721	1824
Q6283515	Joseph_Goreham	1725	1790
Q3261497	Louis_Charles_du_Chaffault_de_Besne	1708	1794
Q3261760	Louis_Du_Pont_Duchambon_de_Vergor	1713	1775
Q153911	Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville	1729	1811
Q3260668	Louis-Joseph_Beaussier_de_l'_Isle	1701	1765
Q453589	Louis-Joseph_de_Montcalm	1712	1759
Q3324755	Moses_Hazen	1733	1803
Q379887	Olaudah_Equiano	1745	1797
Q3372852	Paulus_AEmilius_Irving	1714	1796
Q7167800	Peregrine_Lascelles	1685	1772
Q3379000	Philip_Durell	1707	1766
Q444947	Richard_Montgomery	1738	1775
Q7329194	Richard_Spry	1715	1775
Q3435942	Robert_Monckton	1726	1782
Q186571	Robert_Rogers_(British_Army_officer)	1731	1795
Q5994331	Roger_Morris_(British_Army_officer)	1727	1794
Q433993	Samuel Wallis	1728	1795
Q7412928	Samuel_Whittemore	1696	1793
Q3484281	Simon_Fraser_of_Balnain	1729	1777
Q7526841	Sir_George_Bowyer,_5th_Baronet	1740	1800
Q7527404	Sir_James_Douglas,_1st_Baronet	1703	1787
Q3568867	Sir_William_Parker,_1st_Baronet,_of_Harburn	1743	1802
Q15430530	Theobald_Rene_de_Kergariou-Lochmaria	1739	1795
Q7807051	Timothy_Bedel	1737	1787
Q1935376	William_Cornwallis	1744	1819
Q18716270	William_Gordon_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1705)	1705	1769
Q21209228	William_Parry_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1705)	1705	1779
Q8018746	William_Stark_(loyalist)	1724	1776

During Cook's lifetime Many battles involved the Austrian War of Succession , Seven years War and The American Revolutionary War. The people I have recorded who are involved in many war events are:

CNT	Wikidata_Code	Name0	Yr Start	Yr End
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47	Q33550	Frederick the Great/Friedrich II./Frederick William	1712	1786
35	Q1463171	Friedrich_Wilhelm_Quirin_von_Forcade_de_Biaix	1698	1765
22	Q215480	Duke_Ferdinand_of_Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel	1721	1792
21	Q3261755	Louis_Drummond_(comte_de_Melfort)	1722	1788
20	Q3158958	Jacques_Gabriel_Louis_Le_Clerc_de_Juigne	1727	1807
20	Q93365	Leopold_Joseph_von_Daun	1705	1766
19	Q23	George Washington	1732	1799
19	Q24939061	Michel_Armand_de_Broc	1707	1775
17	Q63053	Hans_Joachim_von_Zieten	1699	1786
17	Q3121964	Guy_Louis_de_Durfort_de_Lorges	1714	1775
17	Q68188	Johann_Ewald	1744	1813
16	Q61780	Frederick_Michael,_Count_Palatine_of_Zweibrucken	1724	1767
16	Q1236156	Johann_Christoph_von_Billerbeck	1703	1777
16	Q888823	Guy_Andre_Pierre_de_Montmorency-Laval	1723	1798
16	Q164723	Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis/Charles Cornwallis	1738	1805
16	Q2063488	Paul_von_Werner	1707	1785
15	Q440276	Ernst_Gideon_von_Laudon	1717	1790
15	Q76723	Maurice de Saxe	1696	1750
15	Q563371	Louis_Charles_Cesar_Le_Tellier	1695	1771
15	Q1875272	Ludwig_von_Buddenbrock	1720	1782
14	Q105518	Joachim_Friedrich_von_Stutterheim	1715	1783
14	Q824698	Bernhard_Alexander_von_Duringshofen	1714	1776
14	Q333422	William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe	1729	1814
14	Q695929	Victor-Francois,_2nd_duc_de_Broglie	1718	1804
14	Q3573827	Yves_Marie_Desmarets_de_Maillebois	1715	1791
14	Q2158781	Robert_Scipio_von_Lentulus	1714	1786
14	Q1505275	Georg_Ludwig_von_Wiersbitzki	1717	1778
13	Q1506442	Georg_Wilhelm_von_Guntersberg	1714	1799
13	Q20737185	Georg_Lorenz_von_Kowalski	1717	1796
13	Q3345914	Noel_Jourda_de_Vaux	1705	1788
13	Q328457	Francois_de_Chevert	1695	1769
13	Q111990	Franz Moritz von Lacy	1725	1801
12	Q107212130	Charles Leonard de Baylens	1718	1781
12	Q1363287	Wenzeslaus_Christoph_von_Lehwaldt	1717	1793
12	Q2960573	Charles_de_Fitz-James	1712	1771
12	Q27756848	Joseph Marie de Boufflers	1706	1747
12	Q15837887	Otto_Ernst_von_Reineck	1729	1791
12	Q86613	Franz_Leopold_von_Nadasdy	1708	1783
12	Q158232	Prince_Charles_Alexander_of_Lorraine	1712	1780
12	Q312670	Charles Emmanuel III of Sardinia	1701	1773
12	Q3263471	Louis_de_Gramont,_6th_Duke_of_Gramont	1689	1745
11	Q18620055	Christian_Wilhelm_Siegmund_von_Posadowsky	1725	1791
11	Q378088	Prince William, Duke of Cumberland	1721	1765
11	Q61714	Friedrich_Wilhelm_von_Seydlitz	1721	1773
11	Q95796	Johann_Jakob_von_Wunsch	1717	1788
11	Q3184031	Louis_de_Brienne_de_Conflans_d'Armentieres	1711	1774
11	Q697511	Charles_Louis_Auguste_Fouquet,_duc_de_Belle-Isle	1684	1761
11	Q464463	Jean-Baptiste_Francois_des_Marets,_marquis_de_Maillebois	1682	1762

Captain Cooks Lifetime - People Interactions Selection

1730 Thomas Mudge - Travel[1730 to 1748] various clockmakers around Fleet Street in London were improving the design and making of clocks including John Harrison who helped developed marine chronometers used by James Cook and others - George_Graham_(clockmaker) (Q964704) (1673-1751) (Aged 57 to 75), **John Harrison** (Q314335) (1693-1776) (Aged 37 to 55), Thomas_Mudge_(horologist) (Q2426204) (1715-1794) (Aged 15 to 33)

1744-War of the Austrian Succession-Planned French invasion of Britain - War[1744] Month[3] while Cook living on the east coast of England in the coastal village of Staithes the French planned to invade England and had crossed the straights of Dover to be driven back mainly by a storm.
Curtis_Barnett (Q5195681) (1696-1746) (Aged 48), **George_Wade** (Q1360330) (1673-1748) (Aged 71), **Jacques_Aymar_de_Roquefeuil_et_du_Bousquet** (Q3158175) (1665-1744) (Aged 79), **John_Norris_(Royal_Navy_officer)** (Q571807) (1671-1749) (Aged 73), **Maurice_de_Saxe** (Q76723) (1696-1750) (Aged 48)

1744-King Georges War-Raid on Canso - War[1744] Month[5] Day[23] an attack by French forces from Louisbourg on the British outpost Fort William Augustus at Canso, Nova Scotia shortly after war declarations opened King George's War LOCATION(Fort_William_Augustus, Canso, Nova Scotia, Canada) **Francois_Dupont_Duvivier** (Q3084529) (1705-1776) (Aged 39), **Patrick_Heron_(British_Army_officer)** (Q7146720) (1690-1752) (Aged 54)

This was the start of many battles around Canada between the French and English including King Georges War-**Battle of Grand Pre/Grand Pre Massacre** - War[1747] Month[2] Day[11] at LOCATION(Grand Pre,Kings County,Nova Scotia,Canada, Lat/Long(45.101,-64.307)

1745 onwards - many battles involving religion and the Scottish supports of catholics **Jacobite Rising of 1745**-Battle of Culloden - War[1746] Month[4] Day[16] Arthur_Elphinstone,_6th_Lord_Balmerino (Q4798597) (1688-1746) (Aged 58), Charles_Cathcart,_9th_Lord_Cathcart (Q748303) (1721-1776) (Aged 25), Charles_Edward_Stuart (Q312581) (1720-1788) (Aged 26), Donald_Cameron_of_Lochiel (Q5294139) (1700-1748) (Aged 46), **Edward Braddock** (Q113412) (1695-1755) (Aged 51), Evelyn_Pierrepoint,_2nd_Duke_of_Kingston-upon-Hull (Q5416407) (1711-1773) (Aged 35), **George_Keppel,_3rd_Earl_of_Albemarle** (Q2479480) (1724-1772) (Aged 22), George_Townshend,_1st_Marquess_Townshend (Q3101971) (1724-1807) (Aged 22), Henry_Hawley (Q9287843) (1679-1759) (Aged 67), Henry_Seymour_Conway (Q2348767) (1721-1795) (Aged 25), Hugh_Mercer (Q3030909) (1726-1777) (Aged 20), Hugh_Sempill,_12th_Lord_Sempill (Q5932630) (1688-1746) (Aged 58), Humphrey_Bland (Q5941303) (1686-1763) (Aged 60), James_Drummond,_3rd_Duke_of_Perth (Q6132843) (1713-1746) (Aged 33), James_Wolfe (Q379812) (1727-1759) (Aged 19),John_Campbell,_4th_Earl_of_Loudoun (Q336819) (1705-1782) (Aged 41), John_Campbell,_5th_Duke_of_Argyll (Q338100) (1723-1806) (Aged 23), John_Campbell,_of_Strachur (Q16209095) (1727-1806) (Aged 19), John_Drummond,_4th_Duke_of_Perth (Q7619173) (1714-1747) (Aged 32), John_Huske (Q6240507) (1692-1761) (Aged 54), John_Manners,_Marquess_of_Granby (Q333565) (1721-1770) (Aged 25), John_Mordaunt_(British_Army_officer) (Q3182120) (1697-1780) (Aged 49), John_O'Sullivan_(soldier) (Q7527974) (1700-1760) (Aged 46), Lord_George_Murray_(general)

(Q348025) (1694-1760) (Aged 52), Prince_William,_Duke_of_Cumberland (Q378088) (1721-1765) (Aged 25), Richard_Alchorne_Worge (Q26857769) (1707-1774) (Aged 39), Stringer_Lawrence (Q3530451) (1697-1775) (Aged 49), Studholme_Hodgson (Q7628013) (1708-1798) (Aged 38), Thomas_Gage (Q581935) (1719-1787) (Aged 27), West_Yorkshire_Regiment (Q7987044) (1685-1958) (Aged 61), Willem_van_Keppel,_2nd_Earl_of_Albemarle (Q4019904) (1702-1754) (Aged 44)

1746 Anglo French-Congress of Breda Treaty - War[1746 to 1748] while Cook is in Whitby, where he works for Captain John Walker on his ships. **Gabriel_Bonnot_de_Mably** (Q202555) (1709-1785) (Aged 37 to 39), **John_Montagu,_4th_Earl_of_Sandwich** (Q334953) (1718-1792) (Aged 28 to 30), **Louis_Philogene_Brulart,_vicomte_de_Puisieulx** (Q3262893) (1702-1770) (Aged 44 to 46)

1747- War of Jenkins Ear-Voyage of the Glorioso - War[1747] Month[10] a failed attempt by the british to capture a Spanish ship laden with gold which eventually landed in at port of Corcubion, Spain

1747 - War[1747] Month[10] Day[25] **War of the Austrian Succession-Second Naval Battle of Cape Finisterre** between English, French and Spanish Charles_Saunders_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q534372) (1715-1775) (Aged 32), Charles_Watson_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q5083387) (1714-1757) (Aged 33), Clement_de_Taffanel_de_La_Jonquiere (Q2980713) (1706-1795) (Aged 41), **Edward_Hawke,_1st_Baron_Hawke** (Q333560) (1705-1781) (Aged 42), George_Brydges_Rodney,_1st_Baron_Rodney (Q332426) (1719-1792) (Aged 28), Henri-Francois_de_La_Rochefoucauld (Q3130383) (1716-1784) (Aged 31), Henri-Francois_des_Herbiers,_Marquis_de_l'Estenduere (Q3130390) (1682-1750) (Aged 65), John_Lockhart-Ross (Q6245101) (1721-1790) (Aged 26), Louis_Charles_du_Chaffault_de_Besne (Q3261497) (1708-1794) (Aged 39), Louis-Philippe_de_Rigaud_de_Vaudreuil (Q3260821) (1691-1763) (Aged 56), Louis-Philippe_de_Vaudreuil (Q941052) (1724-1802) (Aged 23), Pierre_Andre_de_Suffren (Q982584) (1729-1788) (Aged 18), Sir_John_Moore,_1st_Baronet (Q3182111) (1718-1779) (Aged 29), Sir_Robert_Harland,_1st_Baronet (Q7528787) (1715-1784) (Aged 32), Thomas_Cotes_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q3525006) (1712-1767) (Aged 35)

1749-Edward Cornwallis - Travel[1749 to 1752] **Halifax is settled by the English** at LOCATION(Province, House,**Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada**) lead by **Edward_Cornwallis** (Q3048487) (1713-1776) (Aged 36 to 39) which Cook would later stay 10 years later for some years from 1759

Cooks Early years 1755 -1759 - Captain Cook Society - <https://www.captaincookociety.com/cooks-voyages/early-voyages/whitby-voyages> <https://www.captaincookociety.com/cooks-voyages/early-voyages/early-royal-navy-voyages/june-december-1755> <https://www.captaincookociety.com/cooks-voyages/early-voyages/early-royal-navy-voyages/january-april-1756> <https://www.captaincookociety.com/cooks-voyages/early-voyages/newfoundland-voyages>

1755- French and Indian War-Naval Battle Capture and Destruction of L'Esperence - War[1755] Month[11] at English Channel of Brest France. **Edward_Hawke,_1st_Baron_Hawke** (Q333560) (1705-1781) (Aged 50), **HMS Eagle** (1745) (Q5632244) (1745-1767) (Aged 10), **Hugh_Palliser** (Q334222) (1723-1796) (Aged 32) - Friend of James Cook, **James Cook** (Q7324) (1728-1779) (Aged 27), **John_Byng** (Q130261) (1704-1757) (Aged 51), **Louis_Alano_de_St_Alouarn** (Q3260996) (1738-1772) (Aged 17) - who would later sail to Western Australia and claim it for France,

Louis_Alphonse_Jubert (Q3261023) (1703-1775) (Aged 52), **Temple_West** (Q7698697) (1714-1757) (Aged 41), **Walter_Griffith** (Q7965008) (1727-1779) (Aged 28)

1758- James Cook (aged 30) worked with Q7411720 **Samuel Holland** (1728-1801) (aged 30) charting the waters of Newfoundland in Canada. Samuel Holland - Travel[1758]

1758- James Cook - Travel[1758] Month[6] was with **Edward Boscawen** (Q695276) (1711-1761) (Aged 47) LOCATION(Louisbourg,Ile-Royale,Nova Scotia,Canada, Lat/Long(45.921,-59.97)) landing supplies while it was under siege.

1758- Voltaire/Francois-Marie Arouet - Travel[1758 to 1778],Seq(3) **Voltaire** is in LOCATION(Voltaire's Chateau,Ferney-Voltaire,France, Lat/Long(46.257,6.104)) receiving many visitors over the next 20 years. **Voltaire/Francois-Marie Arouet** (Q9068) (1694-1778) (Aged 64 to 84)

1758-Expulsion of the Acadians-Petitcodiac River Campaign - War[1758] Month[11] English removed and resettle the French from Arcadia region in Canada.

1758-French and Indian War-Siege Surrender and Capture of Louisbourg - War[1758] Month[7] Day[26](1758.0608 to 1758.0726) the English expel the French from LOCATION(Louisbourg,Ile-Royale,Nova Scotia,Canada, Lat/Long(45.921,-59.97))

Alexander_Colville,_7th_Lord_Colville_of_Culross (Q2833095) (1717-1770) (Aged 41), Arthur_St._Clair (Q464245) (1737-1818) (Aged 21), Augustin_de_Boschenry_de_Drucour (Q2871660) (1703-1762) (Aged 55), Charles_Hardy (Q2959316) (1714-1780) (Aged 44), Charles_Lawrence_(British_Army_officer) (Q2959594) (1709-1760) (Aged 49), **Edward Boscawen** (Q695276) (1711-1761) (Aged 47), Edward_Whitmore (Q16244743) (1691-1761) (Aged 67), Francois-Gabriel_D'Angeac (Q3083373) (1708-1782) (Aged 50), George_Brydges_Rodney,_1st_Baron_Rodney (Q332426) (1719-1792) (Aged 39), **George Edgcumbe**,_1st_Earl_of_Mount_Edgcumbe (Q3101548) (1720-1795) (Aged 38), HMS_Somerset (1748) (Q4040237) (1748-1778) (Aged 10), Hugh_Pigot_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1722) (Q5932297) (1722-1792) (Aged 36), Hugh_Warburton (Q16206602) (1695-1771) (Aged 63), **James Cook** (Q7324) (1728-1779) (Aged 30), James_Gambier_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q6134461) (1723-1789) (Aged 35), James_Robertson_(British_Army_officer) (Q6142249) (1717-1788) (Aged 41), James_Stuart_(British_Army_officer,_died_1793) (Q3161433) (1733-1793) (Aged 25), James_Wolfe (Q379812) (1727-1759) (Aged 31), Jeffery_Amherst,_1st_Baron_Amherst (Q335063) (1717-1797) (Aged 41), John_Handfield (Q16859320) (1693-1787) (Aged 65), John_Henry_Bastide (Q6238736) (1700-1770) (Aged 58), John_Laforey (Q6243805) (1729-1796) (Aged 29), Joseph_du_Pont_Duvivier (Q15065375) (1707-1760) (Aged 51), Joseph_Frederick_Wallet_DesBarres (Q3184971) (1721-1824) (Aged 37), Louis_Charles_du_Chaffault_de_Besne (Q3261497) (1708-1794) (Aged 50), Louis-Joseph_Beaussier_de_'_Isle (Q3260668) (1701-1765) (Aged 57), Moses_Hazen (Q3324755) (1733-1803) (Aged 25), Olaudah_Equiano (Q379887) (1745-1797) (Aged 13), Peregrine_Lascelles (Q7167800) (1685-1772) (Aged 73), Philip_Durell (Q3379000) (1707-1766) (Aged 51), Richard_Montgomery (Q444947) (1738-1775) (Aged 20), Richard_Spry (Q7329194) (1715-1775) (Aged 43), Robert_Rogers_(British_Army_officer) (Q186571) (1731-1795) (Aged 27), Roger_Morris_(British_Army_officer) (Q5994331) (1727-1794) (Aged 31), **Samuel Wallis** (Q433993) - who would later circumnavigate the world (1728-1795) (Aged 30), Samuel_Whittemore (Q7412928) (1696-1793) (Aged 62), Simon_Fraser_of_Balnain (Q3484281) (1729-1777) (Aged 29), Sir_George_Bowyer,_5th_Baronet (Q7526841) (1740-1800) (Aged 18),

Sir_William_Parker,_1st_Baronet,_of_Harburn (Q3568867) (1743-1802) (Aged 15), Theobald_Rene_de_Kergariou-Lochmaria (Q15430530) (1739-1795) (Aged 19), William_Cornwallis (Q1935376) (1744-1819) (Aged 14), William_Gordon_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1705) (Q18716270) (1705-1769) (Aged 53), William_Parry_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1705) (Q21209228) (1705-1779) (Aged 53)

There were many other battles in the North American region during the Seven Years War-French and Indian War, Also Naval battles in the West Indies and India around English and French Settlements and forts around the world. Many wars were ended in 1763 by **Seven Years War-Treaty of Paris** - War[1763] Month[2] Day[10] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Paris_\(1763\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Paris_(1763))

1759-James Cook - Travel[1759 to 1761] (aged 31 to 33) was at LOCATION(Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada) studying and working for various times. Other people who were there were - **Alexander Colville**, 7th Lord Colville of Culross (Q2833095) (1717-1770) (aged 42-44), **Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres** (Q3184971) (1721-1824) (Aged 48 to 50)

1759-James Cook - Travel[1759] Month[2] (aged 31) was at LOCATION(L'Isle-aux-Coudres, Quebec, Canada) with WITH DURELL'S SQUADRON landing troops on the island. Q379812 **James_Wolfe** (1727-1759) (aged 32), Q534372 **Charles_Saunders**_(Royal_Navy_officer) (1715-1775) (aged 44), Q3379000 **Philip_Durell** (1707-1766) Aged(52)

1759- French and Indian War-**Battle of the Plains of Abraham** - War[1759] Month[9] Day[13] the English Capture Quebec at LOCATION(Plains of Abraham,Quebec City,Quebec,Canada, Lat/Long(46.802,-71.22)) Archibald_Campbell_(British_Army_officer,_born_1739) (Q4786243) (1739-1791) (Aged 20), Arthur_St._Clair (Q464245) (1737-1818) (Aged 22), Charles_Michel_de_Langlade (Q2959824) (1729-1801) (Aged 30), Gaspard-Joseph_Chaussegros_de_Lery (Q4259231) (1721-1797) (Aged 38), Guy_Carleton,_1st_Baron_Dorchester (Q335163) (1724-1808) (Aged 35), **Hugh_Palliser** (Q334222) (1723-1796) (Aged 36), Hugh_Pigot_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1722) (Q5932297) (1722-1792) (Aged 37), **James_Cook** (Q7324) (1728-1779) (Aged 31), Jean-Baptiste_Nicolas_Roch_de_Ramezay (Q3164316) (1708-1777) (Aged 51), Jean-Daniel_Dumas (Q3165295) (1721-1794) (Aged 38), John_Elphinstone (Q4531554) (1722-1785) (Aged 37), **John_Hunter**_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q1353724) (1737-1821) (Aged 22) *who succeeded Arthur Phillip as the second Governor of New South Wales, serving from 1795 to 1800*, **John_Jervis**,_1st_Earl_of_St_Vincent (Q335254) (1735-1823) (Aged 24) - later to celebrated as a Hero of [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Cape_St._Vincent_\(1797\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Cape_St._Vincent_(1797)) and celebrated by the naming of **Vincentia** and **Jervis Bay** NSW, John_Laforey (Q6243805) (1729-1796) (Aged 30), John_Rous (Q3182385) (1702-1760) (Aged 57), Joseph_Goreham (Q6283515) (1725-1790) (Aged 34), Louis_Du_Pont_Duchambon_de_Vergor (Q3261760) (1713-1775) (Aged 46), Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/**Louis Antoine de Bougainville** (Q153911) (1729-1811) (Aged 30), Louis-Joseph_de_Montcalm (Q453589) (1712-1759) (Aged 47), Moses_Hazen (Q3324755) (1733-1803) (Aged 26), Paulus_AEmilius_Irving (Q3372852) (1714-1796) (Aged 45), Peregrine_Lascelles (Q7167800) (1685-1772) (Aged 74), Philip_Durell (Q3379000) (1707-1766) (Aged 52), Robert_Monckton (Q3435942) (1726-1782) (Aged 33), Roger_Morris_(British_Army_officer) (Q5994331) (1727-1794) (Aged 32), Simon_Fraser_of_Balnain (Q3484281) (1729-1777) (Aged 30), Sir_James_Douglas,_1st_Baronet (Q7527404) (1703-1787) (Aged 56),

Sir_William_Parker,_1st_Baronet,_of_Harburn (Q3568867) (1743-1802) (Aged 16), Timothy_Bedel (Q7807051) (1737-1787) (Aged 22), William_Gordon_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1705) (Q18716270) (1705-1769) (Aged 54), William_Stark_(loyalist) (Q8018746) (1724-1776) (Aged 35)

1759- Seven Years War-**Naval Battle of Quiberon Bay** - War[1759] Month[11] Day[20] *After hard fighting, the British fleet sank or ran aground six French ships of the line, captured one and scattered the rest, giving the Royal Navy one of its greatest victories, and ending the threat of French invasion for good. The battle cemented the dominance of the Royal Navy for the rest of the war and for the British formed part of the Annus Mirabilis of 1759.* Armand_de_Vignerot_du_Plessis (Q697562) (1696-1788) (Aged 63), **Augustus_Keppel**,_1st_Viscount_Keppel (Q332972) (1725-1786) (Aged 34), Benjamin_Caldwell (Q2896020) (1739-1820) (Aged 20), Charles_Hardy (Q2959316) (1714-1780) (Aged 45), **Edward_Hawke**,_1st_Baron_Hawke (Q333560) (1705-1781) (Aged 54), Erasmus_Gower (Q74563) (1742-1814) (Aged 17), Francis_William_Drake (Q5482779) (1724-1788) (Aged 35), Francois_de_Saint-Allouarn (Q24266075) (1695-1759) (Aged 64), **George_Edgumbe**,_1st_Earl_of_Mount_Edgumbe (Q3101548) (1720-1795) (Aged 39), HMS Royal George (1756) (Q1194034) (1746-1782) (Aged 13), Hubert_de_Brienne (Q222743) (1690-1777) (Aged 69), James_Gambier_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q6134461) (1723-1789) (Aged 36), James_Shirley_(officier_de_la_Royal_Navy) (Q25396686) (1709-1774) (Aged 50), **Jean-Francois de Galaup comte de Laperoche**/Jean-Francois de Galaup (Q294478) (1741-1788) (Aged 18) - who was later to sail around the world, explore the pacific and arrive in LOCATION(Sydney,Australia Lat/Long(-34,151.2)) in 24/1/1788 **5 days after** the first ships from the first fleet had arrived in Botany Bay. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Fleet after leaving Sydney he was lost at sea without a trace, John_Campbell_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q6224983) (1720-1790) (Aged 39), John_Lockhart-Ross (Q6245101) (1721-1790) (Aged 38), Joseph-Marie_Budes_de_Guebriant (Q3184345) (1701-1760) (Aged 58), Joshua_Rowley (Q115377) (1734-1790) (Aged 25), Louis_Alono_de_St_Alouarn (Q3260996) (1738-1772) (Aged 21), Louis-Charles_Le_Vassor_de_La_Touche (Q3260424) (1709-1781) (Aged 50), Louis-Jean_de_Keremar (Q24937130) (1717-1794) (Aged 42), Louis-Vincent_de_Langle (Q24937217) (1714-1780) (Aged 45), Lucius_O'Brien (Q41796103) (1706-1771) (Aged 53), Major John Cartwright/John Cartwright (Q4216268) (1740-1824) (Aged 19), Mariot_Arbutnot (Q3294852) (1711-1794) (Aged 48), Matthew_Buckle (Q24934541) (1716-1784) (Aged 43), Michel_Armand_de_Broc (Q24939061) (1707-1775) (Aged 52), Peter_Denis (Q7528458) (1713-1778) (Aged 46), Pierre-Bernardin_Thierry_de_La_Prevalaye (Q3382890) (1711-1786) (Aged 48), **Richard_Howe**,_1st_Earl_Howe (Q332616) (1726-1799) (Aged 33), Samuel_Graves (Q320800) (1713-1787) (Aged 46), Samuel_Greig (Q546084) (1736-1788) (Aged 23), Sir_Francis_Samuel_Drake,_1st_Baronet (Q7526729) (1729-1789) (Aged 30), **Sir_John_Duckworth**,_1st_Baronet (Q706762) (1748-1817) (Aged 11), Theobald_Rene_de_Kergariou-Locmaria (Q15430530) (1739-1795) (Aged 20), Thomas_Evans (Q41796102) (1710-1775) (Aged 49), William_Cornwallis (Q1935376) (1744-1819) (Aged 15), William_Locker_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q3568796) (1731-1800) (Aged 28), William_Parry_(Royal_Navy_officer,_born_1705) (Q21209228) (1705-1779) (Aged 54), William_Peere_Williams-Freeman (Q8016725) (1742-1832) (Aged 17)

1759- David Hume - Travel[1751 to 1762] **David Hume** met the widely travelled **Benjamin Franklin** in Scotland at LOCATION(University of Edinburgh,United Kingdom Lat/Long(55.9,-3.2) **Benjamin Franklin** (Q34969) (1706-1790) (Aged 53), **David Hume** (Q37160) (1711-1776) (Aged 48) *Benjamin Franklin (Q34969) In Scotland, he spent five days with Lord Kames near Stirling and stayed for three*

weeks with David Hume in Edinburgh. **In 1759**, he visited Edinburgh with his son and later reported that he considered his six weeks in Scotland 'six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with in any part of my life.'

1760-Teresa Cornelys/Teresa Imer - Travel[1760 to 1772],Seq(4) Casanova's ex lover moves to London to host parties for the elites at LOCATION(Carlisle House,Soho Square,London,United Kingdom, Lat/Long(51.515,-0.131)) **Teresa_Cornelys** (Q1027860) (1723-1797) (Aged 37 to 49)

1761- Jeremiah Dixon - Travel[1761] English Astronomers and surveyors were sent to observe the Transit of Venus - *they landed instead at the Cape of Good Hope where the transit was observed on 6 June 1761* **Charles_Mason** (Q1065484) (1728-1786) (Aged 33), **Jeremiah_Dixon** (Q638073) (1733-1779) (Aged 28) Nevil Maskelyne - Travel[1761] Nevil Maskelyne at LOCATION(Saint Helena, South Atlantic Ocean) was unable to observe the transit because of bad weather and Mason and Dixon went to St Helena on their way back to visit and make further observations. **Nevil_Maskelyne** (Q450757) (1732-1811) (Aged 29), **Robert_Waddington_(mathematician)** (Q21062155) (1714-1779) (Aged 47)

1762- Elizabeth Cook (Q1331180) Aged 21 - Cook was aged 34. She married James Cook at St Margaret's Church, Barking, Essex on 21 December 1762

1762- Alexander Dalrymple - Travel[1762] working for the East India company and sailing around Indonesia and Philippines - arrived in **Sulu** late in January 1761 LOCATION(Jolo,Philippines Lat/Long(6.1,121)) **Alexander_Dalrymple** (Q550966) (1737-1808) (Aged 25) *He was one of the main proponents of the theory that there existed a **great undiscovered continent in the South Pacific, Terra Australis Incognita**. He was The Royal Society's first choice as leader of the exploration to observe the transit of Venus in 1769, a position taken by James Cook as the Navy would not accept a non-naval man in command.*

1762-William Bean - Travel[1762] exploring Tennessee LOCATION(Tennessee,United States Lat/Long(36.4,-82.4)) **Daniel_Boone** (Q316661) (1734-1820) (Aged 28), **Richard_Callaway** (Q7324597) (1717-1780) (Aged 45), **William_Bean** (Q8005255) (1721-1782) (Aged 41)

1763- James Cook - Travel[1763 to 1767] (aged 35 to 39) LOCATION(Newfoundland, Canada) Charting around the region and **probably** backwards and forwards to England. Other people around him were Q6077130 **Isaac_Smith_(Royal_Navy_officer)** (aged 9 to 13) (1752-1831), Q334222 **Hugh_Palliser** (aged 40 to 44) (1723-1796)

1763- Daniel Solander - Travel[1763 to 1768] had come from Upsalla University and **Carl Linnaeus** (Q1043) to work in London, England eventually for the Royal Society Q39789 Daniel Solander (1733-1782) (Aged 30 to 35) where **Joseph Banks** met Daniel Solander at the British Museum

1763-Seven Years War-Treaty of Paris - War[1763] Month[2] Day[10] Cesar_Gabriel_de_Choiseul (Q1150721) (1712-1785) (Aged 51), Jeronimo_Grimaldi,_1st_Duke_of_Grimaldi (Q773570) (1710-1789) (Aged 53), John_Russell,_4th_Duke_of_Bedford (Q335406) (1710-1771) (Aged 53), Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/**Louis Antoine de Bougainville** (Q153911) (1729-1811) (Aged 34) - who would later help the Americans with their war against the British in the American War of Independence/American Revolutionary War

1763-George III of Great Britain - Travel[1763] Month[8] **Casanova** was meeting **King George the third** at LOCATION(St James's Palace,City of Westminster,London,United Kingdom, Lat/Long(51.505,-0.137)) **Charlotte_of_Mecklenburg-Strelitz** (Q161159) (1744-1818) (Aged 19), **Claude_Louis_Francois_Regnier_de_Guerchy** (Q2977727) (1715-1767) (Aged 48), **Elizabeth_Percy,_Duchess_of_Northumberland** (Q1438187) (1716-1776) (Aged 47), **Fernando Jose Mascarenhas** (Q75248545) (1717-1765) (Aged 46), **George III/George William Frederick Hanover** (Q127318) (1739-1820) (Aged 24), **Giacomo Girolamo Casanova** (Q83321) (1725-1798) (Aged 38), **William Stanhope,_2nd_Earl_of_Harrington** (Q8018722) (1719-1779) (Aged 44)

1763-Mason Dixon line Survey - Event[1763 to 1767] English Astronomers and surveyors were mapping in America between Pennsylvania and Maryland **Charles_Mason** (Q1065484) (1728-1786) (Aged 35 to 39), **Jeremiah_Dixon** (Q638073) (1733-1779) (Aged 30 to 34)

1764-Habsburg Rebellion-Siculicidium Massacre - War[1764] Month[1] Day[7] a Village was massacred in LOCATION(Siculeni, Harghita, Romania) by **Josip Siskovic** (Q1289101) (1719-1783) (Aged 45), **Maria Theresa/Maria Theresia Walburga Amalia Christina Habsburg** (Q131706) (1717-1780) (Aged 47)

1764- Charles William Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick - Travel[1764] Month[1] Casanova meets the newlyweds Charles and George the Third's sister at LOCATION(Soho Square,London,United Kingdom, Lat/Long(51.515,-0.132)) **Charles_William_Ferdinand,_Duke_of_Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel** (Q58773) (1735-1806) (Aged 29), **Giacomo Girolamo Casanova** (Q83321) (1725-1798) (Aged 39) *The Court entertained in the most magnificent manner, and the hereditary prince, now the reigning duke, honoured me with an invitation. I had met his highness at an assembly in Soho Square, the day after he had been made a London citizen.,* **Princess_Augusta_of_Great_Britain** (Q238458) (1737-1813) (Aged 27)

1764-Port Louis - Settlement[1764 to 2024]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Louis,_Falkland_Islands *Port Louis is a settlement on northeastern East Falkland. It was established by Louis de Bougainville on 5 April 1764* **Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville - Travel**[1764] Month[4] Day[27] at LOCATION(Port Louis,Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) Lat/Long(-51.5,-58.1)) **Antoine-Joseph_Pernety** (Q2853512) (1716-1796) (Aged 48), **Francois_Chenard_de_la_Giraudais** (Q3084236) (1727-1776) (Aged 37), **Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville** (Q153911) (1729-1811) (Aged 35), **Nicolas-Pierre_Duclos-Guyot** (Q28840852) (1722-1794) (Aged 42)

1765-Port Egmont - Settlement[1765 to 2024] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Egmont *Port Egmont was established in on 25 January 1765, by an expedition led by Commodore John Byron*

1765- John Byron - Travel[1765] Month[1] at LOCATION(Port Egmont,Falkland Islands,Argentina, Lat/Long(-51.36,-60.08)) **Charles_Clerke** (Q1063966) (1741-1779) (Aged 24) - would later sail with James Cook, **Erasmus_Gower** (Q74563) (1742-1814) (Aged 23), **John_Byron** (Q507665) (1723-1786) (Aged 42), **John_Gore_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790)** (Q1700246) (1730-1790) (Aged 35) - would later sail with James Cook, **Philip_Carteret** (Q144540) (1733-1796) (Aged 32)

1765-Johann Reinhold Forster - Travel[1765] Father and Son were at LOCATION(Saratov,Russia Lat/Long(51.5,46)) collecting and documenting plant specimens. There were both later to travel with

James Cook on his second voyage. **Georg Forster**/Johann George Adam Forster (Q58062) (1754-1794) (Aged 11), **Johann_Reinhold_Forster** (Q213570) (1729-1798) (Aged 36)

1765- American Revolution Causes-Stamp Act Congress - Event[1765] Month[10]

Day[25](1765.1007 to 1765.1025) *Continental Congress of 1765, was a meeting held in New York City in the colonial Province of New York.*

1766- Joseph Banks - Travel[1766] Q153408 **Sir Joseph Banks**/Joseph Banks (1743-1829) (aged 33) travelled to LOCATION(Chateau Bay,Newfoundland,Canada, Lat/Long(51.98,-55.9)) Q108149316

James Burney (1750-1821) Aged(16) who would later travel on Cook's second voyage,Q335143

Constantine_Phipps,_2nd_Baron_Mulgrave (1744-1792) (aged 22) who would later lead an expedition to the Arctic while Cook was on his second Voyage, Q7529026

Sir_Thomas_Adams,_6th_Baronet (1738-1770) (Aged 28) and briefly met James Cook (aged 38)

1767 - Samuel Wallis - Travel[1767] Month[7] Day[27](1767.0624 to 1767.0727) discovered Tahiti and was able to determine the longitude and latitude of the place with enough precision that James Cook could use this information to navigate to that island in his expedition. LOCATION(Matavai Bay,Tahiti, King George the Third's Island, or Otaheite, Pacific Ocean)

John_Gore_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790) (Q1700246) (1730-1790) (Aged 37), **Purea** (Q7261162) (1720-1777) (Aged 47), **Samuel Wallis** (Q433993) (1728-1795) (Aged 39), **Tobias_Furneaux** (Q710410) (1735-1781) (Aged 32) - who commanded a second ship HMS Adventure (Q1564228) on James Cook's second voyage, **Richard_Pickersgill** (Q2560123) (1749-1779) (Aged 18) - would later sail with James Cook

Cooks First Voyage around the world was publically stated to observe the transit of Venus

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_voyage_of_James_Cook *Departing from Plymouth Dockyard in August 1768 the expedition crossed the Atlantic, rounded Cape Horn and reached Tahiti in April 1769, before the expected transit on 3 June.*

1768-Massacre at St George's Fields - War[1768] Month[5] Day[10] at LOCATION(St George's Fields,Kew Green,London,United Kingdom, Lat/Long(51.514,-0.165)) *government soldiers opened fire on demonstrators that had gathered at St George's Fields, Southwark, in south London. The protest was against the imprisonment of the radical Member of Parliament **John Wilkes** for writing an article that severely criticised King George III. After the **reading of the Riot Act** telling the crowds to disperse within the hour, six or seven people were killed when fired on by troops*

1768-James Cook - Travel[1768] Month[5] Day[30] Leaving the dockyards at LOCATION(Deptford, London, England) Cooks First Voyage Alexander_Buchan_(artist) (Q4718461) (1705-1769) (Aged 63), **Charles_Clerke** (Q1063966) (1741-1779) (Aged 27),Charles_Green_(astronomer) (Q224476) (1735-1771) (Aged 33), Herman_Sporing_Jr. (Q3106912) (1733-1771) (Aged 35),HMS Endeavour (Q312224) (1764-1775) (Aged 4), Isaac_Smith_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q6077130) (1752-1831) (Aged 16), James **Cook (Q7324)** (1728-1779) (Aged 40), James_Matra (Q6139085) (1746-1806) (Aged 22), **John_Gore**_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790) (Q1700246) (1730-1790) (Aged 38), Nicholas_Young_(sailor) (Q7026448) (1757-1824) (Aged 11), **Richard_Pickersgill** (Q2560123) (1749-1779) (Aged 19), Sydney_Parkinson (Q530787) (1745-1771) (Aged 23), William_Ellis (Q3568594) (1756-1785) (Aged 12), Zachary_Hickes (Q16202177) (1739-1771) (Aged 29)

1768- Philip Carteret - Travel[1768] Month[9] Day[20] from 03/06 to 20/9 was at LOCATION(Batavia, Sumatra, Indonesia) Erasmus_Gower (Q74563) (1742-1814) (Aged 26), HMS Swallow (Q110921782) (1745-1769) (Aged 23), **Philip_Carteret** (Q144540) (1733-1796) (Aged 35)

1768-Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville - Travel[1768] Month[6] Day[26] was at LOCATION(gulph of Louisiade,Papua New Guinea,Papua New Guinea, Lat/Long(-11.7,153.65)) Ahutoru (Q16162027) (1740-1771) (Aged 28), Charles_Routier_de_Romainville (Q31202325) (1742-1808) (Aged 26), Francois_Chenard_de_la_Giraudais (Q3084236) (1727-1776) (Aged 41), Jeanne_Baret (Q437168) (1740-1807) (Aged 28), Karl_Heinrich_von_Nassau-Siegen (Q64055) (1743-1808) (Aged 25), **Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville**/Louis Antoine de Bougainville (Q153911) (1729-1811) (Aged 39), Nicolas-Pierre_Duclos-Guyot (Q28840852) (1722-1794) (Aged 46), Philibert_Commerson (Q595066) (1727-1773) (Aged 41), Pierre-Antoine_Veron (Q763996) (1736-1770) (Aged 32)

1768- James Cook - Travel[1768] Month[8] at LOCATION(Plymouth, England) where Banks and Solander joined the ship **Sir Joseph Banks**/Joseph Banks (Q153408) (1743-1829) (Aged 25) **Daniel_Solander** (Q39789) (1733-1782) (Aged 35)

1768-Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville/Louis Antoine de Bougainville - Travel[1768] Month[9] Day[7](1768.0828 to 1768.0907) and his crew was at LOCATION(Port Praslin,Papua New Guinea Lat/Long(-4.8,152.9)) the exact same spot which would be visited later by **Philip Carteret** nearly exactly 1 year earlier **Philip Carteret** - Travel[1767] Month[9] Day[7](1767.0829 to 1767.0907) LOCATION(English Cove, St George's Channel, New Ireland, New Guinea)

1769 **Transit of Venus** 1769 **James Cook** - Travel[1769] Month[7] Day[13](1769.04 to 1769.0713) at LOCATION(Matavai Bay, Tahiti, King George the Third's Island, or Otaheite, Pacific Ocean) James Cook picked up a Native Navigator **Tupaia**_(navigator) (Q1729807) (1725-1770) (Aged 44)

William Wales - Travel[1768 to 1769] was at LOCATION(Prince of Wales Fort, Manitoba, Canada) As part of the plans of the Royal Society to make observations of the June 1769 transit of Venus **William_Wales**_(astronomer) (Q432189) (1734-1798) (Aged 34 to 35) he would later sail with Cook's second voyage as astronomer and timekeeper for the K1 Chronometer made by https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larcum_Kendall#K1 **Larcum Kendall** (Q1805890) (1719-1790)

Jeremiah Dixon - Travel[1769] Month[6] LOCATION(Hammerfest, Norway) Observing the Transit of Venus 3-4 June 1769 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeremiah_Dixon **Jeremiah Dixon** (Q638073) *Dixon sailed to Norway in 1769 with William Bayly to observe another transit of Venus. The two split up, with Dixon at Hammerfest Island and Bayly at North Cape, in order to minimize the possibility of inclement weather obstructing their measurements.* **Jeremiah_Dixon** (Q638073) (1733-1779) (Aged 36)

1769- James Cook - Travel[1769] Month[10] Day[7] at LOCATION(Poverty Bay, Gisbourne, North Island, New Zealand). *Cooks First Voyage 7 October 1769 Poverty Bay, and which by the natives is called Taoneroa The south-west point of the bay I named Young Nick's Head, after Nicholas Young, the boy who first saw the land; at noon*

1769- Jean-Francois de Surville - Travel[1769] Month[12] Day[12] was at LOCATION(Hokianga,North Island,New Zealand, Lat/Long(-35.42,173.17)) *On 12 December 1769 at 11:15 am, Saint Jean-*

Baptiste sighted the coast of New Zealand and sailed to just off Hokianga, on the west coast of the northern part of the North Island. Finding the shore inhospitable, Surville sailed northward **Jean-François de Surville** (Q1685529) (1717-1770) (Aged 52)

James Cook continued around New Zealand, East coast of Australia, Batavia (where many got sick and some died) and was returning to England in 1771,

1770- James Cook - Travel[1770] Month[6] Day[10] At the same day Cook was at LOCATION(Cape Grafton, Cairns, QLD, Australia) the Spanish seized the British settlement in the Falklands - **Falklands Crisis-Capture of Fort Egmont** - War[1770] Month[6] Day[10] at LOCATION(Fort Egmont,Falklands, Lat/Long(-51.4,-60.1)) **Francisco_de_Paula_Bucarelli** (Q5868040) (1708-1780) (Aged 62), **George_Farmer_(Royal_Navy_officer)** (Q5539189) (1732-1779) (Aged 38), **Richard_Kempenfelt** (Q4219274) (1718-1782) (Aged 52)

1771-Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne - Travel[1771] Month[1] Day[24] was discovering LOCATION(Crozet islands) which **James Cook** and **Tobias Furneaux** would visit on Cook's second Voyage in 1772. **Julien_Crozet** (Q337095) (1728-1782) (Aged 43) - Cook would later meet him and in Cape Town in March 1775, **Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne** (Q440136) (1724-1772) (Aged 47)

The French had belief of a south land based on the publishing of stories about https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binot_Paulmier_de_Gonneville **Binot Paulmier de Gonneville** (Q864038) *De Gonneville's tale was first mentioned only 160 years after it allegedly took place, in 1663, when Jean Paulmier de Courtonne, Canon of the Church of Saint-Pierre at Lisieux, a relative of de Gonneville's, published a book called Memoirs Concerning the Establishment of a Christian Mission in the Austral Land, in which he claimed to be the great-grandson of an "Indian" brought back to France by de Gonneville in 1505.*

De Courtonne's claims struck a chord at a time when French patriotism was offended at the success of the Dutch and the English in making new discoveries in the South Pacific. De Gonneville's tales were fomented as the basis of a French claim over these new lands.[5] This belief grew in the 18th century and led to French expeditions such as those of Bouvet, Bougainville, and Kerguelen.

1771-James Cook - Travel[1771] Month[4] Day[15] was in Cape Town returning to England. **Charles_Clerke** (Q1063966) (1741-1779) (Aged 30),**Daniel_Solander** (Q39789) (1733-1782) (Aged 38),**HMS Endeavour** (Q312224) (1764-1775) (Aged 7),**Isaac_Smith_(Royal_Navy_officer)** (Q6077130) (1752-1831) (Aged 19),**James Cook (Q7324)** (1728-1779) (Aged 43),**James_Matra** (Q6139085) (1746-1806) (Aged 25),**John_Gore_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790)** (Q1700246) (1730-1790) (Aged 41), **Nicholas_Young_(sailor)** (Q7026448) (1757-1824) (Aged 14), **Richard_Pickersgill** (Q2560123) (1749-1779) (Aged 22), **Sir Joseph Banks/Joseph Banks** (Q153408) (1743-1829) (Aged 28), **William_Ellis** (Q3568594) (1756-1785) (Aged 15), **Zachary_Hickes** (Q16202177) (1739-1771) (Aged 32) - died and was buried at sea in the way from Saint Helena to Deal in England.

1771- James Cook - Travel[1771] Month[5] Day[10] at UNKNOWN LOCATION(north of Saint Helena) after leaving Saint Helena another ship met Cook and took a letter from him to be delivered to the Admiralty because it was likely to get their sooner than Cook's ship. **HMS Portland** (1770) (Q4040181) (1770-1817) (Aged 1), **John_Elliott_(Royal_Navy_officer)** (Q2913456) (1732-1808) (Aged 39)

1771-James Cook - Travel[1771] Month[7] Day[13] finished the first voyage and landed at Deal un UK Lat,Long (51.22253, 1.4049)

1771- Ahutoru - Travel[1771] Month[10] Day[18] had travelled from the Society Islands with **Louis-Antoine, Comte de Bougainville**/Louis Antoine de Bougainville (Q153911), stayed in Paris and was returning to his islands when he died at LOCATION(Tolanaro,Madagascar Lat/Long(-25,47)). **Ahutoru** (Q16162027) (1740-1771) (Aged 31), **Julien_Crozet** (Q337095) (1728-1782) (Aged 43), **Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne** (Q440136) (1724-1772) (Aged 47)

1772- Louis Aleno de St Alouarn - Travel[1772] Month[2] Day[11] at LOCATION(Kerguelen islands, South Ocean) **Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Trémarec** (Q560266) (1734-1797) (Aged 38) , **Louis Aleno de St Aloüarn** (Q3260996) (1738-1772) (Aged 34), **Jean Guillaume Bruguère** (Q1335881) (1749-1798) (Aged 23)

1772- Louis Aleno de St Alouarn - Travel[1772] Month[3] Day[13] at LOCATION(Cape Leeuwin, off WA Coast) **Louis Aleno de St Aloüarn** (Q3260996) (1738-1772) (Aged 34) Louis Aleno de St Alouarn - Travel[1772] Month[3] Day[30] at LOCATION(Turtle bay, Dirk Hartog Island, WA) *St Aloüarn made the first formal European claim of sovereignty — on behalf of France — over the west coast of Australia,[1] which was known at the time as "New Holland"..However, the French claim over Western Australia was never secured by a permanent settlement.*

The Settlement of Albany in Western Australia in 1826 by https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Lockyer **Edmund Lockyer** (Q1446347) (1784-1860) (Aged 40) was designed to dispel French Claims. Also in 1791 **George Vancouver** - Travel[1791] Month[9] Day[29],Seq(1) had extensively mapped and surveyed the area at LOCATION(King Georges Sound, Albany, WA, Australia) **George Vancouver** (Q205485) (1757-1798) (Aged 34)

1772- Joseph Banks - Travel[1772] Month[7] as Cook was setting out on his second Voyage - others were travelling to various locations including Iceland - LOCATION(Hekla/Mundafell,Iceland Lat/Long(64,-19.7) **Daniel_Solander** (Q39789) (1733-1782) (Aged 39), **John_Gore**_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790) (Q1700246) (1730-1790) (Aged 42), **Nicholas_Young**_(sailor) (Q7026448) (1757-1824) (Aged 15), **Sir Joseph Banks/Joseph Banks** (Q153408) (1743-1829) (Aged 29)

1772- James Cook - Travel[1772] Month[10] Day[30] Cook's Second Voyage was at LOCATION(Cape Town, South Africa) **Anders_Sparrman** (Q433984) (1748-1820) (Aged 24), **Charles_Clerke** (Q1063966) (1741-1779) (Aged 31),**Georg Forster**/Johann George Adam Forster (Q58062) (1754-1794) (Aged 18) - who documented the Voyage in **A Voyage Around The World** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Voyage_Round_the_World https://archive.org/details/b30413849_0001/page/280/mode/2up https://archive.org/details/b30413849_0002/page/n9/mode/2up ,**George_Vancouver** (Q205485) (1757-1798) (Aged 15) who would later explore Canada and Nootka Sound,HMS Resolution (Q1898494) (1770-1783) (Aged 2), **Isaac_Smith**_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q6077130) (1752-1831) (Aged 20),**James Burney** (Q615435) (1750-1821) (Aged 22), **James Cook (Q7324)** (1728-1779) (Aged 44), **James_Colnett** (Q6131591) (1753-1806) (Aged 19) - later to be involved in fur trading and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nootka_Crisis , **Johann_Reinhold_Forster** (Q213570) (1729-1798) (Aged 43), **Joseph_Gilbert**_(Royal_Navy) (Q18917593) (1732-1821) (Aged 40), **Richard_Pickersgill**

(Q2560123) (1749-1779) (Aged 23), **William_Anderson**_(naturalist) (Q3568393) (1750-1778) (Aged 22), **William_Bayly**_(astronomer) (Q2578001) (1737-1810) (Aged 35), William_Ellis (Q3568594) (1756-1785) (Aged 16), **William_Hodges** (Q730841) (1744-1797) (Aged 28), **William_Wales**_(astronomer) (Q432189) (1734-1798) (Aged 38), HMS Adventure (Q1564228) (1769-1783) (Aged 3), **Tobias_Furneaux** (Q710410) (1735-1781) (Aged 37) - who had sailed with Samuel Wallis when he discovered Tahiti.

1772-Domingo de Bonechea - Travel[1772] Month[12] Day[20](1772.1107 to 1772.122) Around the time Cook was sailing to Crozet and Kerguelen islands a Spanish Ship from Peru was visiting the southern part of Tahiti at LOCATION(Tahiti-Iti, Lat/Long(-17.7,-149.2)) **Domingo_de_Bonechea** (Q1237508) (1713-1775) (Aged 59) *The aim of this expedition was the annexation of Tahiti to the Spanish crown, with the approval and encouragement of King Carlos III, and to convert its inhabitants. Two ships, the Aguila and the Jupiter left Callao on September 20, 1774. Bonechea and Tu decided a place within 150 yards of the Vaitepiha River, in Vaitepiha Bay, was the best place for a mission. This area is now known as Tautira Bay, but referred to by the Spanish as 'La Santissima Cruz de Ohatutira'. https://archive.org/details/b30413849_0001/page/302/mode/2up When he came to O Whai-urua the next district with a harbour, to the south of our present anchoring-place, he pulled us by the arm to look on attentively, and related that there had been a ship (pahei) which he called pahei no Peppe, and which had lain there five days 5 that the people in her had received ten hogs from the natives, and that **one of the crew ran away from the ship, and now lived upon the island.** From this account we concluded that the Spaniards had sent another vessel to examine O-Taheitee, probably first discovered by their navigators, and which of late years had been so frequently visited by the English, as might justly rouse their attention, on account of the proximity of their own extensive possessions in South America ...He added, that the captain had hanged four of his people, and that the fifth had escaped the same punishment by running away. This European, whom they named O-Paho6tu, we enquired after to no purpose, for a long while ; till his majesty's- attendants seeing us very eager to become acquainted with him, assured us he was dead. We have since heard that about the time mentioned by the natives, Don Juan de Langara y Huarte, sent out from the port of Callao in Peru, had visited O-Taheitee, but what the particulars of that voyage are, has never transpire*

1773-Constantine Phipps 2nd Baron Mulgrave - Travel[1773] Around the Time that Cook was in the Southern Ocean and in the Southern Island of New Zealand others were at LOCATION(Seven Islands,Arctic Ocean, Lat/Long(80.59,21.34)) **Charles Irving** (Q106757715) (1750-1785) (Aged 23), **Constantine_Phipps,_2nd_Baron_Mulgrave** (Q335143) (1744-1792) (Aged 29), **Horatio Nelson, 1st Viscount Nelson, 1st Duke of Bronte/Horatio Nelson** (Q83235) (1758-1805) (Aged 15), **Israel_Lyons** (Q510592) (1739-1775) (Aged 34), **Olaudah_Equiano** (Q379887) (1745-1797) (Aged 28), **Skeffington_Lutwidge** (Q7534311) (1737-1814) (Aged 36)

1774-George Bogle - Travel[1774 to 1775] While James Cook was exploring the Southern and Pacific Ocean Bogle was high in the mountains of Tibet negotiating trade from Bengal with people there at **Tashilhunpo Monastery** LOCATION(Xigaze,China Lat/Long(29.3,88.9)) **George_Bogle**_(diplomat) (Q2097364) (1746-1781) (Aged 28 to 29), **Lobsang_Palden_Yeshe,_6th_Panchen_Lama** (Q978309) (1738-1780) (Aged 36 to 37)

1774-Arthur Phillip - Travel[1774] was in LOCATION(Colonia del Sacramento, Uruguay) and other places working for the Portuguese with their war against the Spanish. **Arthur Phillip** (Q311548) (1738-1814) (Aged 36) - 12 years later he lead the First Fleet to Botany Bay, Sydney, Australia in 1786.

1774-Juan Jose Perez Hernandez - Travel[1774] Month[8] Day[7] The Spanish reached Nootka Sound in Canada's West Coast which was later to become a busy location due to Fur and Trading wars and visited by many European Ships. LOCATION(Yuquot, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island Canada) **Joan_Crespi** (Q2712954) (1721-1782) (Aged 53), **Juan_Jose_Perez_Hernandez** (Q977096) (1725-1775) (Aged 49) James Cook's Third Voyage was in this area in 1778 James Cook - Travel[1778] Month[4] Day[26]

1774- American Revolutionary War Causes-First Continental Congress - Event[1774] Month[10] Day[26](1774.0905 to 1774.1026) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Continental_Congress *The meeting was organized by the delegates after the British Navy implemented a **blockade of Boston Harbor** and the Parliament of Great Britain passed the punitive **Intolerable Acts** in response to the Boston Tea Party* Charles_Thomson (Q1066244) (1729-1824) (Aged 45), Edward_Rutledge (Q878666) (1749-1800) (Aged 25), **George Washington** (Q23) (1732-1799) (Aged 42), Henry_Middleton (Q143317) (1717-1784) (Aged 57), **John Adams** (Q11806) (1735-1826) (Aged 39), John Jay (Q310847) (1745-1829) (Aged 29), John_Dickinson (Q878687) (1732-1808) (Aged 42), Joseph_Galloway (Q2739097) (1731-1803) (Aged 43), Patrick_Henry (Q311885) (1736-1799) (Aged 38), Peyton_Randolph (Q963741) (1721-1775) (Aged 53), Roger_Sherman (Q354721) (1721-1793) (Aged 53), Samuel_Adams (Q212963) (1722-1803) (Aged 52)

1774 James Cook - Travel[1774] Month[10] Day[10] **James Cook** Discovers **Norfolk island** LOCATION(Duncombe bay, Norfolk Island, South Pacific Ocean)

1775-James Cook - Travel[1775] Month[3] a meeting and exchange of charts and information between Crozet and Cook at LOCATION(Cape Town,South Africa Lat/Long(-33.9,18.4)) **James Cook (Q7324)** (1728-1779) (Aged 47), **Julien_Crozet** (Q337095) (1728-1782) (Aged 47) had been to Tasmania and New Zealand.

1775-American Revolutionary War-Siege of Boston - War[1775 to 1776](1775.0419 to 1776.0317)

1775-George Washington - Travel[1775] Month[6] Day[14] America forms an Army at LOCATION(Independence Hall, 520 Chestnut Street (between 5th and 6th Streets), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.) to Fight the British **George Washington** (Q23) (1732-1799) (Aged 43)

1775- American Revolutionary War-Boston campaign-Battles of Lexington and Concord - War[1775] Month[4] Day[19]

1775-French Revolution Causes-Flour War Riots Rebellion - War[1775] Month[5](1775.04 to 1775.05) revolution was brewing in France as well. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flour_War

1775-Coronation of Louis XVI - Event[1775] Month[6] Day[11] & Baron de l'Aulne/**Anne Robert Jacques Turgot** - Travel[1774 to 1776] Turgot was working with the new King of France to deal with finances of France and reduce the debt and expenditures. Baron de l'Aulne/**Anne Robert Jacques Turgot** (Q221303) (1727-1781) (Aged 48), **Louis_XVI_of_France** (Q7732) (1754-1793) (Aged 21),

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord (Q160499) (1754-1838) (Aged 21),
Charles_Antoine_de_La_Roche-Aymon (Q661987) (1697-1777) (Aged 78)

1776-Benjamin Franklin - Travel[1776 to 1785] is ambassador from America to France seeking assistance for the war against the English at various times and locations including LOCATION(Hotel Valentinois at 62-70 rue Raynouard at Avenue de Lamballe,Passy,16th Arrondissement,Paris,France, Lat/Long(48.855,2.28)) **Benjamin Franklin** (Q34969) (1706-1790) (Aged 70 to 79)

1776 Jean-Charles de Borda - Travel[1776] Month[8] Day[3],Seq(1733)(1776.0801 to 1776.0803) Cook is on his third voyage and meets a French Captain at LOCATION(Santa Cruz,Spain Lat/Long(28.5,-16.3)) where they shared astronomical observations **James Cook (Q7324)** (1728-1779) (Aged 48), **Jean-Charles_de_Borda** (Q369762) (1733-1799) (Aged 43)

1776- American Revolutionary War-Staten Island Peace Conference - Event[1776] Month[9] Day[11] A peace conference is held between the Americans and English at Staten Island New York. **Benjamin Franklin** (Q34969) (1706-1790) (Aged 70), **Edward_Rutledge** (Q878666) (1749-1800) (Aged 27), **John Adams** (Q11806) (1735-1826) (Aged 41), **Richard_Howe,_1st_Earl_Howe** (Q332616) (1726-1799) (Aged 50)

While Cook was sailing the pacific the American Revolutionary war were taking place. E.g. American Revolutionary War-Battle of Oriskany - War[1777] Month[8] Day[6].

1776-American Revolutionary War-Battle of Trenton - War[1776] Month[12] Day[26] at LOCATION(Trenton,New Jersey,United States, Lat/Long(40.23,-74.76)) which involved German Soldiers fighting on behalf of the Americans [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hessian_\(soldier\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hessian_(soldier)) **Arthur_St._Clair** (Q464245) (1737-1818) (Aged 39), **George Washington** (Q23) (1732-1799) (Aged 44), **George_Weedon** (Q5546121) (1734-1793) (Aged 42), **Henry_Knox** (Q355680) (1750-1806) (Aged 26), **Henry_Sherburne_(colonel)** (Q30710838) (1748-1824) (Aged 28), **Hugh_Mercer** (Q3030909) (1726-1777) (Aged 50), **Johann_Rall** (Q875270) (1726-1776) (Aged 50), **John_Stark** (Q1701806) (1728-1822) (Aged 48), **John_Sullivan_(general)** (Q886420) (1740-1795) (Aged 36), **Nathanael_Greene** (Q366113) (1742-1786) (Aged 34), **Samuel_Nicholas** (Q6150388) (1744-1790) (Aged 32), **Wilhelm_von_Knyphausen** (Q88824) (1716-1800) (Aged 60), **William_Shepard** (Q2580542) (1737-1817) (Aged 39), **William_Washington** (Q2581011) (1752-1810) (Aged 24)

1776-James Cook - Travel[1776] Month[12] Day[30] (1776.1225 to 1776.1230) Cook was at LOCATION(Port-Christmas,Kerguelen Islands, French Southern and Antarctic Lands

1777- James Cook - Travel[1777] Month[8] Day[9] and **Charles Clerke** - Travel[1777] Month[8] Day[9],Seq(7) while on his **third and last** Voyage discovers LOCATION(**Tubuai**,Austral Islands,South Pacific Ocean, Lat/Long(-23.31,-149.52)) **Charles_Clerke** (Q1063966) (1741-1779) (Aged 36), **HMS Discovery** (Q847233) (1774-1797) (Aged 3), **Nathaniel_Portlock** (Q1649585) (1748-1817) (Aged 29) who would later travel to the west coast of Canada as part of a Fur Trading company https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_George's_Sound_Company, **Edward_Riou** (Q978064) (1762-1801) (Aged 15), **George_Dixon_(Royal_Navy_officer)** (Q710263) (1748-1795) (Aged 29) - joined **Nathaniel_Portlock** (Q1649585) in later voyages, **George_Vancouver** (Q205485) (1757-1798) (Aged 20) - later Captain and explorer of Canada, **Henry Roberts** (Q108285332) (1756-1796) (Aged 21), **James Cook (Q7324)** (1728-1779) (Aged 49), **James_Burney** (Q615435) (1750-1821) (Aged 27),

James_King_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q3161205) (1750-1784) (Aged 27), James_Trevenen (Q6144412) (1760-1790) (Aged 17), **John_Gore**_(Royal_Navy_officer,_died_1790) (Q1700246) (1730-1790) (Aged 47) **on his 4th and last circumnavigation**, John_Ledyard (Q718690) (1751-1789) (Aged 26), John_Watts_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q18716103) (1755-1801) (Aged 22), John_Webber (Q323505) (1751-1793) (Aged 26), Joseph_Billings (Q1397456) (1758-1806) (Aged 19), Omai (Q457143) (1751-1780) (Aged 26), **William Bligh (Q294147)** (1754-1817) (Aged 23) - later captain and explorer, William_Anderson_(naturalist) (Q3568393) (1750-1778) (Aged 27), William_Bayly_(astronomer) (Q2578001) (1737-1810) (Aged 40), William_Ellis (Q3568594) (1756-1785) (Aged 21)

It was at this location LOCATION(**Tubuai**,Austral Islands,South Pacific Ocean, Lat/Long(-23.31,-149.52)) that the mutineers from **William Bligh - Travel[1789] Month[4] Day[28] William Bligh (Q294147)** (1754-1817) (Aged 25) **Fletcher Christian and others**, tried to build a settlement about 2 years later - **Fletcher Christian - Travel[1789] Month[5]** lead by Fletcher Christian (Q316070) (1764-1793) (Aged 25) . William Bligh's journey after the mutiny after being put in a small boat has become legendary for his ability to navigate, sail and survive and return to England.

1778-James Cook - Travel[1778] Month[6] Day[1] was at LOCATION(Anchorage, Cook's Inlet, Alaska)

1778-James Cook - Travel[1778] Month[7] Day[2](1778.0628 to 1778.0702) was at LOCATION(English Bay/Samgoonoodha, Unalaska, Fox Islands) meeting Russians and on his way to the Arctic Ocean
James Cook - Travel[1778] Month[8] Day[18] LOCATION(Icey Cape, Alaska, Arctic Ocean)

1778 War of the Bavarian Succession-Capture of Nachod - War[1778] Month[7] war started at LOCATION(Nachod,Hradec Kralove,Czechia, Lat/Long(50.42,16.16))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_the_Bavarian_Succession **Frederick the Great**/Friedrich II./Frederick William (Q33550) (1712-1786) (Aged 66), Friedrich_Joseph,_Count_of_Nauendorf (Q1150436) (1749-1801) (Aged 29), Georg_Wilhelm_von_Guntersberg (Q1506442) (1714-1799) (Aged 64), Johann_Jakob_von_Wunsch (Q95796) (1717-1788) (Aged 61)

1778-American Revolutionary War-**Anglo French-Naval Battle of Ushant** - War[1778] Month[7] Day[27] near the English Chanel - *The battle, which was the **first major naval engagement in the Anglo-French War of 1778**, ended indecisively with no ships lost on either side and led to recriminations and political conflicts in both countries.* **Augustus_Keppel**,_1st_Viscount_Keppel (Q332972) (1725-1786) (Aged 53), Constantine_Phipps,_2nd_Baron_Mulgrave (Q335143) (1744-1792) (Aged 34), **Hugh_Palliser** (Q334222) (1723-1796) (Aged 55), Jean-Anne_Christy_de_la_Palliere (Q3163698) (1755-1829) (Aged 23), **John_Jervis**,_1st_Earl_of_St_Vincent (Q335254) (1735-1823) (Aged 43), John_Laforey (Q6243805) (1729-1796) (Aged 49), John_Lockhart-Ross (Q6245101) (1721-1790) (Aged 57), John_MacBride_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q4275192) (1735-1800) (Aged 43), Jonathan_Faulknor_the_elder (Q6273084) (1735-1795) (Aged 43), Joshua_Rowley (Q115377) (1734-1790) (Aged 44), Louis_Philippe_II,_Duke_of_Orleans/Louis_Philippe_Orleans (Q311637) (1747-1793) (Aged 31), Louis_Charles_du_Chaffault_de_Besne (Q3261497) (1708-1794) (Aged 70), Louis_Guillouet,_comte_d'Orvilliers (Q933791) (1708-1792) (Aged 70), Louis-Philippe_de_Vaudreuil (Q941052) (1724-1802) (Aged 54), Luc_Urbain_de_Bouexic,_comte_de_Guichen (Q3264929) (1712-1790) (Aged 66), Michael_Clements (Q6829306) (1735-1796) (Aged 43), Pierre_Martin_(French_Navy_officer) (Q3386171) (1752-1820) (Aged 26), Robert_Calder (Q714425) (1745-1818) (Aged 33), Robert_Digby_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q7343544) (1732-1815) (Aged 46), Sir John_Hamilton,_1st_Baronet,_of_Marlborough_House (Q109802087) (1726-1784) (Aged 52),

Sir_Charles_Douglas,_1st_Baronet (Q7526205) (1727-1789) (Aged 51),
Sir_Richard_Bickerton,_1st_Baronet (Q7528537) (1727-1792) (Aged 51),
Sir_Robert_Harland,_1st_Baronet (Q7528787) (1715-1784) (Aged 63),
Sir_Robert_Kingsmill,_1st_Baronet (Q245666) (1730-1805) (Aged 48), Thomas_Louis (Q7791933)
(1758-1807) (Aged 20) ,Thomas_Pakenham_(Royal_Navy_officer) (Q7792981) (1757-1836) (Aged 21)

1779-James Cook - Travel[1779] Month[2] Day[14] Cook is killed at LOCATION(Karakakooa Bay/Kealakekua Bay, Owhyhee, Akona, Hawaii)

Recent Investigations

Review and expansions of 1500s to 1800s database. Seven years war Maps. Network and links analysis. Tidy up and fixes to maps and databases.

The Story of The 14 Day siege and Surrender

How long should a besieged city hold out against a superior force? For some reason it seemed acceptable to hold out for about 2 weeks - after that the losers could leave with their honour intact and the winners could allow them to leave with honour have put up a fair fight. But where did this idea of 2 weeks (14 days) come from?

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Philipp_d%27Arco Johann Philipp d'Arco (Q829140)

Thinking about Nations

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom%C3%A1s_Fern%C3%A1ndez_de_Medrano Tomás Fernández de Medrano (died 1616)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_de_Sandoval_y_Rojas,_1st_Duke_of_Lerma Francisco Gómez de Sandoval y Rojas, 1st Duke of Lerma, 5th Marquess of Denia, 1st Count of Ampudia (1552/1553 – 17 May 1625)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rep%C3%ABlica_Mista

Twenty-one precepts of the República Mista

- The [Roman](#) ambassador said: "*We Romans hold great respect and reverence for our temples and our homeland. We deeply obey the mandates of our governors and magistrates. We reward the good and punish the wicked with severity.*"
- The [Carthaginian](#) ambassador states, "*In our republic, the nobles never cease to fight, the officials and commoners never stop working, and the philosophers continually teach.*"
- The [Sicilian](#) ambassador asserts, "*Among us, justice is strictly upheld. Business is conducted with truthfulness. All are esteemed as equals.*"
- The [Rhodian](#) ambassador remarks, "*In Rhodes, the elderly are honorable, the young men are modest, and the women are reserved and speak sparingly.*"
- The [Athenian](#) ambassador declares, "*We do not allow the rich to be partial, the poor to be idle, or those who govern to be ignorant.*"
- The [Lacedaemonian](#) (Spartan) ambassador proclaims, "*In Sparta, envy does not reign because there is equality; greed does not exist because goods are shared in common; and idleness is absent because everyone works.*"

- The [Sicyonian](#) ambassador explains, *"We do not permit anyone to travel abroad, so that they do not bring back new and disruptive ideas upon their return; nor do we allow physicians who could harm the healthy, nor lawyers and orators who would take up the defense of disputes and lawsuits."*

Medrano concludes that if these customs were upheld in a state, it would maintain its greatness for a long time. He encourages a deep study and thoughtful application of these precepts, integrating lessons from both sacred texts and historical accounts to guide governance and societal harmony

Rene Descartes and Johannes Kepler Possible Connection at Linz between July to October 1620

I have discovered a possible meeting between **Johannes Kepler** (aged 49) and **Rene Descartes** (aged 24) in Linz in July to October 1620. Rene Descartes was travelling with the Catholic Army of [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximilian I, Elector of Bavaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximilian_I,_Elector_of_Bavaria) **Maximilian I** (17 April 1573 – 27 September 1651)

Whether they met or not is difficult to determine but Rene Descartes was aware of Kepler and his work and was able to quote from his works in 1630 so he may have had access to his printed works. Including the **Laws of planetary Motion** in 1620

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kepler%27s_laws_of_planetary_motion They were published by Johannes Kepler from 1608 to 1621 - which open up the idea of the 3 body problem and the earth revolving around the Sun in the context of **alternative beliefs** as the Church were persecuting **Galileo** at the time [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo Galilei](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo_Galilei) Galileo had alienated his most powerful supporter, the Pope, and was called to Rome to defend his writings[158] in September 1632. He finally arrived in February 1633 and was brought before inquisitor Vincenzo Maculani to be charged. Throughout his trial, Galileo steadfastly maintained that since 1616 he had faithfully kept his promise not to hold any of the condemned opinions, and initially he denied even defending them.

These people and the events of the time set the context and are closely related to the ideas that Descartes was to publish 17 years later. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discourse on the Method](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discourse_on_the_Method) A philosophical approach - a method for science.

Elizabeth Haldene's book (Page 63) has Rene Descartes leaving the army and staying in ULM in July 1620 while **Maximilian I and the Army is on the way to LINZ** and then rejoining the army for the **Battle of White Mountain** November 1620 . According to Elizabeth Haldene's book While in ULM Rene Descartes met with - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann Faulhaber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Faulhaber) **Johann Faulhaber** (5 May 1580 – 10 September 1635) .. *Born in Ulm, Faulhaber was a trained weaver who later took the role of a surveyor of the city of Ulm. He collaborated with Johannes Kepler and Ludolph van Ceulen. In 1620, while in Ulm, Descartes probably corresponded with Faulhaber to discuss algebraic solutions of polynomial equations*

Even if Rene Descartes stayed in **ULM in July 1620** for some time he still would have **passed his way through Linz** on his way to Vienna and the **Battle of White Mountain in November 1620** and having learned of (if not already aware) **Johannes Kepler** from **Johann Faulhaber** , he **may have** tried to meet with him.

A problem with that is the Kepler **may have been away from Linz** in July defending his mother from Witchcraft accusations and her arrest and detention in **Güglingen** in **Baden-Württemberg** on **7 August 1620** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%BCglingen>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler **December 1615** Kepler received a letter from his family in Württemberg informing him that his mother Katharina, had been accused of witchcraft earlier that year. Katharina lived in the Protestant town of **Leonberg** in **Baden-Württemberg** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonberg> The initial accusation was made by **Ursula Reinbold**, who claimed that Katharina had given her a drink that made her ill. As the case became known, more rumours and accusations circulated, and Katharina's family raised an action for slander against the accusers. **Kepler vowed to defend his mother**, which he did both by despatches sent to the authorities in Leonberg, and **by visiting in person**. The case dragged in for several years, with Katharina held in prison from 1620-1621.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katharina_Kepler **Katharina Kepler** was arrested on **7 August 1620** in the parsonage in Heumaden and taken to Güglingen. The scrupulous court hearing took place on **20 August 1621**. According to the record, Katharina Kepler appeared "unfortunately with the assistance of her son Johann Kepler, Mathematici." Two strong men guarded the 73-year-old woman day and night. The accused and her relatives had to pay the costs. She was in chains for fourteen months.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ren%C3%A9_Descartes **René Descartes** 31 March 1596 – 11 February 1650)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler **Johannes Kepler** (27 December 1571 – 15 November 1630)

I assert that the Catholic forces established themselves briefly in Linz Castle before the Battle of White Mountain and that Kepler was teaching mathematics at the university there at the same time.

Thirty Years War-Occupation of Linz - War[1620] Month[8]

July to August 1620 GOOGLEAI:There was no major military conflict in Linz in 1620. Instead, the city was peacefully occupied in July 1620 by the Catholic army of **Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria**, during the early phase of the Thirty Years'

War. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Tserclaes,_Count_of_Tilly Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly

(Q155534) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Bonaventure_de_Longueval,_2nd_Count_of_Bucquoy Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, Count of Bucquoy

(Q695234) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximilian_I,_Elector_of_Bavaria Maximilian I, Elector of Bavaria (Q57206) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ren%C3%A9_Descartes Rene Descartes

(Q9191) <https://thonyc.wordpress.com/2020/03/11/war-politics-religion-and-scientia/> In 1618 the Thirty Years War broke out and in 1620 **Linz was occupied by the Catholic army of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria**, which caused problems for Kepler as a Lutheran. At the same time he was fighting for the freedom of his mother, Katharina, who had been accused of witchcraft.

DESCARTES HIS LIFE AND TIMES - BY ELIZABETH S. HALDANE

<https://ia803103.us.archive.org/4/items/descarteslifeand00halduoft/descarteslifeand00halduoft.pdf> **f** it was at this time, when Maximilian was raising his troops to fight for the Catholic cause, that

Descartes joined his army at Neuberg on the Danube ; and this is the notable scene of his spiritual awakening. The army was in winter quarters, and he seems to have thoroughly enjoyed the tranquil time, and to have devoted himself to serious study and thought... on the 6th of July, well contented with the results they had achieved. The Duke of Bavaria withdrew his troops from Swabia to place them at the service of the Emperor in Austria, while the Protestant troops under Anspach, made their way in an opposite direction in order to defend the Palatinate against Spinola and the Netherland forces. But the **young philosopher did not join the fighters, rather remaining at Ulm** in order to make himself the better acquainted with the place and people. He was now living as an ordinary civilian, and at once he began to make acquaintance with those who had the reputation of knowing some thing of philosophy and mathematics. He visited, amongst others, **John Faulhaber**, a mathematician who lived in Ulm, and who was very hospitable and friendly. With him he had an adventure of a character somewhat similar to that with Beeckman... **In September 1620, the young man made his way to Bavaria once more, in order to proceed to Vienna**, there to see the court, and join the suite of the French ambassadors, who were going on to Hungary to confer with Bethlem Gabor, once Frederick's ally, but now, like the others, threatening to desert him. We do not know whether Descartes had really left the army : we may well imagine that he had tired of the life, and had been anxious for a change ; but why, in that case, should he, as appears, once more join the camp ? Baillet says that one suggestion was that he might have given up his military life in disgust at Maximilian's conduct in marching against the Elector Palatine. **But if, as we are told, he were present at the battle of Prague, it is likely that he returned from Vienna after seeing some thing of court life, once more to join the army of the Bavarian Duke.**

Page 132 ... Descartes quotes Kepler in reference to his treatise on snow, which interested him. This was just the year of Kepler's death. Kepler and Descartes do not appear to have met in Germany, where the former worked with Tycho Brahe, and finally succeeded him as mathematician to the Emperor. But his writings on astronomical subjects influenced his contemporary very considerably, although their methods were very different. There was a strange self-consciousness about Descartes at this time — as, indeed, throughout his life — which prevented his making many friends. He continually urges Mersenne not to divulge the place of his abode ; and while declaring that he did not wish to be thought about at all, he evidently is nervous about being thought ill of or disregarded.

https://www.historyofwar.org/articles/people_maximilian_bavaria.html On 23 July 1620, Maximilian crossed the Austrian border at the head of the 25,000 strong army of the Catholic league, commanded by his general, Count Tilly, who as commander of the Bavarian army was to play a major part on the Imperial side. On 4 August, they forced the submission of the rebellious upper Austrians at Linz, before crossing into Bohemia on 26 September.

Recent People

John Lothrop Motley - Lifespan[1814 to 1877] Born_Loc(Dorchester, Massachusetts) Rank(60) Keyword(History, Netherlands, Politics, Diplomat), Wikidata(Q689281)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Lothrop_Motley

<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/author/1583> <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Lothrop-Motley>

Johann Heinrich Lambert - Lifespan[1728 to 1777] Born_Loc(Mulhouse, Republic of Mulhouse, Alsace, France) Rank(60) Keyword(Math, Physics, Optics, Colour, Astronomy, Maps),

Wikidata(Q122999) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Heinrich_Lambert
<https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Biographies/Lambert/>
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Johann-Heinrich-Lambert> https://shs.hal.science/halshs-00663305/file/Lambert_Toolkit_rev.pdf *This near algorithmic scheme of invention and exposition is modulated according to the kind of investigations at hand.*

Milutin Milankovic - Lifespan[1879 to 1958] Born_Loc(Dalj, Austria-Hungary (modern day Croatia)) Rank(30) Keyword(Maths, Science, Physics, Geophysics, Astronomy, Climate), Wikidata(Q89054)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milutin_Milankovi%C4%87 <https://science.nasa.gov/science-research/earth-science/milankovitch-orbital-cycles-and-their-role-in-earths-climate/>

George Bernard Dantzig - Lifespan[1914 to 2005] Born_Loc(Portland, Oregon, US) Rank(50) Keyword(Math, Linear Programming, Optimization) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Dantzig
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<https://www.nationalacademies.org/read/12473/chapter/18>

Recent Documents

Pride and Prejudice - Document[1813], Rank(80) Author(**Jane Austen**) Wikidata(Q36322) Age(38) Keyword(Group Development Manners, English Society, Morals)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride_and_Prejudice <https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/1342>
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Pride-and-Prejudice>

Recent Messages

'If you understand your own delusions then you have a chance of understanding other people's delusions' - Author(Jonathan Pearson) Year[2026] Age(68) Source_Document(How Did We Get Here) Keyword(Development Learning Mistakes Understanding Individual)

'There is a proportional relationship between Emotions and strongly held beliefs and IQ, Experience, Education and Capability' - Author(Jonathan Pearson) Year[2026] Age(68) Source_Document(How Did We Get Here) Keyword(Development Learning Mistakes Understanding Individual)

'It is a foundation of Western Medicine and Science to preference Reality over asserted delusion, Facts over beliefs and Due process over hysteria and anxiety' - Author(Jonathan Pearson) Year[2026] Age(68) Source_Document(How Did We Get Here)

'The West is Dominated by Smug Deluded Narcissists who lack the conceptual capability to understand what is wrong with asserting "I Believe in Equality for Women" . Tribal mobs and other barbarians- women, blacks, muslims, jews, migrants and weak minded men.' - Author(Jonathan Pearson) Year[2026] Age(68) Source_Document(How Did We Get Here)

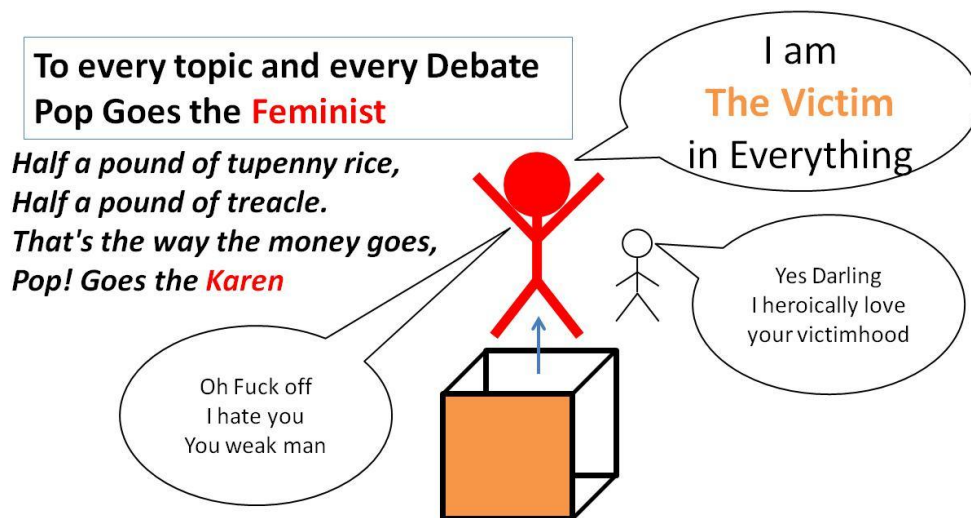
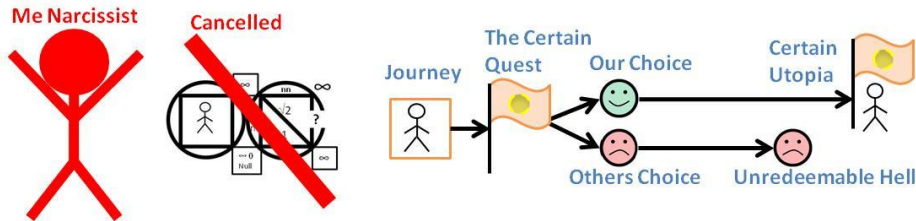
'The **West is Dominated** by **Smug Deluded Narcissists** who **lack the conceptual capability** to understand what is wrong with asserting

"I Believe in Equality for Women"

Tribal mobs and other barbarians- women, blacks, mulsim, jews, migrants and weak minded men.'

Author(Jonathan Pearson) Year[2026] Age(68)

Source_Document(How Did We Get Here)

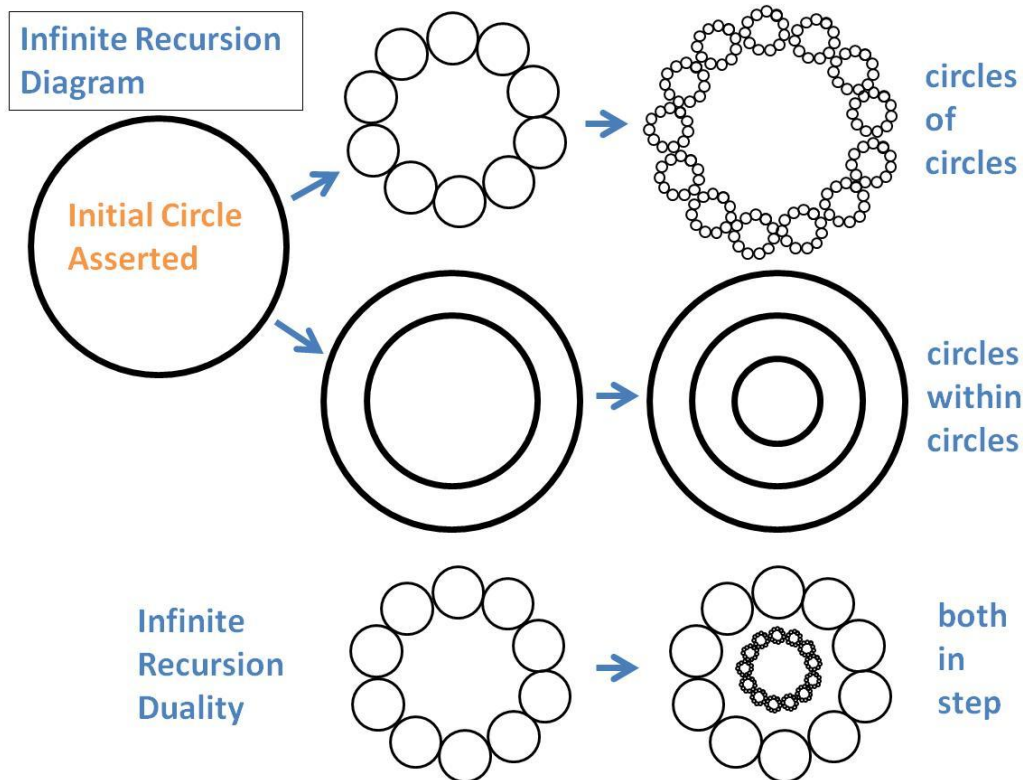


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_Goes_the_Weasel

Half a pound of tuppenny rice,
Half a pound of treacle.
That's the way the money goes,
Pop! Goes the weasel.

Infinite Circles

I was playing around with drawing recursions so I tried this as a dual recursion.



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Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Etc. "The maintenance of the right by the little provinces of Holland and Zealand in the sixteenth, by Holland and England united in the seventeenth, and by the United States of America in the eighteenth centuries, forms but a single chapter in the great volume of human fate; for the so-called revolutions of Holland, England, and America, **are all links of one chain.**"
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Explosions that lasted about half a minute... The whole deck is covered with Ashes & cinders, & the Falling of them is hurtfull to the Eyes"

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/13381/pg13381-images.html> During the night, and also all the 11th, the volcano was exceedingly troublesome, and made a terrible noise, throwing up prodigious columns of fire and smoke at each explosion, which happened every three or four minutes; and, at one time, great stones were seen high in the air. Besides the necessary work of wooding and watering, we struck the main-top-mast to fix new trestle-trees and back-stays. Mr Forster and his party went up the hill on the west side of the harbour, where he found three places from whence smoke of a sulphureous smell issued, through cracks and fissures in the earth. The ground about these was exceedingly hot, and parched or burnt, and they seemed to keep pace with the volcano; for, at every explosion of the latter, the quantity of smoke or steam in these was greatly increased, and forced out so as to rise in small columns, which we saw from the ship, and had taken for common fires made by the natives. At the foot of this hill are the hot-springs before mentioned.

https://threedecks.org/index.php?display_type=show_crewman&id=267 Robert Palliser Cooper Amattafoa (Tofua) and Oghao (Kao) are two high, volcanic islands in the Tongan archipelago (specifically the Ha'apai group) that were frequently noted by Captain James Cook during his second Pacific voyage in 1774

<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/13381/pg13381-images.html> As we had no wind to sail this afternoon, a party of us went ashore in the evening. We found the natives everywhere courteous and obliging; so that, had we made a longer stay, it is probable we should have had no more reason to complain of their conduct. While I was now on shore, I got the names of twenty islands, which lie between the N.W. and N.E., some of them in sight. Two of them, which lie most to the west, viz. Amattafoa and Oghao, are remarkable on account of their great height. In Amattafoa, which is the westernmost, we judged there was a volcano, by the continual column of smoke we saw daily ascending from the middle of it. Both Mr Cooper and myself being on shore at noon, Mr Wales could not wind up the watch at the usual time; and, as we did not come on board till late in the afternoon, it was forgotten till it was down. This circumstance was of no consequence, as Mr Wales had had several altitudes of the sun at this place, before it went down; and also had opportunities of taking some after.

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Michelson, Mace, Desaguliers, Flight, Captains-Lieutenant Ord, Leith, Brome, and Johnson, and Lieutenants Pattison, Campbell, Cleaveland, Tovey, Stranover, T. Smith, McLeod, Macbean, Charlton, Strachey, Northall, Maitland, Hussey, Pike, B. Smith, Bennett (killed), Mason, Durham, Knox, Farquharson, Worth, and Lindsay. Many of these had joined the train just before the battle.

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112. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rep%C3%ABblica_Mista Twenty-one precepts of the **República Mista** The Roman ambassador said: "We Romans hold great respect and reverence for our temples and our homeland. We deeply obey the mandates of our governors and magistrates. We reward the good and punish the wicked with severity." The Carthaginian ambassador states, "In our republic, the nobles never cease to fight, the officials and commoners never stop working, and the philosophers continually teach." The Sicilian ambassador asserts, "Among us, justice is strictly upheld. Business is conducted with truthfulness. All are esteemed as equals." The Rhodian ambassador remarks, "In Rhodes, the elderly are honorable, the young men are modest, and the women are reserved and speak sparingly." The Athenian ambassador declares, "We do not allow the rich to be partial, the poor to be idle, or those who govern to be ignorant." The Lacedaemonian (Spartan) ambassador proclaims, "In Sparta, envy does not reign because there is equality; greed does not exist because goods are shared in common; and idleness is absent because everyone works." The Sicyonian ambassador explains, "We do not permit anyone to travel abroad, so that they do not bring back new and disruptive ideas upon their return; nor do we allow physicians who could harm the healthy, nor lawyers and orators who would take up the defense of disputes and lawsuits." Medrano concludes that if these customs were upheld

in a state, it would maintain its greatness for a long time. He encourages a deep study and thoughtful application of these precepts, integrating lessons from both sacred texts and historical accounts to guide governance and societal harmony.[9]

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[Environmental Relations Coping with Climate Change and Sea-level Rise/links/53e7d1090cf2fb74872386e6/Environmental-History-of-the-Rhine-Meuse-Delta-An-Ecological-Story-on-Evolving-Human-Environmental-Relations-Coping-with-Climate-Change-and-Sea-level-Rise.pdf](#) *Environmental History of the Rhine–Meuse Delta An ecological story on evolving human–environmental relations coping with climate change and sea-level rise* Piet H. Nienhuis Department of Environmental Science, Institute of Wetland and Water Research, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

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https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/cd/Collected_works_%28IA_cu31924020754440%29.pdf?utm_source=commons.wikimedia.org&utm_campaign=index&utm_content=original
130. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Till_Eulenspiegel **Eulenspiegel** is a native of the Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg whose picaresque career takes him to many places throughout the Holy Roman Empire. He plays practical jokes on his contemporaries, at every turn exposing vices. His life is set in the first half of the 14th century, and the final chapters of the chapbook describe his death from the plague of 1350.
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