The Tidal Measurements of James Cook during the Voyage of the Endeavour (Philip Woodworth, NOC and Glen Rowe, LINZ)

This is the 250th anniversary of Cook's voyage on the Endeavour



HM Bark Endeavour





West to east circumnavigation to Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia



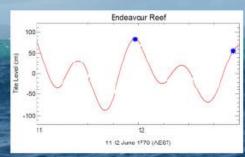


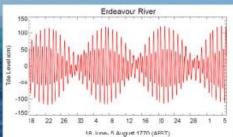
Cook measured the tide at 14 locations, parameterised as

RANGE AT NEW AND FULL MOON and HIGH WATER FULL AND CHANGE

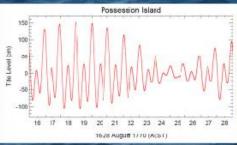
(i.e Amplitude and Phase) following the usual practice in European waters where tides are predominantly semidiurnal. The tides in New Zealand are also largely semidiurnal but these parameters proved to be unsuitable in Australia where tides are more mixed or even diurnal.

Diurnal tides were evident when the Endeavour ran aground on the Great Barrier Reef (blue stars show times aground and refloated). Cook later studied the diurnal tide at Endeavour River (Cooktown) shown here using tidal predictions.





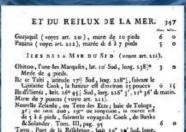




Diurnals are also important at Possession Island where Cook took possession of Australia for King George III on 22 August 1770.

Cook's measurements were shown to be accurate tto 0.5 ft in Range and 0.5 hr in HWFC. They were included in Lalande's 1781 compilation of tidal data and later by Whewell in making the first global tidal charts.

More information in Woodworth and Rowe (History of Geo- and Space Sciences, 2018)



THILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS:

Essay towards a First Approximation to a Map of Cotidal Lines

W. Whewell

Phi. Trans. R. Scc. Lond. 1833123, 147-236, published 1 January 1833