The logbooks of many slave vessels have survived and some have been published. Before a way of measuring longitude came into wide use in the 19th century, a daily record of the vessels’ position depended mainly on latitude measurements. According to its logbook, the Laurence Frigate (the Lawrence in some sources), one of 117 English South Sea Company vessels that supplied slaves to the Spanish Americas, sailed from London to Loango in West Central Africa, then to the Rio de la Plata and back to London, a figure-eight route dictated by ocean currents (see map 4).