

-17-
VOYAGES
DU CAPITAINE
VANCOUVER
1800

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a header or title, written in cursive.

Main body of handwritten text in cursive script, covering the upper and middle portions of the page. The text is dense and appears to be a continuous narrative or list.

A distinct block of text written in red ink, possibly a signature, date, or a specific note, located in the middle-right section of the page.

Handwritten text in the lower middle section of the page, continuing the cursive script from the upper sections.

Handwritten text in the bottom right corner of the page, possibly a closing or a separate note.

Abridgement
Of part of a
Voyage

Discovery round the World by
Captain Vancouver

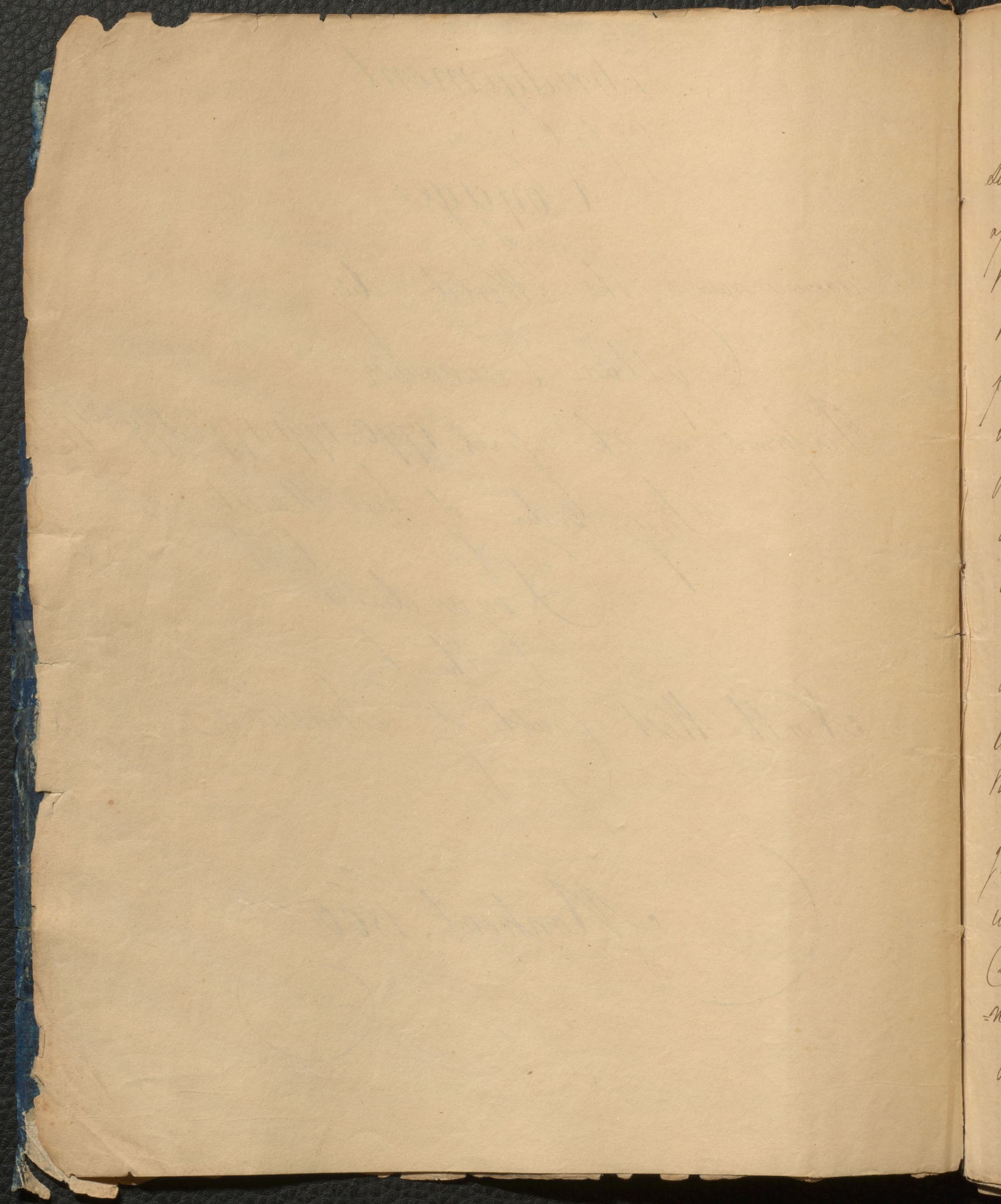
Performed in the years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793 & 1794

By order of his Majesty

Regarding
the

North West Coast of America

Montreal, 1800

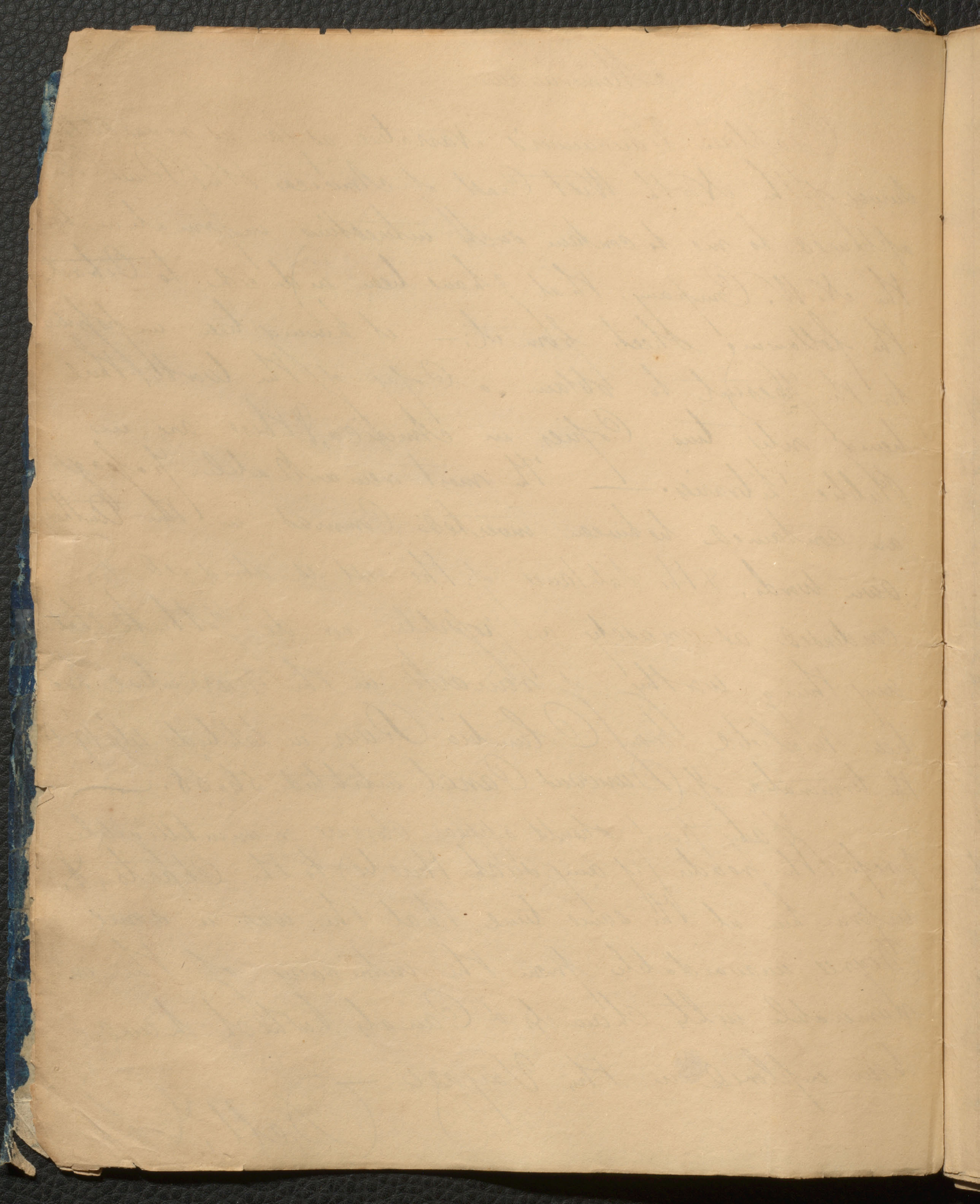


Memorandum

Captain Vancouver's Narrative as far as regards the Survey of the North West Coast of America & the River Columbia appeared to me to contain such interesting information to the N. W. Company, that I have been induced to extract the following sheets from it; - it having been impossible for the present to obtain a Copy of the work, there being only two Copies in America, & these are in Public Libraries. - The most remarkable passages are contained between inverted Commas in the Authors own words, & the substance of the rest is abridged & condensed, as concisely as possible, nor do I think that any thing worthy of remark in the Narrative has been neglected from Columbia River in latitude $46^{\circ} 19'$ to the termination of DuRoi's Canal in latitude $56^{\circ} 58'$.

If any part should appear obscure or unintelligible I refer the reader (if any such there be) to the Charts, & inform him at the same time, that this was in some Degree unavoidable from the intricacy of the innumerable inlets, Channels & Canals, which have been explored in this Voyage

D. M. G.



Extracts

From a Voyage of discovery round the World by
Captain George Vancouver.

Regarding the North West Coast of America.

The Mission of Saint Francisco is the "Northernmost settlement of any description formed by the Court of Spain on the Continental Shore of N West America; on the Islands adjacent Excepting that at Nootka, which is not considered to come under that Description being too inconsiderable, & temporary. — The Mission consists of Three Fathers who are protected by a Garrison of about 35 soldiers. — The Major part of the Indians in their Vicinity are converted to the Roman Catholic persuasion but it does not appear that they derive many advantages from their conversion. There are other Missions along the Coast protected by a much smaller force; The Settlement of St. Clara distant from the above about 40 Miles is Occupied by a Corporal & 6 Soldiers only, which is a strong Argument in favor of the good disposition of the Natives, who

Who appear to be very friendly & inoffensive along this Coast.
The situation of 1st St. Francisco is in North latitude $37^{\circ} 48' 30''$ West longitude $122^{\circ} 7' 30''$ Variation $12^{\circ} 48'$ East.

Extract from Lieut^t Broughtons account of Columbia
River.

It appears on the 21st of October 1792 that the Discovery commanded at that time by Vancouver himself, stood out to sea at the commencement of a heavy gale of wind, from off the Entrance of Columbia River leaving the Chatham there at anchor, commanded by Lieut^t Broughton, who, resolved prior to his departure, to gain all possible information, regarding that River, & the surrounding Country & Natural ~~Products~~

^{ce ref.} The situation the Chatham had gained in the Entrance of Columbia River was by no means comfortable at low water, when the depth did not exceed 4 fathoms, & the sea broke very heavily about a Cables length within the Vessel on a Bank of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms which obtained the name of Spit Bank; The Place of their Anchorage was by Observation in latitude $46^{\circ} 18'$, bearing South 50° E. about a mile & a quarter from the inner part of Cape Disappointment, from whence to the opposite shore, across the Channel leading to sea, the breakers

3

formed nearly one connected chain, admitting only of one very narrow passage, which lies in a direction about W by N from a point which Mr Broughton called Village Point, there being in its vicinity a large deserted Village."

The navigation of the Channel or Sound leading to the entrance of the River is represented as very intricate & difficult, the breakers in many places extending almost across, from one side to the other, the said Banks and Shoals extend in every direction, so that upon the whole it is scarcely possible for a Vessel of any considerable Burthen to proceed far in this Channel. Under these Circumstances Mr. Broughton gave up the idea of taking the Chatham far into the Channel; He therefore determined to pursue the examination of this inlet with the Cutter and Launch, & after ascertaining the Vessel's Station to be in latitude $46.17'$ North and Longitude $236.17'$ East, he set off with a weeks provisions on Board.

The Northern side of this inlet is formed by Cape des appointment, & the South side by Point Adams, round this Point was found the remains of a deserted Indian Village, & near it three large Canoes supported from the Ground, each containing dead Human bodies; these Canoe Coffins were decorated at the Head & Stern with rude carved work, & from their decayed state seemed to have been thus appropriated

44
cc for a great length of time. Another Sepulchre was discovered bearing some affinity to our mode of Burial. The body was rolled up in Deer Skins, after these with mats, & then laid at full length in a wooden Box which exactly fitted it. The flesh of the body was preserved quite firm. After the Party had satisfied their curiosity every thing that had been displaced by their examination was restored to its original situation."

Round Point Adams is a Bay inclosed at the other end by Point George, near the Center of this Bay was found a small River which received the name of Youngs River. "The entrance of which was about two Cable length in width, and the depth of water 5 fathoms gradually diminishing to 2 fathoms. By the Stone it appeared to be high water yet the stream attended them up the River, which now took a south easterly direction in a winding form & branched off into several Creeks. After advancing about 7 Miles the width decreased to 19 fathoms & it being then high water any further examination was deemed unnecessary." "The appearance of the surrounding Country is represented as very beautiful. "From the Banks of the River a low meadow interspersed with scattered Trees & Shrubs extended

3

cc To the more elevated land. This was of easy ascent, & was agreeably variegated with clumps & copses of Pine, maple, Alder, Birch, Poplar and several other trees, besides a considerable number of Shrubs greatly diversifying the landscape. The marshy edges of the River afforded shelter to large flocks of wild geese - Ducks and large brown Cranes were also in great abundance."

A few miles above Gray's Bay, commences a chain of sandy islets, partly covered with wood and extending about 5 miles to the Eastward. This appears to be what ought to be considered the entrance of ^{the} River being only half a mile wide; the Space or Channel from this to the Ocean being from 3 to 7 miles wide - & full of Shoals & sand Banks as already remarked. The two Points of entrance into the River are formed by low marshy land. The northernmost Point is situated in latitude $46^{\circ} 18' \frac{1}{2}$ N, longitude $236^{\circ} 34' \frac{1}{2}$ East - from whence the River takes a direction S. 45° E. to the N. W. of this Point a Branch took a northerly course & obtained the name of Orchard's River.

October 26th - The Party proceeded up the River whose shores were low & marshy - & depth from 4 to 10 fathoms. - After advancing about two leagues, the land became high & rocky on both sides.

6) Here a well wooded Island about a league & a half long divided the stream & afforded a good passage on each side of it — About a league past the S^E point of this Island, which received the name of Peget Island, the River continued its direction to latitude $46^{\circ} 10'$ and longitude $236^{\circ} 50'$ East, where it took a short turn N. 56 E. for about a league, at the turn a small River presented itself which Mr. Bⁿ named Swains River — In this neighbourhood they were joined by some of the Natives in 4 Canoes. Their garments were chiefly deer skin tho' a few had clothing made of Sea Otter Skin. These good People sold the Party a few fish & then took their leave.

The Ebb Tide retarded their progress much — The Banks here are covered with the Timbers already enumerated, & several other trees unknown to the party. — On the North Shore was seen a Village of the Natives, who evidently solicited the landing of the Party, but choosing to wane their civility they proceeded up the River — which took a direction S. 62 E. from the Village passing some Islands in the middle of it these were named Bakers Islands — The Party after rowing 12 hours had only advanced about 22 miles — They camped under a high bluff Point called Point Sheriff, where the River was still half a mile wide.

7

Nine Canoes full of the Natives, camped near the Party & behaved in the most orderly manner. — From this Circumstance an inference is drawn, that the further they proceeded the more the Country was inhabited.

Next morning attended by 14 of Canoes they proceeded in their examination & and passed a small woody Island which was named Walker's Island. As they passed some small Creeks & openings on the sides of the River the Natives kept increasing in Number, — "Eastward from Walker's Island & nearly in mid-channel, a Bank partly dry extends for 2 or three Miles, — "soundings 5 or 6 fathoms" — "on the North Shore was a remarkable Mount about which were placed several Canoes, containing Dead bodies; to this was given the name of Mount Coffin." — Not far from this the Indians stopped at a single Hut, but the Party continued rowing till the afternoon & being only distant 9 Miles from Paint Sheriff they stopped to dine — in latitude $46^{\circ} 5'$ Longitude $237^{\circ} 11'$ East. from whence the River ran S. 18 E. — The same width & depth continued through the North Shore which is low, flat & sandy, "two or three streams fall into it" — "The westernmost was named River Poole & the Easternmost Knights River; this last is the largest of the

87
"cc^{ny} had its entrance indicated its being extensive, and by the signs of
the Nation, they were given to understand, the people of that River possessed
a Number of Sea Otter Skins?" proceeding about 4 Miles farther
they passed a low sandy Island, & Camped near several of their friend-
ly Indian attendants who lodged at a small distance.

October 28th "cc W Brantton continued to proceed against the Stream,
and soon passed a small rocky Islet, about 20 feet above the sur-
face of the water, several Causes covered the Top of this Islet, in
which dead bodies were deposited" about two Miles from this place, the
River takes a more easterly course "cc about 4 Miles to a point on the
North Shore in latitude $45^{\circ} 56'$ Longitude $237^{\circ} 18'$ the Shores of the
opposite or Southern side of the River are low & produce many
willow trees, the high & rocky banks were covered with pine trees
down to the water's Edge. From hence with little Variation, the
River's direction is about S. 5 E. The Channel is narrow & on the
Eastern Shore the depth of water is from 4 to 6 fathoms,

"cc Here were three openings stretching in an easterly direction formed by
two small woody Islands, on one of which was a grove of tall & straight
Poplars. These were distinguished by the name of Wrey's Islands

(9)

Beyond them, the River now about a quarter of a mile wide, is free from obstruction, & the general depth is 546 fathoms." A few miles above the Islands is a point where for the first time in this River, some Oak trees were seen, one of which measured 13 feet in girth. This obtained the name of Oak Point." Close to the south of it was a small brook that ran to the Eastward. " About 3/4 mile from Oak Point, Mr. Broughton arrived at another, which he called Point Warriors, in consequence of being there surrounded by 23 Canoes, carrying from 3 to 12 Persons each, all attired in their war garments, and in every other respect prepared for Combat. - On these Strangers discoursing with the friendly Indians who had attended our party, they soon took off their war dress, and with great civility disposed of their Arms and other articles for such valuables as were presented to them but would neither part with their Copper swords, nor a kind of Bat-

the Axe made of Iron²²

" At Point Warriors the River is divided into three Branches, the middle one was the largest, about a quarter of a mile wide, and was considered as the main Branch; the next most capacious took an easterly direction, & seemed extensive, to this the name of Rushleigh's River was given; and the other that stretched to the S.S.W. was distinguished by the name of Call's River."

" On the Banks of Rushleigh's River was seen a very large Indian Village

And such of the Strangers who seemed to belong to it, strongly solicited the Party to proceed thither; and to enforce their request very unequivocally represented that if the Party persisted in going to the Southward they would have their Heads cut off. The same intreaties urged by similar warnings had before been experienced by Mr. Broughton during his excursion. but having found them to be unnecessary caution, he proceeded up that which seemed to be the main branch of the River. At night he camped with 12 of the Natives, in a Cave.

Next morning they again proceeded up the River, whose width was a quarter of a mile, and depth 3 to 12 fathoms - advanced only 5 or 6 miles before dinner owing to the rapidity of the Current, which thro' the Tide rose 3 feet, ran continually down. In this situation the latitude was observed to be $45^{\circ} 41'$ & longitude $23^{\circ} 20'$ East. When Mount St. Helens was seen lying from hence $N. 38 E.$ our distance from Paul Warren being about 8 Miles.

In their way hither they passed two Indian Villages on the West side of the River, that had been joined by 150 of the Natives, in 25 Caves; to avoid any surprise they dined in their Boats; this precaution was however unnecessary, for on some trivial presents being made, a trade immediately commenced, in which the Indians conducted themselves with the utmost decorum. No attempt was made to pass the line drawn upon the Beach excepting by two who appeared to be the principal Chief, who were permitted to join the Party. These seemed to be very well disposed &

(11)

"And inclined to communicate every information; but, unfortunately for our Gentlemen, total ignorance of the Indian language precluded their profiting by these friendly intentions."

A few Miles beyond this, ^{as they pass} on the western ~~River~~ side a small River leading to the South westward & half a Mile further on the same shore came to a larger one that took a more southerly course. Just the entrance of the latter a quarter of a Mile in width are two small sandy Islands; sandbars across it from 3 to 5 fathoms. The adjacent Country extending from its banks presented a most beautiful appearance. The River was called River Manning, its southern point of entrance situated in latitude $45^{\circ} 39'$ longitude $237^{\circ} 21'$ commanded a most delightful prospect, I obtained the name of Belle vue Point; from whence the branch of the River, at least that which was so considered took a direction of $S. 57^{\circ} E.$ for a league and a half. A very distant high snowy Mountain now appeared, beautifully conspicuous in the midst of an extensive tract of low, or moderately elevated, land, lying $S. 67^{\circ} E.$ "a little above Belle vue Point is a small Island named Menzies Island - from Belle vue Point a small stream of flood attended them to this Station.

"At the several Creeks Branches they had passed they lost successively most of their Indian companions, excepting one elder by Chief who in the most civil & friendly manner, had accompanied them from the first & had a Village still higher up the River. To manifest his gratitude for many presents which he had received, he now

12) Went forward to provide them lodgings & whatever acceptable refreshments his Village might afford. They arrived at it in the evening. And he wished them much to remain, but they preferred a more secluded resting place, & Camped about a mile further up the River in a shallow Creek.

Next morning they passed a small rocky opening that had a rock in its center about 12 feet above the surface of the water; on this were lodged several large trees that must have been left there by an unusually high tide; from hence a large River bore S. 5 E. which was afterwards seen to take a south westerly direction, was named Barings River. between it & the Coal Creek is another opening; there that in which they had rested stretched to the ~~E. N. E.~~ had several small rocks in it? The Party put ashore for dinner attended by ten Cousins of the natives; the friendly old Chief soon returned & brought them abundance of fine Salmon. He had gone thro' the rocky passage & had returned above the party, making the land on which they dined an Island? It was afterwards found to be 3 miles long & named Johnsons Island. — The west point of Barings River is situated in latitude $45^{\circ} 28'$ longitude $137^{\circ} 41'$, from whence the main branch takes rather an irregular course about N. 82 E. it is near half a mile wide, but crossing it the depth was —

13

"from 6 to 3 fathoms" they continued till towards the evening to stem the current through rocks & sand banks, making very little progress; -
"Having now passed the sand bank," says Mr. Broughton, "I landed for the purpose of taking our last bearings; a Sandy Point on the opposite shore bore S. 80 E. distant about two miles; the point terminating our view of the River I named it after Captain Vancouver, it is situated in latitude $45^{\circ} 27'$ Longitude $237^{\circ} 50'$ East." The same remarkable mountain that has been seen from Belle Vue Point again presented itself bearing at this station S. 67 E. Mr. Broughton honored it with Lord Hood's name; its summit as far as it was visible was covered with snow - and he thought it could not be less than 20 leagues distant. -

"Round Point Vancouver the River seemed to take a more northerly direction; its southern shores became very hilly, with bare spots of a reddish Calcareous on the sides of the hills, & their tops were thinly covered with Pine trees. The opposite shore was low, well-wooded & mostly composed of Shingle beaches. The breadth of the River here was a quarter of a mile with soundings across from 6 to 2 fathoms." "There had been a sensible & regular rise & fall of the water, but the current ran constantly down with great rapidity."

cc Mr Broughton at this time, calculated the distance from what he considered the entrance of the River to be 84 miles, & from the Chatham 100 miles, they had employed 7 days in hard labour to reach this Station? Their provisions were nearly out, and even this far the River could not be considered navigable for shipping, Mr. B. therefore gave up the idea of any further examination. cc Previous to his departure however he formally took possession of the River & the Country in its vicinity in his Britannic Majesty's name having every reason to believe that the Subjects of no other civilized Nation or State had ever entered this River before??"

The little information that could be received from the Natives indicated only that higher up the River there were Falls & that its source was at a great distance all the Indians except the Oto Chief, here took their leave with great civility after assisting at the above Ceremonies. And Mr Broughton re-embarked with the stream, in his favor set out on his return. cc little opportunity has been afforded especially at the latter part of their journey up the River to ascertain the depth of the Channels. To supply this deficiency the two Boats spread 2 Saunders regularly all the way down. By this means a number of Shoals & Banks were

(15)

discovered which had escaped their notice before, and the depth of the Channel regularly ascertained as appears by the Chart.

Nothing the worth transcribing occurred during the passage down except that they performed it in half the time they employed going up, & preserved the same friendly intercourse with the Natives, which they had so happily begun - I were supplied with plenty of excellent Salmon, wherean they met the Indians.

Mr Broughton much to his satisfaction found the Chatham ready in every respect for sea, having lost sight of the Discovery 12 days he deemed it expedient to join her with all possible dispatch. Mr Broughton concludes his very interesting account of this River and the adjacent Country with a few remarks -

cc The discovery of this River we were given to understand is claimed by the Spaniards, who call it *Entrada de Ceta*, after the Commander of the *Vespa* who is said to be its first discoverer, but who never entered it; he places it in 46° N latitude. - It is the same opening that Mr Gray states to us in the Spring he had been 9 Days off the former year but could not get in, in consequence of the *Outsetting* Current. That in the Course of the late Summer he had however entered the River or rather the Sound & had named it after the Ship he then commanded. (*The Columbia*)

116) The Point Mr. Gray became acquainted with on that Occasion is no further than what I have called Gray's Bay, not more than 15 Miles from Cape Desappauement, tho' according to old Gray's Sketch it measures 36 Miles. By his Calculation its entrance lies in latitude $46^{\circ} 10'$, longitude $237^{\circ} 18'$, differing materially in these respects from our Observations.

The Natives differed in nothing very materially from those we had already seen during the Summer, but in the Decoration of their Persons, in this respect they surpassed all the other Tribes, with Paints of different Colours, feathers & other ornaments. Their Houses seemed to be more comfortable than those at Nootka, the roof having a greater inclination, & the plank being thatched over with the Bark of Trees. The entrance is through a hole, the abroad plank covered in such a manner as to resemble the face of a Man, the entrance serving the purpose of a door way. The fire place is sunk in the earth, & confined from spreading above by a wooden frame. The inhabitants are universally addicted to smoking: their pipe is similar to ours in shape; the bowl is made of very hard wood, & is extremely ornamented with carvings. The tube about two feet long is made of a small branch of the elder. In this they smoke an herb which the Country produces of a very mild nature & by no means unpleasant, they however took great pleasure in smoking our Tobacco; hence it is natural to conclude it might become a valuable article of traffic

17
Amongst them. In most other respects they resemble their Neighbours as to
their manners & mode of living being equally filthy & uncleanly? —

“The Soil of the low ground is mostly a stiff rich Clay, capable
to all appearance of being made very productive; that on the high
lands amongst the Pine Trees, a black mould seemingly composed of decay-
ed Vegetables?”

“The Trees principally composing the Forest, were Pines of
different kinds, growing to a large size, but were unequal to those of
North America. Near the water side were found Maple, Alder & Ash, and
at some distance up the River, beside these, the Oak, Poplar and
oriental Strawberry tree were produced with many other forest trees un-
known to the Gentlemen. — The Birds that were produced, were large
brown Cranes, white Swans, white & brown Geese, ducks, Spartridges
& a variety of others were seen, that could not be taken. The River
seemed to abound with Fish, from the supply the Natives provided consisting
of two sorts of Salmon, both very good; Shurgeon of a large size & very
fine flavour, with Silver bream, Herrings, flat fish, & Sardines, of these
& last sort some were caught in the Seine. — The Country produces
various roots & Vegetables which the Natives make great use of, toge-
ther with Berries of various kinds, particularly the Cranberry, of a
most excellent flavour, the first we had seen on the Coast.”

48)
Note. — It may not be unnecessary to state here that
the foregoing survey of the Columbia River was performed
in the fall of the year 1792 — On the return of the Ves-
sels from the Northward, after having surveyed the Coast
as far as Fitz Hugh's Sound.

I shall now therefore return back to the begin-
ning of the Season of the same year — & extract & abridge, what-
ever is most worthy of notice; in the order of time, in which the
Voyage Northward from the Columbia River was performed.

D. M. G.

(19)

It appears that on the 27th April 1792. The Discovery
commanded by Captain Vancouver, & the Chatham commanded
by Lieut^t Broughton as already stated, passed the entrance
of the Columbia River in their progress northward, mistaking
it for a shallow Bay from the appearance of the
Breakers extending almost entirely across the mouth of it.

The Coast from this to the entrance of Juan de Lucás
Sound about the latitude of 48° north is represented as very
straight & compact, affording neither Bays nor Harbours.

The Country is described as presenting a most luxuriant &
beautiful appearance; the more interior parts were some-
what elevated & a greatly diversified with Hills from which
it gradually descended to the Shore & terminated in a sandy
beach. As they proceeded to the North however, the Coast
began to increase regularly in height, & the inland coun-
try, behind the low land bordering on the Shore, acquired
a considerable degree of elevation. Next day they
passed Destruction Island in latitude $47^{\circ} 37'$ Longitude
 $235^{\circ} 49'$ - & saw a few of the Natives in a Canoe, being
the first they had seen on this delightful Coast for a long

Time.

On the 29th April they discovered a sail, — a very great novelty to them having seen no strange vessel for the last 8 months. She proved to be the Ship Columbia of Boston — Commanded by Mr. Robert Gray, from whom they received considerable information respecting the regions before them.

They now had a distant view of a very remarkable mountain. Its summit covered with eternal snow, was divided into a very elegant double fork, & rose conspicuously from a base of lofty mountains clothed in the same manner, which descends gradually to hills of a moderate height & terminates in low cliffs falling perpendicularly on a sandy beach. This was considered to be Mount Olympus of Mr. Meares tho' the latitude did not altogether correspond.

They had now arrived at the south point of entrance of Juan de Fuca's Sound — state to be in latitude 48:37; They saw several Villages scattered along the Shore, some of the inhabitants of which came off in their Canoes, for the purpose of trade, the Columbia having brought to, to wait their arrival.

57

The above Point is called 'Classet' by the Natives, but by Captain Cook it was named 'Cape Hattery'. On this Point is the village of Classet. On their approach to which the natives came off in their Canoes in a very friendly manner, requesting permission before they entered the ships. They solicited very politely & earnestly that the Vessels should stop at their village, which was declined, the Anchorage being inconvenient. They therefore proceeded up the Sound in quest of a more advantageous Station.

On the evening of the next day being 30th Apr after proceeding up a considerable distance they anchored in a convenient Bay behind a low sandy point which projected into the sea, & which was named 'New Dungeness' in the neighbourhood of a small Indian Village. From this Station a very lofty & remarkable Mountain appeared N. 43. E. at a remote distance covered with snow. There were the summits of several others not so conspicuous. This was called 'Mount Baker'. On the morning of the 2^d May, ^{they} moved forward to a more convenient Station for fresh water, and anchored near a stream of excellent water.

At no great distance. — "The delightful serenity of
the weather, greatly aided the delightful (or rather beautiful)
scenery that was now presented. The surface of the sea was
perfectly smooth, & covered with aquatic birds, & the Coun-
try before us exhibited every thing that bounteous Nature
could be expected to draw into one view. As we had no rea-
son to imagine that this Country had ever been indebted for
any of its decorations to the hand of man, I could not
possibly believe that any uncultivated Country had ever been
discovered exhibiting so rich a picture". An Island is des-
cribed in the following manner — "The summit of this Island
presented nearly a horizontal surface, interspersed with some
unequalities of ground, which produced a beautiful variety
in an extensive lawn covered with luxuriant grass, & diversi-
fied with an abundance of flowers. To the northward was
a Coppice of Pine trees & Shrubs of various sorts, that seemed as
if it had been planted for the sole purpose of protecting from the
winds this delightful meadow, over which were promiscuously
scattered a few clumps of trees that would have puzzled the most
ingenious designer of pleasure grounds, to have arranged more

Agreeably. While we stopped to contemplate these several
 beauties of Nature, in a prospect no less pleasing than unexpected
 we gathered some Gooseberries & roses in a state of considerable
 forwardness." The view was bounded by a ridge of snowy
 mountains, appearing to lie nearly in a North & South
 direction, on which Mount Baker rose conspicuously; remarkable
 for its height of the snowy mountains that stretch from
 its base north & south. — The intermediate spaces, rose in a
 very gentle ascent, & was well covered with a variety of
 stately forest trees. — These however did not conceal the whole face
 of the Country in one uninterrupted wilderness, but pleasantly
 clothed its eminences, & chequered the Vales, presenting in many
 directions, extensive spaces that wore the appearance, of having
 been cleared by art. — The tracks of Deer & other Animals were
 very numerous in this charming Country.

About noon they arrived at their intended Station, which was
 named Port Discovery, defended at the entrance by an Island
 that received the name of Protection Island; this is described to
 be a most safe & excellent Port.

No time was lost in clearing an encampment on shore for

24) The Observatory, & instruments - others were employed in repairing the rigging, clearing & caulking the Vessels &c. whilst the serenity of the Climate & Season was extremely favorable to the execution of these several duties, & to their astronomical inquiries.

On the 6th May they were visited by a few of the Natives, with fish & venison; they understood a few words of the Nootka language, whose inhabitants in other respects they seemed to resemble. They were clothed in the skins of Deer, Bear, & other animals, but principally in a woollen garment of their own manufacture, extremely well wrought. Their haws & implements they freely bartered, for Pewee, tin Kets, Copper &c. They offered also two children for sale - which was refused with great signs of abhorrence.

Whilst the Vessels & Cargo underwent the necessary repairs & examinations, an expedition was projected in the Boats, to survey some of the various inlets that surrounded them, & more particularly to trace the Continental shore, which was in fact the main object of the Voyage - for this purpose Vancouver, commanding the Discoverer's Yawl - Mr. Puget her launch, & Mr. Johnstone the Chatham's Cutter, set off on the 7th May with 5 days provisions,

leaving Mr. Broughton the Charge of the Ships, & Mr. Whidbey
that of the Observatory & encampment.

The first day was employed in surveying Port Townshend
which was found to be a safe & Capacious Harbour. In it
was found a deserted Indian Village in a State of decay
Near this on a low projecting Point they saw two upright
Poles set in the ground, about 15 feet high, & rudely carved
on the head of each was stuck a human head, recently placed
there. Between the Heads a fire had been made & near
it some calcined bones were observed, but none of these appearances
enables us to satisfy ourselves concerning the manner in which
the bodies had been disposed of. In the course of this survey
many of these Poles had been seen, of various lengths differing
from 80 to 100 feet. Between several of them large holes
were dug in the ground, in which were many Stones that had
been burnt. Proceeding in their survey the Country still
retained the same turbulent appearance, Mount Baker was
still a conspicuous object, bearing by Compass N 22 E & another
remarkable Mountain forming the Southern extremity of

53
The same snowy ridge was called Mount Palmer bearing
ing N. 42 E. On the 9th May they were detained by unfavor-
able rainy weather, on a point which received the name of
Oak Point - several trees of that valuable wood having been
discovered, none of which however exceeded 3 or 4 feet in circum-
ference. On May the 10th they continued their route along
the Continental shore, they saw some of the natives in their Canoes
who visited them with the greatest confidence of meeting a friendly
reception. They courteously offered ~~at~~ such things as they
possessed, & cordially accepted some medals, beads, Rum, &c.
They were unarm'd & behaved in the most respectful & orderly
manner. Among their skins which were very few, appeared
to be that of a Young Lioness - In this Station the latitude was
47.53' Longitude 237.36'

On the 12th May - tracing the main land through the various
inlets that presented themselves, they came to the habitations of
a few Indians - who behaved in a very friendly manner; - They
gave the Party to understand that further on - in the
same Channel they should meet a number of their Countrymen

The information was found to be correct, for soon after they
found a party consisting of 50 or 60 including women & children, who
did not betray the smallest apprehension on the approach of
the Boats. Their behaviour was extremely friendly & hospitable
they freely gave away their fish, arrows &c. & the women took
a very active part in these friendly offices. The supply
of fish was very acceptable, the provisions being nearly expended.
These good People did not differ from the other inhabi-
tants of the Coast, they were much marked with the
small Pox. This venereal disorder appeared to be not only com-
mon but fatal amongst them - its indelible marks being
very common, & several had lost the sight of one Eye.
Their huts consisted of mats thrown over cross sticks - a
little beyond these habitations the inlet was found to terminate.
The Party therefore set out for the Vessels - where they ar-
rived on the 14 May - much to the satisfaction of
all hands. - This Channel was named Good Canal.

The Longitude of Port Discovery, ascertained by 220 sets of Lunar
distances, each set containing 6 Observations, was $237^{\circ} 22' 19''$ & Latitude
 $48^{\circ} 2' 30''$ - Variation $21^{\circ} 30'$

After giving a pleasant account of the appearance
 & productions of the Country, consisting of timber plants & herbs,
 animals, birds &c. Capt. Vancouver proceeds to give some account
 of the Natives, as far as they came under his observation, but
 the Country was so thickly inhabited that he had but little
 opportunity of becoming much acquainted with them, having
 sailed ≈ 150 miles along their Coast without having seen as many
 of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding this he is of opinion
 that the Country was once thickly inhabited, & says -
 "as there are reasons to believe the Country has been infinitely
 more populous. Each of the Aboriginal Villages" & there were
 many "was nearly if not quite equal to contain all the
 scattered inhabitants we saw before" - again - "on our
 different excursions particularly those in the neighbourhood
 of Port Discovery, the skull, limbs, ribs, & back bones or some
 other Vestiges of the human body, were found in many
 places promiscuously scattered about the beach, in great numbers.
 Similar relics were also frequently met with during our survey
 in the boats, & I was informed by the officers that in their

29

"Several perambulations, the like appearances has presented themselves so repeatedly in such abundance as to produce an idea that the environs of Port Discovery were a general cemetery for the whole of the surrounding Country. — Some of the human bodies were found disposed in a very singular manner. Causes were suspended between two or more trees about 12 feet from the ground, in which were the Skeletons of two or three Persons. Others of a large size were hauled up into the authentic of the woods, which contained from 4 to 7 Skeletons covered over with broad Plank. In some of these broken bows & arrows were found, which at first gave rise to a conjecture that these might have been Warriors, who after being mortally wounded had whilst their strength remained (hailed) up their Canoe for the purpose of expiring quietly in them but on a further examination this became improbable as it would hardly have been possible to have preserved the regularity of Position in the agonies of death - or to have defended their Sepulchres with the broad Plank with which each was covered." — "Baskets were also found suspended in

High trees, each containing the skeleton of a young child, in some of which were also found small square boxes filled with a kind of white Paste, resembling such as I had seen the Natives eat, supposed to be made of the Saranue root. Human bodies were also found in the ground slightly covered over, and the bones of others were found in various states of Calcification amongst the ashes of a fire which had recently consumed the vegetable production, in many places.

These are the effects, but the causes are entirely left to conjecture, whether occasioned by epidemic disease or recent war. The general character & deportment of the survivors did not countenance the latter opinion. Their appearance did not indicate their having been inured to war, several of the stoutest men were seen naked & their skin did not exhibit any other marks or scars than those of the Small Pox — a disease which there is every reason to believe is very fatal amongst them, which may very reasonably be supposed to be the chief cause of this shocking mortality.

(33)

On the 18th May 1792 - The Vessels after having undergone the necessary repairs & left Port Discovery - proposing by different routes to proceed to a place of rendezvous appointed for that purpose - for the further examination of the Coast.

On the 19th the Discovery arrived at its place of destination & anchored in the neighbourhood of an Indian Village.

And next morning a Boat expedition was projected under the command of Mr. Puget & Mr. Whidbey in the launch & cutter with sweet provisions, & they had orders to proceed to the examination of a Branch leading to the South westward, keeping always the Starboard or Continental shore on board.

Here the Discovery remained until the 25th when the Chatham joined her, Mr. Broughton immediately reported that the part of the Coast he had been directed to explore consisted of an Archipelago of islands - lying before an extensive Arm of the Sea stretching in a variety of branches from ~~W~~ to the N.W. &c. in the first direction presenting an unbounded horizon.

In the meantime a most friendly inter-

130
intercourse was maintained with the Natives, who in no ma-
terial point differed from those formerly seen - They bartered
freely such trifles as they possessed, for European commodities,
giving the preference in every instance to Copper; Their
food seemed to be fish, shell-fish & roots, which they politely
offered to their visitors on every occasion. They were at first
shy & appeared to want the Curiosity of looking at the
Ship - however this timidity soon vanished, & they after-
wards went on board without any hesitation, except the wo-
men & the Children, who on these occasions remained quietly
within Canoes - Their articles of trade consisted of beads,
arrows, wads & skin garments & a few in different sea-
other skins, these they bartered in a very fair & honest
manner for Copper, hawk's bells & buttons & articles that
greatly attracted their attention - A few Canoes came
from a neighbouring village, & the People conducted them-
selves in the same peaceable & orderly manner already described.

The appearance of the Country is still described in the same glowing Colours; the beauty of the Landscapes, the fertility of the Soil, the grandeur of the distant Mountains, capped with snow, become successive objects of Panegyric. — The weather was also delightfully serene & pleasant.

The Navigation now appeared so intricate that, we became thoroughly convinced that our Boats alone could enable us to acquire any correct or satisfactory information respecting this broken Country, and altho the execution of such a service in open boats would necessarily be extremely laborious & expose those employed to numberless dangers & unpleasant situations, yet that mode undoubtedly was the most ready, the most accurate & indeed the only one in our power to pursue for ascertaining the continental boundary."

In these considerations therefore another Boat expedition was resolved upon, and on the morning of the 26th Captain Vancouver accompanied by Mr. Baker set off with two Boats — & proceeded to the examination of an extensive branch leading toward Mount Rainier whose elevated Summit was yet at a great distance —

At dinner time they were visited by some of the natives who behaved equally civil with the others already mentioned - a Venison Pige which was served up at dinner was mistaken by the Indians for human flesh, at which they testified their disgust in very unequivocal gestures - great pains were taken however to convince them to the contrary, which at last succeeded so well that they were induced to eat some of the Pige - Notwithstanding the belief that formerly prevailed, that the inhabitants of the N. W. Coast inhumanly devoured each other, yet this instance will at least exonerate this tribe from so barbarous a practice; & as their affinity to the inhabitants of Nootka & the Sea Coast to the South of that Place, in their manners & Customs, admits of little difference, it is but charitable to hope, that also on a more minute enquiry may be found not altogether deserving such a character - They encamped for the night on a small Island in latitude $47^{\circ} 19' 2''$ Longitude $237^{\circ} 42'$. The evening was cloudy, & the night produced some rain which however abated by the morning.

Early the next morning they started to pursue their route, nothing however happened during the rest of this trip worth mentioning. The Party returned on board on the evening of the 29th. It is said that the other Boat Party had also returned three days. To commemorate Mr. Puget's exertions in exploring this extensive inlet a part of it was called Puget's Sound: an Island also received the name of Vashon's Island.

The Country which both Parties explored did not seem to differ materially from that which has been already described except that it did not possess that beautiful variety of landscape; being an almost impenetrable wilderness of lofty trees rendered nearly impassable by the underwood, which uniformly encumbers the surface. Mr. Puget saw many small Parties of the Natives, who conducted themselves as usual with friendship & civility, except in one instance, that a band consisting of about 20 others who attended them at Dinner, showed evident intentions of hostility tho' irresolute to begin the attack: But upon being made sensible of the power of defence which they had to oppose, by firing a signal, they immediately withdrew.

Their law^{ce} and instead of their menacing a combat, their weapons became articles of traffick in common with other things they had to dispose of for Copper, buttons, Pewee heads & other ornaments; in which friendly intercourse they accompanied the Boats until towards the evening, when they peaceably took their leave, & returned to their homes.

The Point near their present Station was distinguished by the name of Restoration Point, having celebrated that memorable event whilst at anchor under it. It is situated in latitude $47^{\circ}30'$ longitude $237^{\circ}46'$ Variation east $19^{\circ}36'$.

The Vessel moved forward very slowly for the two following days through an intricate navigation. Another boat expedition had been dispatched from the Chatham which was not yet returned. — On the 2^d June the last Vessel ran aground, but was got off without any damage. — The Seine was found here to be pretty successful — the fish similar to that in port discovery. — In the afternoon the Boats returned & Mr. Whidbey who commanded, made report of their progress.

(341)
(34)

In this expedition Mr. Whidbey had visited a most delightful
Country & seen a great number of the Natives, whom he conjectured
to amount to 6000. Notwithstanding their numbers, they behaved
on every occasion with every mark of Cordiality & Friendship.
One Chief in particular was remarkable for his civility &
attention, he had two hangers, one of Spanish & the other of English
manufacture, which he much prized. The Ladies were also very
assiduous in their attention, & seemed mortified that their favours
were declined. On each Point, of a hair bar situated in Latitude
 $48^{\circ} 17'$ Longitude $237^{\circ} 38'$ which was called Pines Cove, ^{cc} was
a deserted Village, in one of which were found several Sepul-
chres formed exactly like a Country box. Some of them were
open & contained the Skeletons of many young Children tied
up in Baskets; the smaller ^{bones} of adults were likewise noticed
but no one of the limb bones could here be found, which gave
rise to an opinion that these, by the living inhabitants of
the neighbourhood were appropriated to useful purposes
such as pointing their Arrows, spears, or other weapons.

(342)

The surrounding Country for several Miles in most parts of view, presented a delightful prospect, consisting chiefly of spacious Meadows, elegantly adorned with Clumps of trees amongst which the Oak bore a very considerable proportion in size from 4 to 6 feet in Circumference. In these beautiful pastures bordering on an extensive sheet of water, the Deer were seen playing about in great numbers. Nature has here provided the well stocked Park I wanted only the assistance of art to constitute that desirable assemblage of surfaces, which is so much sought in the Country, & only to be acquired by an immoderate expence in manual labour. "The Country in the vicinity of this branch of the Sea is according to Mr. Whalley's representation, the finest we had yet met with, notwithstanding the very pleasing appearance of many others; its natural productions were luxuriant in the highest Degree & it was by no means ill supplied with Shearwaters of fresh water."

They had now Dedicated a fortnight to the examination of this inlet which was distinguished by the name of Admiralty Inlet. They therefore became anxious to quit this as soon as possible, in quest of a New field of inquiry. The two following days however were unfavorable to that purpose, & after the great fatigue the People had lately endured, were well appropriated to holidays.

On Sunday the 3rd June all hands were employed in fishing with tolerable success for in taking of a little recreation on shore - & on Monday the 4th they were served as good a dinner as we were able to provide them, with double allowance of Grog to drink the Kings health, it being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth; on which auspicious day I had long since designed to take formal possession of all the Countries we had lately been employed in exploring, in the name of our Britannic Majesty, his heirs & Successors.

To execute this purpose accompanied by Mr. Draughton & some of the Officers I went ashore about one O'clock, pursuing the usual formalities which are generally observed on such occasions, & under the discharge of a royal salute from the

The Vessels took Possession accordingly of the Coast, from that Part
of New Albion in the latitude of $39^{\circ} 20'$ North and Longitude
 $236^{\circ} 26'$ East, to the entrance of this inlet of the Sea, said to be
the supposed Straits of Juan de Fuca, as likewise all the
Coast Islands, &c. within the said Straits, as well on the Northern
as on the Southern Shores; together with those situated in the
interior Sea we had discovered, extending from the said Straits
in various directions, between the north West, North, East, & Southern
quarters; which interior Sea I have honored with the name
of the Gulf of Georgia, & the Continent bordering the said
Gulf, & extending Southward to the 45^{th} Degree of North La-
titude, with that of New Georgia, in honor of his present
Majesty. - This branch of a admirably inlet obtained the name
of Possession Sound; the western Arm after Vice Admiral
Sir Allen Gardner, & distinguished by the name of Port
Gardner, & its smaller or Eastern one by that of
Port Susan.

On the 5th June the Vessels sailed down Posses-
sion Sound in order to proceed to the Northward in the after-

41
Afternoon a few of the natives visited the Ships, who attempted,
after civilly inviting the Party to their habitations, - to dissuade
them from proceeding to the northward. - For the two following
days their progress was very slow, owing to calms & baffling winds
which determined Captain Vancouver, rather than lose the advan-
tages which the prevailing favorable weather, ^{now} afforded for Boat
expeditions, to dispatch Mr. Puget in the Launch & Mr. Whidbey
with the Cutter, with a weeks provisions, in order that the shores
should be immediately explored to the next intended Station
of the Vessels. - And orders were given to neglect the ex-
amination of every inlet except those which served to de-
termine the boundaries of the Continental Shore. - On the
7th they departed on this service.

From this situation, amongst the various bearings that
became necessary to take, were those of the two remarkable
high & narrow mountains so frequently mentioned. Mount
Baker bore N. 63rd E., Mount Rainier S. 27th E.; & from a
variety of observations purposely made for fixing their respec-
-tive situations, it appeared that Mount Baker was in

42)
Latitude $48^{\circ}39'$ Longitude $238^{\circ}20'$. and Channel Palmer in
Latitude 47.3 & Longitude $238^{\circ}21'$. "When due
attention is paid to the range of snowy mountains that stretch
to the southward from the base of Channel Palmer, a probability
arises of the same chain being continued, so as to connect the
whole in one barrier along the Coast, at an certain dis-
tance from its shores - altho' intervals may exist in the
ridge where the mountains may not be sufficiently elevated
to have been discernible from our several stations, in
little progress was made by the Vessels until the 10th when
the boats returned from their survey. The Chatham having
been obliged to anchor in a rocky situation lost her Stream
Anchor. The report of the Officers was not very interesting
they had seen several deserted villages & some of the Natives
who differed not from those already described in any mate-
rial point. An Island which they had circumnavigated
was called Whidbey's Island - The SW point of the
Passage leading round part of it - is in latitude 48.27
Longitude 237.37 - & was called Reception Passage

(43)

On the 11th June I proceeded up the Gulph, & came to Ancha in a convenient situation for wood, water &c from whence it was determined to dispatch two Boat expeditions, whilst the observatory was erected on shore, chiefly to determine the rate of the Chronometers &c
“W. Whidbey in the Discovery, & latter attended by the Chatham launch, was to proceed to the examination of that part of the Coast unexplored to the S.E. Whilst myself in the Hawk accompanied by Mr. Sargent in launch directed our researches up the main inlet of the Gulph.” — Matters being thus arranged on the 12th June early they departed on their respective destinations. — On the same day Capt. Vancouver passed a conspicuous Point which was called Point Roberts, in latitude $48^{\circ}57'$ longitude $237^{\circ}20'$ — And 7 leagues from this is Point Gray near which he fell in with about 50 Indians in their Canoes who conducted themselves with the greatest Decorum & Civility presenting fish &c for which they shew'd much understanding in preferring iron to Copper? — They had no European Commodity & it was conjectured that they had never before seen any white Men: — They minutely attended to all our transactions

(44)
And examined the colour of our skins with infinite curi-
osity" in other respects they differed in no material point
from the Nations already seen. — On the 14th after having sur-
veyed Burrard's Canal to its termination, they returned to
explore the main branch of the Gulph —

The face of the Country had now greatly changed its
appearance. "The low fertile shores we had been accustomed
to see, though lately with some interruption, were no longer
visible; their place was now occupied by the base of the stupendous snowy
barrier, thickly wooded & rising from the sea abruptly to the Clouds, from
whose frigid summit, the dissolving snow in foaming torrents, rushed
down the side, & Chasms of its rugged surface, exhibiting altogether
a sublime tho' gloomy spectacle, which animated Nature seemed
to have deserted. Not a bird, nor living Creature was to be seen, & the
roaring of the falling Cataracts in every direction, precluded
their being heard, had any been in our neighbourhood."

In a large Bay in this dreary region they were detained
for sometime by bad weather & saw about 40 of the Natives, who
in no respect differed from the others, except in their avidity to
be traffick'd, in which they judiciously preferred iron to every

Other commodity. — This was called Howes' Sound, the west Point of entrance into which received the name of Point Power in latitude $49^{\circ} 23'$ longitude 236.51 From this Point they traced the main land northward for many leagues, which presented to them the same forbidding aspect. On the 17th June they saw some Indians, "who were much more painted than any we had hitherto seen, some of their Arrows were painted with Slate, the first I had seen so armed on my present visit to this Coast."

The prospect of the morning of the 18th flattered them with the hopes of discovering a breach, in the eastern range of snowy mountains, which had up to now proved an impenetrable barrier to that inland navigation — "of which we had heard so much & had sought with sanguine hopes & ardent exertions, hitherto in vain, to discover." In these expectations however they were as formerly disappointed — for after having penetrated upwards of 16 or 17 leagues into this formidable obstacle, & left the more lofty mountains behind, from which they conjectured that they had passed the Centre of this impediment to their wishes: the Channel contracted

to about half a league wide & finally terminated in latitude
 $50^{\circ} 6'$ longitude $236^{\circ} 33'$; where they found a few miserable Huts of
 the Natives, from whom however as usual they experienced great civility,
 from whom they procured some "most excellent" fish. The surround-
 ing Country presented an equally dreary aspect with that
 within vicinage of Howe Sound. And the Cataract rushed from
 the rugged Anding Mountains in greater number & with more
 impetuosity than in that Place." This inlet was distinguished
 by the name of Jervis's Canal; from thence directed their
 course to the Vessels distant about 114 Miles in a straight line.

On the Morning of the 22^d June as they rowed along shore, they dis-
 covered two Spanish Vessels at anchor under the land, which proved
 to be a Brig & Schooner employed also in pursuit of Discovery, &
 had sailed from Acapulco on the 8th of March - "They were each
 about 40 Tons burthen, mounted two brass Guns, & were navigated
 by 24 Men, bearing one lieutenant (with the Captain) & without
 a single inferior Officer" They were very hospitable & polite
 & made free communication of their Charts & other information
 acquired in these regions. "They seemed much surprized that we
 had not found a River said to exist in the region we had been

(47)

Been exploring & named by one of their officers Rio Blanco,
which River these Gentlemen has sought for thus far to no purpose.
about 10 O'clock on the morning of the 23^d Capt. Vancouver
arrived on board, after having traversed in the Boat upwards
of 330 Miles. — Mr. Whitbey's survey was not extensive, the part
of the Coast which he has been directed to explore, "extended but
a few Miles to the northward of the spot where his former researches
terminated, forming altogether an extensive Bay which I have dis-
tinguished by the name of Bellinghams Bay."

Their present Station was named Birch Bay, which was
grown in great abundance with the neighbourhood; it is situated in
latitude $48^{\circ} 53'$ longitude $237^{\circ} 35'$; Vancouver eastwardly $19^{\circ} 30'$

Having now fixed the Continental Shore, as far as was
within their reach, on the 24th June they sailed out of Birch Bay
& proceeded northward — on the 26th falling in with the Spanish Ship,
Capt. Vancouver invited their Commanders to dine with him; in this
progress an Island was named Harwoods Island, & another
situated $49^{\circ} 54'$ longitude $235^{\circ} 54'$ received the name of
Savary's Island. — Not far from this was found a safe
harbour, from whence it was resolved to dispatch two

Boat expeditions - whilst one of the Spanish commanders un-
 dertook a third expedition by a great extent of the Country
 would be at once explored. Lieut. Puget & Mr. Whidbey con-
 ducted one Party in two Boats - Mr. Johnston & Mr. Swaine the
 other also in two Boats - & on the morning of the 26 they set
 off in different directions -

On the 30th Mr. Puget's party returned after having
 performed the duty assigned to them, consisting chiefly in the
 examination of a Canal which was found to terminate in latitude
 50° 22' longitude 235° 46' in this excursion they had only seen two
 Canoes of the Natives - altho' they discovered a deserted village
 of a circular construction, computed to have been the residence
 of nearly 300 Persons. "It was built on a rock whose perpen-
 dicular cliffs were nearly inaccessible on every side; & connected
 with the main by a low narrow neck of land, about the cen-
 tre of which grew a tree, from whose branches Planks were laid
 to the rock, forming by this means a communication that
 could easily be removed, to prevent an attack?" - The front
 which faced the sea, was defended by a platform, "which with

49

Much labor & ingenuity has been constructed on a level with their houses, & anchoring & guarding the rock. This with great stability was formed by large timbers judiciously placed for supporting each other in every direction; their lower ends were well secured in the chasms of the rocks, about half way to the water's edge, admitting the platform to be so projected as to command the foot of the rock against any attempt to storm the Village. The whole seemed so skillfully combined & so firmly & well executed, as rendered it difficult to be considered the work of the untutored tribes, we had been accustomed to meet; had not their broken arms & implements, with parts of their manufactured garments, plainly evinced its inhabitants, to be of the same race.

July 2^d 1792. Mr. Johnston's party returned, having prosecuted their survey while their provisions lasted - Having their survey of the main land in a narrow passage through which a strong current rushes, which induced a belief that it communicated with the sea in the direction before them they had examined Butel's Canal to its termination in the water.

(20) of $50^{\circ}52'$ Longitude $235^{\circ}19'$ - behind which the Mountains
rose very abruptly & were capped with Snow - They saw an
Indian Village containing about 150 of the inhabitants, many
of whom came off with Herrings & other fish in the most friendly
manner, which they bartered very honestly for Nails, which were of great
value amongst them.

The weather being fair Mr. Johnston & his party were again
despatched the next day with a weeks provisions, to resume their survey
where they had quitted it in the aforementioned Channel -

Another Party which has been to survey & examine
the surrounding regions returned on the 4th July, in a frigate which
was called Point d'Udage they saw a large village of the Natives
from whom they experienced every civility & respect. They com-
municated such a dismal account of the surrounding Country,
in addition to the dreary barren prospect from the Vessels, that
the place was called Desolation Sound - which afforded
not a single prospect that was pleasing to the eye, or agree-
able in any respect, being a continued scene of barrenness
which produced but Dwarf trees, & very little of any other

Kind of vegetation

On the 12 July Mr. Johnston & his party returned after

37

After having discovered a passage to the North Pacific Ocean which
after him was called Johnstones Straits - a small island
which he had circumnavigated rec'd. the name of Stuarts Island
for following the Continental shore which was uniformly
attended to in these expeditions - They surveyed Longsboroughs
Canal to its termination near latitude $50^{\circ}.46'$ longitude $234^{\circ}.41'$
This was about a mile wide, between steep & nearly
perpendicular mountains from whose lofty summits the descending
snow descended down their rugged sides in many beautiful cascades.

On the morning of the 8th they were much surprised by the
report of a gun, & the fog clearing up, they found themselves to be
in the neighbourhood of a larger Village than they had
yet seen, situated on the front of a hill on the western shore.
Not judging it prudent to coast danger ashore without necessity
they prepared landing on a small island, where they were
visited by many Canoes, each of which contained a sled with
all its appendages, & in one of them was an Eagle which had
recently been shot, which accounted for the report heard in the
fog. They understood that the Village, which had the
appearance of being constructed with much regularity
& containing numerous inhabitants, was under the authority

of 'Maquinna' the Chief of Nootka Sound, the language of which was spoken by the natives. -

"After receiving some presents they returned to the Shore and on landing, put several Musquets to shew in all probability the dexterity with which they could use these weapons." - The land on each side the channel has now materially decreased in height, the islands to the northward bore some appearance of fertility, & on shore the smoke of several fires were discovered which together with the number of Canoes which were seen crossing & recrossing, evidently bespoke this Country to be better inhabited than the Gulph of Georgia. They had now reached 'Aleivation Island' distant from the Viper 120 Miles. Their provisions being almost finished they directed their Course back with full Speed, but the intricate passages through which they had advanced along the main land being impracticable for the Ship - Mr. Johnson determined to keep a more South westerly Course, by which fortunately he found a

50

Clear uninterrupted Channel to the Ships, which as
already said received his own name.

Immediately on his return it was resolved to proceed
to the Northward with the Vessels. Capt. Vancouver & the
Spanish Commanders made a mutual communication of their Charts
&c to each other, & after an exchange of good wishes they bid
each other adieu.

On the 13th they quitted Desolation Sound express-
ing their satisfaction on leaving a region so desolate & inhospitable.

& leaving their Spanish friends at anchor in latitude $50^{\circ} 11'$
longitude $235^{\circ} 5' 30''$ Variation eastward 16° being just within

the entrance, the Points forming which to the Southward are called

Points Sarah, & Mary. They anchored for the night

near Paul Mudge already mentioned & maintained a friendly

intercourse with the inhabitants of the village situated on that

Point, from whom they received fowls & fish & wild fruit in

return for some European commodities - They had seen this day

a vast number of Whales playing about the Ships - as also

an abundance of seals, which were very numerous throughout

this region -

54) The Village was situated on the side of a steep hill well calculated for defence, at the foot of which were seen about 70 small Caves, from which it was conjectured that the population must amount to about 300 persons. From this their progress was slow until the 16th when they entered Johnston Strait, after having passed a conspicuous point which received the name of Point Chatham, which bears 18. 19 1/2 longitude 234. 45; near which was an Indian Village - Not far to the northward of this is 'Thurlow's Island' formerly circumnavigated by C.W. Johnston under which they anchored for the night; which gave an opportunity to the Natives, who could not overtake them while under sail, to come on board with Salmon, some of which were casted.

From this Station on the 17th about 10 o'clock was dispatched under the Command of C.W. Puget & C.W. Whidbey to explore a few openings which C.W. Johnston was obliged to neglect in his former trip - The Chatham also was ordered on a similar service & a rendezvous was appointed in a convenient Station where they were to reassemble, after performing their respective tasks.

On the 18th they received the friendly visits of many of the Natives who supplied them with abundance of fine Salmon & other fish. The next day another party arrived - their report contained nothing very interesting. This night the Discovery came to anchor off the large village formerly seen by Mr. Johnston.

The 20th the Natives came off in considerable numbers, & brought sea Otter skins in great abundance, which were bartered for Steel Coppers & Blue Cloth, articles held in estimation.

From this it was only 20 leagues to Nootha Sound in a S.S.W. direction or 4 days march according to Indian report.

Some of the Officers & Capt. Vancouver paid a visit to the Village & were met on the beach by Cheslaxet the Chief & 3 or 4 more only, the rest remaining quietly at their houses - they all received presents with which they were much pleased.

The houses in Number 34 were arranged in regular streets, the larger ones were the habitations of the principal people, who had them decorated with paintings & other ornaments, forming various figures, apparently the rude designs of fancy.

Several families, lived under the same roof; but their sleeping apartments were separated, & more decency seemed to be observed in their domestic economy than I recollect to be the practice at Nootka. The women who in proportion appeared numerous, were variously employed; some in their different household affairs, others in the manufacture of their garments from bark & other materials, tho' no one was engaged in making their wadded apparel, which I much regretted. The fabrication of mats for a variety of purposes, & a kind of Basket, wrought so curiously close, as to contain water like an earthen vessel without the least leakage or drip, comprehended the general employment of the women, who were not less industrious than ingenious."

After this the Party was entertained at the habitation of a Chief with songs & dancing accompanied by many rude and uncouth gestures, at the conclusion of which, the officers were presented with a strip of Sea Otter Skin. After this ceremony it was observed that the Natives had assumed their arms consisting of Spears pointed with iron, clubs, large knives, &c. which created some degree of alarm, however it afterwards appeared, that this circumstance resulted from a desire to impress their visitors with an idea of their power & consequence, as their conduct continued to be civil & Courteous throughout."

(57)

For most of their Kams were two or three Men, & in some, more; all kept in excellent order & furnished with the usual accompaniments, together with a variety of other European Commodities. They appeared to be very skillful traders, & carried on their traffic in a fair & honorable manner - In the course of one day they disposed of about 200 Sea Otter Skins, for which they would accept of nothing but blue cloth & sheets of Copper in return as Arrows & Ammunition were uniformly denied them. Beads & other trinkets they accepted as presents only, & returned nothing in Exchange.

This Station is in latitude $50^{\circ} 35'$ longitude $232^{\circ} 57'$ variation of the Compass being easterly $20^{\circ} 45'$. An Indian was with letters to the Spanish Commander at Nootka Sound, which he undertook to deliver safely. The general aspect of the Country was more luxuriant than that which they had lately seen, particularly the Island forming the southern side of Johnstone Straits, (afterwards named the Island of Quadra & Vancouver) The land had considerably diminished its elevation, but the view to the northward was still bounded by all mountains, irregular in height, & some of them capped with snow.

58.) As the elevation of the northern shore decreased, "I was in expectation of seeing a continuation of that lofty & connected Chain, or range of snowy mountains, which I have repeatedly had reason to consider as the insurmountable barrier to any extensive inland navigation. Hence I was disappointed as this lofty structure either decreases in its vast degree of elevation or it extends in a more inland direction."

On the 21st July Captain Vancouver, directed his course to the appointed rendezvous, where on the 27th he was joined by Mr Broughton in the Chatham. On the day after their separation Mr B. examined an inlet which was named Cattle Canal, terminating in latitude $50^{\circ}42'$ longitude $234^{\circ}39'$ - where was found a small Village, the inhabitants of which supplied an abundance of fresh Salmon. - Another Channel extending to the north eastward received the name of Knights Canal the termination of which is in $50^{\circ}1'$ latitude, longitude 234.13 - "The shores of it like most of those lately surveyed, are formed by high perpendicular mountains rising almost perpendicularly from the water edge. The dissolving snow on their

Summ

Summits produced many cataracts that fell with great impetuosity down their barren rugged sides. This dreary region was not however destitute of inhabitants, as a village was discovered a few miles from its upper extremity, which seemed constructed like that described at Desolation Sound for defence; the inhabitants were friendly & civil."

On the 26th The boundary of the Continent was determined to a point which from its appearance & situation obtained the name of Deep Sea Bluff, latitude 50, 52 Longitude 232, 29 - From this Mr Broughton directed his course to the rendezvous through a channel intersected with Islands. This region obtained the name of Broughton's Archipelago - The above channel was afterwards called Tides Passage; through this passage on the 28th the Ships proceeded to the northward & passed a point latitude 50, 48 Longitude 233, 10 which was named Point Duff, - Some few of the natives paid them here a visit, but brought little to dispose of -

On the 30th The Ships came to Anchor in a convenient Station from whence it was resolved to send off Boat expeditions to examine the regions before them. This on the next day was carried into effect; Capt. Vancouver, Mr. Broughton, attended by Mr. Paget & Mr. Whidby, in 3 Boats, set off at Sun rise -

30
The Coast to the north of Deep Sea Bluff, being very irregular & broken, their progress was very slow - N. S. E. W. from the above point is another which was called Point Phillip, at the distance of 8 Miles. On the 1st of August they examined an opening which terminated in latitude $54^{\circ} 1'$ longitude $233^{\circ} 20'$, at the base of a remarkable Mountain conspicuous for its irregular form & elevation, which was called Mount Stephens. Near this they visited a small Village on a rocky islet containing 30 or 40 inhabitants. The whole of it was nearly occupied, well constructed for its protection, & rendered almost inaccessible by platforms, similar to that before described, though not so strong nor so ingeniously designed. - Here they procured a few Sea Otter Skins. - From this they directed their course through a passage which received the name of Wells's Passage, the west point of which, called Point Bayles in latitude $50^{\circ} 54'$ longitude $232^{\circ} 42'$ - was appointed a rendezvous, and C. V. returned to guide the Vessel thither, whilst the other two boats continued their expedition.

August 4th The Boats joined company with the Ship, after having performed the duty assigned them - They saw some Salt water Cascades of 12 or 14 feet high occasioned by the Tides, as also a considerable stream of fresh water 'warm'. but nothing

61
The worth mentioning.

On the 6th August as they sailed slowly along through an intricate channel, the Discovery suddenly grounded on a bed of sunken rocks - here she remained for more than 24 hours in imminent danger, until at length by extraordinary exertions & the assistance of the Chatham she was got off without any apparent damage. - Next day the Chatham met with a similar accident, wherein she struck violently several times on the rocks, but on the return of the tide she was fortunately got afloat, without having suffered any considerable damage. - Their progress was now very slow, the channels were intricate & dangerous, the wind was baffling & unfavorable, the crown of all the horizon was almost always enveloped in fog which precluded the possibility of Celestial observations.

On the 5th they appeared to have reached that part of the Coast, that had been visited & named by former adventurers; the inlet through which they had lately passed has been named "Queen Charlotte's Sound", an opening on the Continental Shore, had been called "Smith's Inlet" & a high distant mountain that appeared to be separated

62) From the main land, formed part of a Cluster named
'Calvert's Islands', and the Channel along the main
land formed by them 'Fitz Hugh's Sound', these
being the names as far as I could learn by the first disco-
veries of this part of the Coast, will be continued by me & adopted
in my Charts & Journal."

Proceeding up the Sound on the 11th Augth they
came to anchorage Cove well supplied with wood & water, of which they
stood in need, from whence it was resolved to dispatch two Boat
Parties, the regions around them presenting an ample field of
action for their expeditions.

Mr. Willdby with two Boats, was directed to
survey the Coast to the South eastward of their then situation,
to a certain Point, where Mr. Johnstone with two Boats, also
was to commence his inquiry to the northward. Capt. Vancou-
ver himself accompanied this last Party, as their survey promised to
be extensive, in order to fix on a proper rendezvous, where Mr. Johnstone
would find the Vessels on his return. For the two following
days they had much rain & very unpleasant weather; the next
day they saw "the largest brook of fresh water they had

"If seen on the Coast, it bore a very high Colours, & emptied
 itself into the sea with considerable velocity. Here the Mountains
 which appeared to be a continuation of the snowy barrier
 from Mount Stephens, retired a small distance from the beach
 & the low land occupying the intermediate space, produced
 Pine trees of inferior growth, from a kind of moss & decayed
 vegetable in the state of turf nearly as inflammable as the
 wood which it produced." The sides of the
 Canal which now occupied their labor was composed of com-
 pact stupendous mountains, & nearly perpendicular rocky
 cliffs, producing Pine trees to a considerable height above the
 shores, & then nearly barren to their lofty summits which
 were mostly covered with snow. The entrance of the inlet
 was fixed upon as the proposed rendezvous, in latitude 54.52' long
 distant about 37 miles from the Vessel, to which Capt. Waucombe
 immediately returned leaving the Party to prosecute their examina-
 tion. This is described to be the most inhospitable desolate country
 "that the most melancholly creature could wish to inhabit. The
 Eagle crew Traven, that, occasionally has borne us company in our
 lonely researchs, visits not these dreary shores." The coarse vegetable

64
Which in their former excursions proved so beneficial, were not here
to be found, and one lonely solitary hut was the only indica-
tion that any of the human race had ever inhabited this dreary
Country, which seemed to be entirely devoted to the Amphibi-
ous race? seals & Sea Otter, particularly the latter were seen in
great numbers.

The Vessels finished their supplies of wood & water &
were anxious to watch the arrival of the boat from the S. E. which
exposed not only to the inclemency of the weather, but to an
Open Sea, which from an uninterrupted Ocean broke with
great fury on the Shore. Here they took a sufficient quantity
of Salmon to supply every person on board.

On the 17th they were much surprised by the sudden arri-
val of a brig off the entrance of the Cove under English Colours.
She proved to be the Venus of Bengal of 110 Tons built here, com-
manded by Mr. Shepherd last from Nootka, bound on a trading
Voyage along these Shores — "And having found the price
of Min. so exorbitant on the Sea Coast, he had been induced
to try this inland Navigation, in the hope of procuring them
at a less extravagant price."

65

On the 18th Aug^r The Boats returned from the S.E. expedition, without having met with any accident in they had examined Smith's inlet found it to terminate in latitude $51^{\circ} 24'$ longitude $232^{\circ} 4\frac{1}{2}'$ about half way up the Canal a village supposed to contain 200 or 250 inhabitants was discovered, "It was built on a detached rock connected to the main land by a platform, & like those before mentioned constructed for defence. A great number of the natives or about 30 Canas visited our party, used every endeavour they thought likely to prevail on them to visit their habitations, but the party had not leisure to comply with their civil & friendly solicitations." They offered their sea otters for sale & besides promises of refreshment, made signs too unequivocal to be misunderstood that the females would be glad of the pleasure of their company.

The next object of inquiry was Rivers Canal which they found to terminate in latitude $51^{\circ} 42'$ longitude $232^{\circ} 22'$ from this they returned to the Vessels, greatly fatigued & harassed by the inclemency of the weather.

66) After determining their present station called Safety Cove, to be in
latitude $54^{\circ} 32'$ longitude $232^{\circ} 3' 15''$ & Variation eastwardly $17^{\circ} 4'$. The
Ship departed for the appointed rendezvous, & on the morning of
the 19th Aug, had the gratification of being joined by the other
boat Party; whose Survey contained nothing extraordinary &
Mr Johnson continued the examination of the Channel wherein
Capt Vancouver had left him, until it divided into three branches,
each near 3 ellis wide & a point near their junction he named
Point Menzies, from whence he returned to the rendezvous, al-
most exhausted with hunger & fatigue.

And thus Captain Vancouver determined to aban-
don his Survey for this season, & proceed to the Southward for various
reasons which he states, concluding with the following passage.

the Reason of the greatest reason to be satisfied ^{of the result of} our
Summer's employment, as it had by the concurrence of the most
fortunate circumstances enabled us finally to trace & determine
the western continental Shore of North America, with all its
various bays, soundings, numerous Arms, inlets, creeks, Bays
&c from the latitude of $39^{\circ} 5'$ longitude $236^{\circ} 36'$ to Point

(6)

Point Menzies in latitude $52^{\circ}18'$ longitude $232^{\circ}55'$; we took our
leave of these Northern Solitary regions, whose broken appearance
presented a prospect of abundant employment for the ensuing
season, & directed our route through the passage above
mentioned in order to make the best of our way to Kootka

The Vessels employed in commercial pursuits this season
on the North West Coast of America, have I believe found their
adventures to answer their expectations; many were contented
with the Cargo of furs they had collected in the course of
the summer, whilst others who had prolonged their Voyage either
passed the winter at the Sandwich Islands, or on the Coast
where they completed small Vessels, which they brought
out in frame. An English & an American Schooner were at
this time on the Hook, in the Cove, & when finished were to
be employed in the inland Navigation, in collecting the
Moss of the Sea Otter & other furs; besides these a French
Ship was then engaged in the same pursuit, & the following

68) Vessels in the service of his Catholic Majesty. The *Gertrudes* &
a *Conception* of thirty six guns each, the *actin* brig of 12 guns,
Principa, *Arcususa*, & *Sant Carlo*, armed ships, with the
Vessels of Sen.^{rs} *Gabano* & *Valde*, (already mentioned). Both these
Gentlemen had been & still were employed not only in geographical
researches, but in acquiring every possible information respecting
the Commerce of the Country. ¹⁷⁹³ *None*

The situation of *Nootka Sound* deduced from
a vast number of observations is latitude $49^{\circ} 34' 20''$ - longitude
 $233^{\circ} 31' 30''$ & Variation of the Compass $18^{\circ} 22'$ East.

On Friday October the 12th 1793 Captain
Vancouver departed from *Nootka* to proceed to the South-
ward - arriving off the entrance of the *Columbia*
River the *Chatham* entered it & Mr. *Branfeton* ex-
-plored it as already described, before he proceeded
to join the *Discovery* at *Port St. Francisco*.

Early in the Spring of the year 1793, they
returned to the North, & towards the latter end of May commen-
-ced the following Survey of *Fitz Hugh's Sound*.

The examination of the various Channels or Canals communicating of
 with the Fitz Hugh's Sound was performed by Captain Vancouver himself
 in the Yawl, accompanied by Lieutenant Swain in the Cutter in one
 direction; and Mr. Johnson in the Chatham Cutter, attended by
 the Discoverer; Small one, in another direction. In the meantime the
 Discoverer underwent some necessary repairs in Restoration Cove;
 when the Chatham was also at anchor.

Captain Vancouver followed the most northerly branch from
 the Haven of the Vespers, which he named Burke's Canal, and
 next morning arrived at what appeared to be the main branch of
 the inlet leading to the north from Fitzhugh's Sound, which
 he called Fisher's Canal. Near the entrance of this they landed
 on a Rock, where we were visited by a few of the Natives, who
 were at first somewhat shy, but the distribution of a few trinkets
 amongst them soon gained their confidence & friendship; these People
 seemed to be of a different ^{cast} from those we had seen to the southward, used a
 different language, & were totally unacquainted with that spoken by the
 Inhabitants of Nootka. The stature of the few here seen ^{rel} not ex-
 ceeding 5'0" was much more stout & robust, than that of the Ind.
 further South. The prominence of their countenance & the regularity
 of their features, resembles the Northern Europeans; their faces were

70
Generally broad with high chalk bones, and had it not been for the
fifth Oil of paint. with which, from their earliest infancy they are
besmear'd from head to foot, there is great reason to believe that their
colour woud have differ'd but little from such of the labouring Europe-
ans as are constantly expos'd to the inclemency & inconstancy of the weather?
Proceeding along he came to a small opening in latitude $52^{\circ} 6'$ which
he nam'd Port John, He describes the Country as moderately high
with surface compos'd chiefly of Rocks, was uneven & full of Chasms
where a soil form'd by the decay of Vegetables, produc'd some dif-
ferent sorts of Pine trees of slender growth, the Maple Birch, small
franko-Crab & a variety of Shrubs & Berry bushes. The Eastern shore more
more abruptly & was bound'd behind by very high lofty rugged Moun-
tains covered with Snow? In latitude $52^{\circ} 14'$ longitude $232^{\circ} 12'$
the Channel divid'd into two Branches, one leading to the N.N.E. the
other N. 63 E. The latter became the object of their pursuit. This in-
let extending now to the North-Eastward was generally about a mile wide
the shores steep, rocky, & Compact. In the afternoon two Openings
in the N.W. shores were pass'd & left for further examination & agreeable
to my former practice he kept the Starboard shore on board, as the
most position means of ascertaining the continental boundary?
The South point of entrance of the Northernmost of the above

77
openings was in latitude $52^{\circ} 23'$ Longitude $232^{\circ} 28'$. Here
they met with a small party of the Natives "whose appearance
& conduct much resembled those we had met the day before, they
strongly solicited us to visit their Houses, but their signs gave us reason
to believe their habitations were behind tho' at no great distance, they
declined their civil overtures, & prosecuted our survey." soon after they
arrived at a point which was named Point Edward situated in latitude
 $52^{\circ} 25'$ Longitude $232^{\circ} 37'$, where the inlet again divides into
two arms - one taking a Northwesterly the other a South Easterly direction.

Saturday 1st June 93 - They came to a point which they recognised
to form part of Kings Island already examined; from this Station Point
Menzies was seen lying S. 83 E. about 3 leagues distant. Here the inlet
again divides itself into two Branches, one extending in a South
Easterly the other in a North Easterly direction, which last Captain
Vancouver determined to pursue. About noon they discovered evident
signs that Mr. Johnson's Party had 'gone by?' In our progress to
the Station we had passed 5 Openings on the larboard or continen-
tal shore, our attention was now directed to these Objects, & having
done, we returned by the same way we had come, & rested for the
night near our lodging the preceding evening."

"The Tide in this neighbourhood appeared to rise & fall about

The feet. Two or three Whales, several seals, & some sea otters had been seen, these were remarkably shy as were also two black bears that were observed on the shore.

The next two days were employed in examining "Dean's Canal." A point forming an angle of which in latitude $52^{\circ} 43' \frac{1}{2}$ and longitude $232^{\circ} 55'$ was named Point Raphoe. In this Canal they met with a few of the natives, who were remarkably shy, every means was used to prevail on them to come near, but without success at length seeing them persist in their apprehensions, a few Trout Nets were left for them, which it afterwards appeared they carried away.

On a small spot of low projecting land from the Eastern shore the trees appeared to have been cleared away for some extent, & a square spacious platform was erected, being horizontally supported by several upright spars of considerable thickness, and apparently not less than 25 or 30 feet from the ground. A fire was burning on it at one end, but there was no appearance of any thing like a house, tho' we considered that such was the purpose for which it was appropriated.

The next of these Channels, they named Cascade Canal which terminated nearly in latitude $52^{\circ} 32'$ & longitude $232^{\circ} 17'$ - the width of this Canal is not any where above $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile the shores were bounded by precipices, much more perpendicular.

100
73

Perpendicular than any we had yet seen during this excursion
and from the summits of the mountains that overtopped it, particular-
ly on its North eastern shore there fell several large Cascades. These
were extremely grand, & by much the largest & most tremendous
of any we had ever beheld. The impetuosity with which the waters
descended, produced a strong current of air, that reached nearly
to the opposite side of the Canal, tho' it was perfectly calm in every
other direction. At first I considered these Cascades to have been solely
occasioned by the melting of the snow on the mountains that surrounded
us: but, on comparing them with several smaller Falls of water
which by their colour, by the soil brought down by them & other
circumstances, were evidently produced by that temporary cause; but
the larger torrents appeared to owe their origin to a more general &
permanent source." — Near the entrance they were again met
by the friendly Indians, who had so civilly invited ^{them} to their ha-
bitations; the Party paid them a visit & found the Village to con-
-sist of Seven Houses: "the construction of these was very curious, the
back parts appeared to be supported by the projection of a
very high & nearly perpendicular, rocky cliff, & the front &
sides by slender Poles, about 16 or 18 feet high." C. V. was dis-
posed to be better acquainted with these mansions, but the owners,
were reluctant, & directed the party to land at a small distance

which being complied with, about 40 of the other perfectly unarmed carried a few sea otter skins & fish for traffic, & conducted themselves in the most civil and orderly manner.

For the three following days they continued tracing the Continental Shore exploring every inlet, till at length they came again to the open sea during this time they met with several straggling parties of the natives belonging to a large Village near latitude $52^{\circ} 19 \frac{3}{4}$ longitude $232^{\circ} 1'$. It was situated on a rock about half a mile in circuit, which was entirely occupied by the habitations of the Natives; these appeared to be well constructed, the boards forming the sides of the houses were well fitted, & the roofs rose from each side with sufficient inclination to throw off the rain. The Gable Ends were decorated with curious paintings & near one or two of the most conspicuous mansions, were carved figures in large logs of timber, representing a gigantic human form with strange & uncommonly distorted features. They consisted of a conjectured of about 300 souls - They had great objections to the party landing at their Village; but in all their communications they conducted themselves with the greatest civility. Several sea otter skins were obtained from them. The Party now returned to the ship, distant about 50 miles - They fell in with another party of the same Village.

The whole of the party were employed in gathering Cockles, & in preparing a sort of paste from the inner bark of a particular kind of Pine tree, intended we supposed as a kind of substitute

75

To Bread, then they washed in the sea water, beat it very hard on the Rock, then made it up into Balls. It had a sweetish taste, was very tender, & if we may judge from their actions, it seemed by them to be considered as good food. — On the 8th of June they arrived on Board of James all well. Mr. Johnson has also returned some days before after performing the duty allotted to him, which consisted in the examination of an Inlet bearing S. 33 E. from Point Margie, which terminated in 52.1 North latitude & 233.18 East longitude. He fell in with a few of the Natives inhabiting a house, similar to that already described as supported by large spars near 30 feet high. "The whole occupying a space of about 35 yards by 15, was covered in, by a roof of boards, lying nearly horizontal, & parallel to the platform." The access to it was upon a long tree in an inclined position from the Platform to the ground, with notches cut in it by way of steps about a foot and a half asunder. — Mr. Johnson & one man only were permitted to ascend these steps, & while he looked about him from the entrance, (being prevented from going farther) was guarded by 4 others with knives from weapons like Daggers — such were their apprehensions — In all other respects they were civil & friendly. He saw several Bears & killed two Cubs, "which proved excellent eating."

Next day Mr. Johnson, attended by Mr. Barrie in the

Discovery's small Cutter, was directed upon the survey of another Channel, & a rendezvous appointed where he should meet the Vessels on his return. — In the meantime the necessary repairs of the Discovery were finished, & a very friendly intercourse maintained with the Natives; those who now visited the Vessels seemed to be of three different Bands, each having distinct Chiefs. Their language was partly understood by some of the People on Board, being somewhat similar to that spoken at Decatur Chartotte's Island. They brought for Barter the Skins of the Sea Otter & other Animals — which were partly purchased with Copper & Iron.

Amongst the Skins brought for sale, was that of the animal from whence the wool is procured, with which the woollen garments, worn by the inhabitants of N. W. America, are made. This appeared evidently too large to belong to any animal of the Canine race, as we had before supposed. They were exclusively of the head and tail 50 inches long, & 26 inches broad inclusively of the legs; The wool seemed to be afforded but in a small proportion to the size of the Skin. It is principally produced on the back & towards the Shoulders, where a kind of crest is formed by long bristly hairs that protrude themselves through the wool, & the same sort of hair forms an outer covering, to the whole animal, & entirely hides the wool which is short and of a fine quality. All the Skins that were brought to us of this description were entirely white, or rather of a cream colour, the felt was thick and appeared of a strong texture, but the Skins were too much mutilated to discover the kind of animal to which they had belonged."

3 77
These people are clothed chiefly in Sea Otter Skin, and a kind of
garment made from the Pine Bark. "Some of these latter have the
fur of the Sea Otter very neatly wrought into them, & have a border to
the side bottom decorated with various Colours."

The women have the under lip cut, or split horizontally, about half way
between the mouth & the Chin, this is furnished with a wooden ornament
resembling a small Oval platter. Their length is from two inches to
three $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, & their thickness is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch &c. An agreeable
picture is given of the Dispositions of these People. —

"Their dispositions as far as our short acquaintance well authorize
an opinion, appeared to be Civil, good-humoured & friendly. The
vivacity of their countenances indicated a lively genius, & from their
unrepeated bursts of laughter it would appear that they were great
humourists, for their mirth was not confined to their own Party,
or wholly resulting from thence, but was frequently at our expense
so perfectly were they at ease in our society?" — "They seemed to
be a happy cheerful People, & to live in the strictest ^{& good fellowship} harmony with each
other, they were well versed in Commerce; of this we had manifest proof in
their disposal of the Skin of the Sea Otter, & other Animals; about 180
of the former were purchased by different persons on board, in the course
of their several visits" — "afterwards most of them took leave as
if they had no intention of returning & in the same friendly & cheerful
manner as before described."

The rendezvous appointed, was near the Village on the rock already mentioned. "In the evening of the 17th June, the Cutters returned after having ^{had} a very disagreeable, fatiguing, & laborious excursion; rendered very distressing by the melancholly loss of John Carter, one of our sea-cobles who had unfortunately been poisoned by Muscles. Two or Three others of the Party narrowly escaped the same fate." — In other respects their expedition was similar to the former ones — They traced the Continental Shore for a considerable distance, & explored several Channels, differing very little from the others — They fell in with several small Parties of the Natives, from whom they experienced the greatest civility & politeness — Mr. Johnson describes one of their habitations containing it was supposed 70 or 80 Persons, as made with broad Planks; "The roof covered with the same material & nearly flat. It was built on the top of a precipice against the side of a steep rocky cliff, by which means the access to it was rendered difficult."

On the 18th the Vessel proceeded to the Station where Mr. Johnson had quitted his Examination of the Continental Shore. They passed through Mill Bank Sound leading to Carter's Bay latitude 52.48 longitude 231.42, where the Sailer of that name has been poisoned as already mentioned.

Captain Vancouver with the Vessel continued tracing the Star-board Shore, until he could "find sufficient employment for two Parties to take different directions in the Boats." This did not happen till the 22^d when two expeditions consisting of two Boats each, with a weeks provisions on board were dispatched. One was commanded by Mr. Whidbey was directed to examine the Openings left unexplored behind; & the other commanded by

Mr. Johnson has orders to explore a Branch leading to the westward on
 starboard shore. — The Vessels remained at Anchor in a Cove in latitude 53.10
 longitude 231.26, Variation 21.37 Eastwardly, where the tide rose about
 16 feet. — Next day Mr. Whidbey returned, having found the termination of the
 openings, which had been the Object of his Pursuit, & traced the Continents
 up to the Station of the Vessels. On the 23rd he was again dispatched to
 the Northward to trace shore. on this Occasion Mr. Menzies accompanied him
 for acquiring botanical information.

On the 24th Mr. Johnson returned, having explored the Channels allotted
 to his examination, without meeting with any thing else worth men-
 tioning here — These parts that had lately occupied Mr. Johnson's attention
 appeared to be the same that had been visited by Mr. Duncan & called
 Nepeans Sound. Sen. Saamano has also reported that in the pre-
 ceding year he had named the Island which Mr. Johnson had cir-
 cumnavigated Mo do Gil. The name, if accordingly adopted? The North
 Point of the above Island is in latitude 53.18, longitude 230.53 1/2.

The Vessels moved up the Channel to wait Mr. Whidbey's return
 which took place on the 30th. He found them in a Cove in latitude
 53.18 longitude 231.14. — And communicated an account of
 his expedition. — He represents the Country as wild & romantic.

The Snows they had passed were in part composed of lofty
 steep mountains, that rose nearly perpendiculary from the
 Sea, & were covered from the Water side to their Summits with

Pine forest trees. The other parts equally well wooded were by straits & terminated in sandy beaches, with projecting points, forming several small Bays & Coves." He also gives an account of a Number of Channels which he had surveyed in tracing the main Shore. One of these is Gardner's Canal terminating in latitude $53^{\circ} 20'$ longitude $232^{\circ} 17'$ They fell in with a great quantity of Spruce wood, which indicated the neighbourhood of a River - soon after discovered several streams falling from the Mountains, two of which appeared to be rather considerable, one these is described in this manner. The Rivulet at its entrance ^{is} was about a Cable length wide, admitting for about $\frac{1}{4}$ part of that extent, a passage of 5 fathoms water, it took a winding course to the N. W. between two Mountains; The tide of flood ran strongly up, & the Ebb returned with such impetuosity, that the Boats could not make the least way against the Current?"

One of the Canals which had undergone a survey during this expedition terminated in latitude $54^{\circ} 4'$ longitude $231^{\circ} 19'$ - Where a Rivulet entered, ^{is} "navigable for Canoes only" This Rivulet ran through a valley, bounded by two lofty ridges of Mountains, parallel to each other at the distance of about 4 Miles - & extending for many leagues up the Country. The Valley formed nearly a plain & was covered with tall forest trees chiefly of the Pine kind - at the entrance of it was a deserted Indian Village. And some of the Natives were

4 In it in their Canoes. They did not see above 80 Men altogether in this Trip, in two Bands. From the first, consisting of 8 Men in two small Canoes they got among other things 2 fine Salmon, weighing about 70 lbs each. And the other Band in ten Canoes, disposed of their sea otters & other Skin, for Copper, blue Cloth & Blankets. & they all behaved very civilly & honestly, & were very compliant in doing whatever they were desired. Mr Whidbey permitted the Chief to sit with him at Dinner, which he considered as a great indulgence, & conducted himself very well. He drank some Beer & appeared to be fond of bread & Sugar. He preferred the latter, & seemed greatly astonished at the taste of it. And he gave some to his attendants, who seemed to be equally surprised.

On the first of July the Vessel moved forward, to the termination of the surveys already made. On the 3^d Mr Whidbey was dispatched on another inland research, with two Boats, & a proper rendezvous was appointed to meet the Ships on his return; which was near the northern extremity of the Isle of Gil in a small Bay. In this Station, with the Seine, an abundant supply of Fish was caught for all hands. The woods afforded plenty of Berries, & the Labrador Tea.

On the 14th July Mr Whidbey returned, & reported his discoveries. On the second day after their departure they were visited by 7 Canoes containing about 30 Men, generally old, with

Neither Women nor Children. "They brought every inferior assortment of sea otters to dispose of, and their general appearance indicated them to be a very poor tribe, they stayed with our party about an hour & conducted themselves in a very orderly manner?"

"At the south east point of entrance into this arm, which lies west about two miles from the Bendigo point, & for two miles within the sea abounded with sea otters. These in the most sportive manner played about the Boats, rearing themselves half way out of the water, holding up their gaping gills in their fore paws, as if to view the Boats as they passed?" In describing the course of an inlet on the 9th they "met with immense numbers of sea otters playing about the Boats, which were frequently fired at but without effect?" "The surrounding Country was in general moderately elevated, ^{particularly} more so on the north west side, where in several places low land seemed to extend to some distance, but to the Northward & Eastward, the view was bounded by lofty barren mountains wrapped in perpetual frost & snow?"

After spending several days in tracing this Part of the main Coast & exploring to their termination a number of inlets, which is not necessary to enumerate here, Mr. Weddell came at length to the open sea - "By this unequivocal view of the Ocean, it was positively ascertained that the land forming the south west side of the entrance

Channel they had pursued from Nepeans Sound to point Hunt, (in latitude 54.10' longitude 229.48) and from thence to Cape Ibbetson (in latitude 54.4' longitude 229.30) constituted either an Archipelago of Islands, or one Island upwards of 20 leagues in length, but as I considered the former most likely to be the case I named it Pitt's Archipelago."

"A Channel about 22 leagues long, communicating between Chatham's & Nepeans' sound I named Grenville's Canal"

"The result of this expedition left no doubt as to the measures that were to be pursued, my intention being to proceed through the Channel that Mr Johnson had found leading towards the Ocean, & from thence to continue to the Northwestward, through the passage formed by Banks' island to the South West, & Pitt's Archipelago to the North East. This Channel has already been navigated by Senhor Camano, who had named it Canal del Principe, see who's Chart is now printed as fair & navigable."

The Station of the Vessel was named "Sutherland's Cove" situated in latitude 53.18' longitude 230.53 Variation 21.17' Eastwardly. In this place they only saw 4 Causes of the Nature, one of which only ventured near them, & had a few other Mice, with the same civility as usual.

On the 15 July the Vessel proceeded into the entrance of Nepeans Sound & directed their course up the Canal del principe. - In the afternoon they passed Port Conoveral, the entrance of which is in latitude 53.29 longitude 230.16; and at 6 o'clock anchored in Pitt's Archipelago: Here we had a view of the Ocean between a projecting

Point on the shores of Pitts Archipelago, and the NW point of Banks's Island? Next day they proceeded to the western extent of this Canal, anchored for the night not far from the North Point of Banks's Island latitude $53^{\circ} 39'$ longitude $229^{\circ} 47'$ — during the day they had seen a great number of "thy" sea otters. —

On the 18th July they weighed, "towards the evening" gained a good offing between Queen Charlottes Islands & the north west part of Pitts Archipelago? The two following days they had several indistinct views of Queen Charlottes Islands in the intervals of fog, but made very little way the wind being contrary. They now passed the north Point of Stephens's Island. "And were abreast of the Channel through which Mr. Windley had seen the Ocean but at too great a distance to discern the innumerable rocky & flat rocks that nearly occupied the whole passage leading out. These dangers, the gloominess of the weather & an impending gale from the S.E. combined to give this unexplored channel an appearance of so forlorn & so arduous to admit the idea of its being navigable?" — In the midst of this perplexity they were unexpectedly relieved, by the appearance of a Whale Boat rowing towards them, the officer on board of which led to a very safe anchoring place, where they found three English Vessels from London Commanded by Mr. Brown. Of course "the satisfaction arising from meeting with our fellow Country Men in such distant regions of the Globe was very mutual on the occasion?" —

Mr. Brown has spent sometime in this neighbourhood, & had employed his small Vessel in various directions, & to some extent, about this Coast particularly to the North westward in procuring Furs. He obligingly communicates all the information he has obtained. "The principal circumstance was that of his having sailed up a large opening whose Southern entrance was in latitude 54° 45'."

"This is probably the same as that laid down by Senior Saamano, named Estrecho de Almirante Fuentes. Mr. Brown found it extend to the North westward, with several Arms branching from it in various directions to the latitude of 56° 20', where, in a South westerly direction it again communicates with the North Pacific Ocean. He had understood from the Natives that there was in this neighbourhood a very extensive inland navigation communicating with a Sea to the Northward, that employs the inhabitants nearly 3 months in reaching its extent where they trade for Whale Oil, Sea Otter Skins & other valuable productions. This inland navigation Mr. Brown supposed to be in our extensive Arm, lying from hence toward N. N. E. about 9 leagues distant. The entrance of which he had visited, & found it spacious & large, but had not penetrated any distance into it. At its South east point of entrance a small branch extended to the South eastward up which he proceeded with his Schooner about 6 Miles where they anchored before a Village of the Natives, whose improper conduct made it necessary to fire upon them from the Vessel, which was attended with some slaughter."

On the 21st they quitted this Anchorage situated in latitude $54^{\circ} 18'$ longitude $229^{\circ} 28'$. The Navigation being very intricate & dangerous, Mr Brown very obligingly gave them the Ship Prince Lee Boe to sound ahead. The passage leading from this was named Brown's Passage. An Island to which they reached in the afternoon, forming part of the west side of Chatham's Sound was called Dundas's Island. In the afternoon they entered the Arm where they expected to find this extensive inland navigation, the S.E. point of entrance situated in latitude $54^{\circ} 42\frac{1}{2}'$ longitude $229^{\circ} 45'$ was named Point Maskelyne. The appearance of this inlet did not answer their expectations, its entrance being scarcely 3 Miles across - consequently it was very questionable whether this was the same branch described by the Natives. - Capt. Vancouver proceeded up the Channel until he should find employment for two Boat Parties; and on the 22^d the Prince Lee Boe returned to his companions.

On the 23^d they found a safe Anchorage in a small Bay where a few of the Natives were employed taking Salmon, which were in great abundance up a fine run of fresh water that flowed into the Canal.

July 24th 1793 - In the afternoon the tents, observatory, chronometers & instruments were sent on shore under the direction of Mr. Whidbey. And Mr. Johnson in the Chatham's Cutter accompanied by Mr. Barris in the Discovery's small Cutter, supplied with 10 days provisions, departed for the purpose of recommencing the Survey of the Continental Shore northward from Point Maskelyne.

807
The accounts that has been received of this famous inlet, induced me
to undertake the principal examination of it myself. The Discoverer
Gawl & Launch were equipped with supplies for a fortnight, being
as much as they could possibly stow; and the Captain was attended
by Lieut. Swaine, Mr. Poynt & Mr. Menzies. - The next day they saw
a few of the Natives, who approached them with much caution, but on
the distribution of a few trinkets, their apprehensions were removed &
they behaved with great Civility. They were well supplied with
Arms consisting of long Spears, bows, & arrows, and an Iron Dagger sus-
-pended from the wrist or neck. They solicited C. V. very much to
visit their habitations for the purpose of Trade, but this he declined.

The party continued their examination of the various Channels till the
27th. - An Arm was found to terminate in latitude $55^{\circ} 26'$ Longitude
 $230^{\circ} 36'$ - And another in latitude $55^{\circ} 32'$ Longitude $230^{\circ} 16'$ -

"As we advanced, we were joined by a party of 15 Natives, in two Canoes,
the people approached without much hesitation, & on their countenances
was expressed a degree of savage ferocity infinitely surpassing any thing
of the sort I had before observed in the various tribes that had
come under my observation. Many of these we had before seen had their
faces painted in various modes; but these had continued so to disfigure the
red, white & black, as to render the natural ugliness of their countenances
more horribly hideous. I offered them such presents as we had been
accustomed to make on similar occasions, but they were rejected by some
with disdain, whilst the few who designed to accept any thing, received

and gifts with a stern & cold indifference. Among the party was a woman who was additionally disfigured by one of those extraordinary lip ornaments, this did not a little augment her forward shrewish aspect. I offered her also some glass & some tin plates, but at the instance of the most Savage fellow of the party, she contemptuously rejects them.

They afterwards put on their war garments & took up their arms when to act with, or resist, violence. They refused the usual articles of trade for their commodities, & upon the whole behaved in a very rude & unaccountable manner. Seeing however that this did not avail them they thought proper to change their conduct, they now laid their arms aside & disposed of such things as they had for sale, for the very articles they had formerly refused - and invited the party to their habitations, which was declined. Their weapons consisted of spears about 16 feet long pointed with iron wrought in several simple forms, amongst which some were barbed. Their bows were well constructed & their arrows with which they were plentifully supplied, appeared but rude & were pointed with bone or iron. The war garment consisted of two or three folds of strong hide - in the center was a hole for the head & left arm - the left ^{side} is sewed but the right is open. The body is however tolerably well secured against the effect of their native weapons. Both arms are left at liberty for action?

On the 29th they found another inlet terminate in low marshy

Ground bounded by high rocky cliffs covered with Pine Trees - beyond which the interior Country was a compact body of high barren Mountains covered with Snow - This termination was in Latitude $53^{\circ} 45'$ Longitude $230^{\circ} 6'$ - "Seals & Sea otters were seen in great Numbers, even where the water was nearly fresh - & which was the case upwards of 20 Miles from its termination?"

On the 1st of August - They met another small party of the Natives with whom a friendly intercourse was begun, & some presents were interchanged - They had a Number of Sea otters & wished to trade, but the Commodities which were produced did not please them, they followed the Boat about 2 Miles, when finding that no other articles were tendered them they retired - At noon their latitude was $54^{\circ} 55 \frac{1}{2}'$ Longitude $229^{\circ} 40'$ - "Here were seen an immense Number of Seal otters and amongst them some few Seals, but more of the former than I had yet noticed"

During the four following days, nothing particular occurred they continued tracing the main with the greatest diligence not leaving a single Arm, inlet, Creek, or Corner unexamined tho' often enveloped in fog - from this Circumstance a point obtained the Name of Foggy Point in Latitude $54^{\circ} 54 \frac{1}{2}'$ Longitude

229° 11'. — Another point was called Cape Fox, situated in latitude
 54° 45' longitude 229° 22' — The party proceeded in this man-
 ner till the 9th August through a very intricate navigation, the
 shore being so wonderfully indented that for the first 8 days they
 had not advanced 13 leagues in a direct line from the ship.

On this day they reached a remarkable high rock resembling
 a ship under sail. "A situation & elevation if accessible pro-
 mised to afford an excellent view of the inlet, & its sin-
 gular pyramidal form from this point of view invited our
 curiosity. On the base of this singular rock, which from its
 resemblance to the light house rock off Plymouth, I called
 the New Eddystone, we stopped to breakfast, & while we were
 thus engaged, 3 small Canoes with about a dozen of the natives
 landed & approached us unarmed, & with the utmost good
 humour accepted such presents as were offered to them, making
 signs in return that they had brought nothing to dispose of,
 but inviting us in the most pressing manner to their habitations
 where they gave us to understand they had fish skins to dispose of."

"The circumference of this remarkable rock is about 50 yards,
 at the base standing perpendicularly on a surface of sand

91

dark coloured sand. It is entirely detached, at the distance of
one or two miles from either shore, in latitude $55^{\circ} 29'$ longitude
 $229^{\circ} 15'$ - Its height by a rough measurement was found to be
250 feet & upwards. - During the last two or three days they passed
some places which were recognised, as laid down in Senior's Chart,
Chart - One of these is Canal de Revilla Gigedo - another inlet
is called in the same Chart Bocas de Sudra, the south point
of entrance into which is in latitude $55^{\circ} 11'$

Several other places were named by Captain Vancouver, such
as Point Hayes, Point Trollop & Point Nelson, the
latter is in latitude 55.15 longitude $229.1749'$

On the 11th they found an inlet to terminate in latitude $56.17'$ longitude
 $229.1'$ - a point in this inlet was called Point Fitzgibbon. Over a bank
of mud at the end of it, appeared to flow two or three small rivulets -
on this bank was lodged considerable quantity of drift wood. - The
water was fresh, extremely muddy, & the whole surface was strewn over
with salmon, either dead or in the last stages of their existence.
In the course of this excursion, great numbers of these fish had
been seen, not only in all the arms, but almost in every run of
fresh water, particularly near the terminations of the several inlets

where they were innumerable tho' most of them were in a sickly condition. From an excrescence that rose on the back they were called the "hunch backed" salmon. "The sickly condition of these fish appeared to be consequent on the season of their spawning, & may possibly be occasioned by their exertions, in forcing their way up ~~against~~ the run of fresh water, against the impetuosity of the torrents that rush into the sea, by which means they had evidently received many bruises & other injuries." - A point this day was called Point Bell in latitude 55.54 longitude 228.46 - near this place was seen the remains of a deserted Village. "The largest of any I had seen for sometime, & so constructed, as to contain by our estimation at least 3 or 400 people."

On the 12 August - As they steered their course along shore, some of the Natives were seen in their Canoes - some of these appeared to be large & well manned, - the others were smaller. "At first their behaviour was civil & inoffensive, & they seemed well satisfied with the presents that were distributed amongst them. They offered their skins & other commodities to barter, which were accordingly exchanged & did not appear to harbour the least evil design against us." In a little time however they became turbulent thro' some provocation or another, & laid hold of the quarters of the

Boats. - Every exertion was made to pacify them, but in vain - a scuffle therefore ensued, in which two of the Sea-ellens were wounded. Captain Vancouver immediately gave orders to fire seeing no other alternative left for their preservation against such superior Numbers: "The instantly taking effect from both Boats, was, to my great astonishment attended with the desired effect, we had the happiness of finding Ourselves immediately relieved from a situation of the most imminent danger."

"Those on the small Canoes jumped into the sea, while those in the large ones by getting all on one side raised the opposite sides of their Canoes," by which they were in some degree protected from the shot. - They had carried off every thing they could reach out of the Boats, among which was the greatest part of their fire arms, and of the Arm chest. It was observed that they had some Guns & Pistols of their own previous to the attack, tho' they appeared to prefer the Spear - with which weapon the above two ellens were wounded. This place was called escape passed in latitude 55, 37' longitude 228, 30' & a small opening about aboague to the Northward received the name of Traitor's Cove

"The conduct of these people so unlike that of any of

94
The Nations we had hitherto met with incline the mind to advert to some cause that could have produced a deportment so opposite to that which we had in general experienced. I was apprehensive at first that during my absence from the Boat some offence, however inadvertent-ly had been given, but on enquiry nothing of the sort appeared to have happened; on the contrary, the Indians at first had spared no pains to impress with the most favorable idea of their good intentions, by frequently uttering the word "Waxom", signifying in their language friendship. Their attack upon us should therefore appear, either to have been planned on the first seeing us, or determined upon in consequence of our temporising conduct, which it is easy to imagine they would interpret into fear of their superior Numbers. Whether their motives were rather to take revenge on us for injuries they had received from other civilized visitors; or whether they conceived the valuable articles we possessed, were easily to be obtained by these means, is difficult to be determined."

"The good fortune we had experienced until now had given us hopes that an equal success would continue to the close of our researches, that I should have the happiness of conducting our Voyage without being under the necessity of firing one shot in anger."

49

On the 13th Aug^r an Island which they had circumnavigated
bore the name of "Island of Revilla Gigedo" - in compliment
to the Viceroy of New Spain. And the Channel which separates
the Island from the Continent was called Behm's Canal after
a Spanish Officer. - From this place they returned again to the
south - & on the 16th arrived at the Vessel - through a more
direct communication - A point in latitude $55^{\circ} 30'$ Longitude
 $228^{\circ} 40'$ was called Point Davison - & soon after another
Point received the name of Point Percy distant from the
former about 4 Miles. - A point forming the south end of the
Isle of Gravina, was named Cape Northumberland at the dis-
tance of about 3 leagues from the above point. Near this was found
a Sepulchre of a peculiar character. It was a kind of vault
formed partly by the natural cavity of the rock, & partly by
the rude Art of the Country. It was lined with boards & contained
some fragments of warlike implements, lying near a square box
covered with mats & very curiously corded down. - They con-
jectured to contain the remains of some person of consequence
but they forebore from any further examination of it.

26
Our provisions being now so nearly exhausted that we each dined this day on half a pint of Pease, we were under the necessity of Keeping on our Oars, or under Sail, all night, & about 7 in the morning we arrived on board, much to the satisfaction of all parties, as we had now been almost entirely confined to the Boats for twenty three days, in which time we had traversed upwards of 700 Geographical Miles, without having advanced our primary object, of tracing the continental boundary more than 20 Leagues from the Station of the Vessels - Such were the perplexing, tedious, & laborious means, by which alone we were enabled by degrees to trace the North West Limits of the American Continent."

Mr. Johnson has returned on the 30th July after having performed the part of the Survey allotted to him without any accident. - "In the morning of the 25th they quitted this small River which, with the other in Port Spangton observed in Mr. White's late excursion, are the only two Streams that had yet been discovered to the North of the River Columbia. These are too insignificant to be dignified by the name of River, & on that account deserve the appellation of Rivulets: but should it hereafter be thought expedient, in support of the late prevailing conceits, & to establish the pretended discoveries of De Font, de Fonta or de Tuenkes, that one of these Brooks should be considered as the Rio de los Reyes (had

8 "leading into Lake Bell. It must be leave to premise, that neither of their Entrances will be met with under the parallels of 43° , 53° , or 63° degrees of North latitude; Thus being the several different positions assigned to the entrance of this most famous Rio de los Reyes by speculative closed navigators."

"Had any River or opening in the Coast existed near either the 43 or 53 parallel of North latitude, the plausible system that has been erected, would most likely have been deemed perfect, but unfortunately, for the great ingenuity of its hypothetical projectors, our practical labours have thus far made it totter. The position of the former Stream seen by Mr. Whidbey falling into Port Spington being latitude $54^{\circ}15'$; that of the latter in latitude $54^{\circ}59'$; neither of which will correspond with any of the positions above mentioned."

On the 26th Mr. Johnston saw a large deserted village, situated on a point in latitude $54^{\circ}24'$ longitude $230^{\circ}10'$, which the Tide always forms into an island; on the 28th in examining the arm wherein Mr. Brown had found occasion to chastise the Natives by Cannonading their Village, he found their deserted habitation; "The holes where Skott had made their way

178
Through the Hares, proved it to be the identical Place described by Mr. Brown.
In all this excursion they only saw one small party of Indians who
comported themselves with great propriety.

Their Station by a Number of Observations was ascertained
to be in latitude $55^{\circ} 15' 34''$ longitude $230^{\circ} 16' 30''$ Variation
 $25^{\circ} 18'$ Eastwardly.

On the 17th August, the Vessel left this station pro-
ceeded northward to the extent of Captain Vancouver's examination in order
to find employment for Boat Expeditions. on the 20 they passed a large o-
pening which was distinguished by the name of Morda's Sound.
latitude $54^{\circ} 58'$ Longitude $228^{\circ} 22'$. As they approached to-
ward Escape Point they were visited by several small parties of
the Natives who behaved very civilly. The greatest attention was
paid to the countenances of these Strangers, using our endeavours
to recognise in them any of the treacherous Tribe by whom
we had so recently been attacked? - But they could not discover
a face which they had before seen.

On the 22^d The Vessel anchored in a very pleasant Bay, where
plenty of Wood & Water was at hand - and the Boats were immediately
got ready for two long excursions - One under the command of Mr
Weddell & Lieutenant Baker in two Boats with 15 days provisions. And

99

The other commanded by Mr. Johnston with 10 Days provisions: Both were directed to explore the surrounding inlet & trace the main shore while their provisions lasted.

On the 26th Aug^r the Vessels were visited by a party of the Natives who conducted themselves with great propriety - in bartering their Commodities they proved themselves keen traders tho' at the same time strictly honest - on the 28th Three Indians took a friendly leave & in the afternoon Mr. Whidbey arrived, without having experienced any thing uncommon in his excursion. - An Island which he had circumnavigated was called Bell's Island - near which an inlet was found to terminate in latitude 55.57 longitude 228.42' - into which a "third small brook" flowed from the N.W. side. He fell in with a small Party of the Natives who were remarkably shy - making at the same time such extraordinary supplications & tokens for Peace that it was conjectured they belonged to the Party at Cepe Point; -

Aug^r 30/31 - They were visited by some strangers two of whom appeared to be Men of influence - They approached the Vessels

1200
with great ceremony, paddling round them several times singing
in return for the first civilities they received on Board. They made
a present of some sea otter skins. Afterward, they brought a
sufficient quantity of Salmon for every person on board of both
Vessels. — One of the Chiefs is represented as a fine man by looking
Indian full of scars which indicated him to be a warrior. — They
were very sociable, remaining on board greatest part of the day.
The food they seemed particularly to relish was bread & treacle, &
tho their own whale oil appeared to be equally palatable. They
were also gratified with a glass of Rum — a luxury to which they
seemed by no means strangers."

In the afternoon they were visited by a party commanded by Ononnis-
toy who was recognized by all as the greatest Chief of the Quarter.
He did not observe the distant formality of the others, but came immedi-
ately on board & accepted cheerfully such presents as were offered
to him — having no habitation on shore he & a few of his friends
requested leave to sleep on board, which was granted.

On the 1st September, they exhibited a kind of dance or enter-
tainment that I had not before witnessed. It consisted of

10

ce Singing, & a display of the most rude & extravagant gestures that
can be imagined. The principal parts were performed by the
Chiefs, each in succession becoming the leader or hero of the Song; at
the several pauses of which, I was presented by the exhibiting Chief with
a sea otter skin, and the Indian Spectators seemed to regard the
performance as at an end, from which they had apparently
derived great amusement. After this exhibition a brisk trade was begun,
their commodities were sea otter salmon &c which they exchanged for ten
Pitts, file, blue cloth &c

Their present station was called Port Stewart, latitude $55^{\circ}38'15''$ longitude
 $228^{\circ}24'$. Variation $28,30$ Eastwardly. — On the 3rd Onanuitoy & all the
other Indians took their leave — & next day Mr. Johnson and all his party
returned, & reported his discovery. — The first object of his examination was
Prince Ernests Sound — a point near the entrance of which was called Pt
Levesurier latitude $55^{\circ}46'$ longitude $227^{\circ}58'$; In latitude $56^{\circ}9'$ longitude
 $228^{\circ}10'$. Point Ward was so called — 4 miles beyond which the Sound
divides itself into two Branches; that leading to the N.E. was first explored
& called Bradford Canal terminating in latitude $56^{\circ}14'$ longitude
 $228^{\circ}37'$. — The two following days were employed in a very intricate
navigation, they bestowed names on the most conspicuous Points &
situations, such as the following. Point Highfield latitude $56^{\circ}34'$

102
Longitude $227^{\circ}48'$. - Point Blaquiere in latitude $56^{\circ}39'$ longitude
 $227^{\circ}40'$ & Point Alexander latitude $56^{\circ}36'$ long: $227^{\circ}18'$. -
They were now in Duncan Canal a part of which in latitude
 $56^{\circ}44'$ longitude $227^{\circ}11'$ was named Point Hood. - This Canal was
found to terminate in latitude $56^{\circ}58'$ longitude $226^{\circ}52'$ - which consti-
tuted their most northern discovery for this season. - Their provisions being
now pretty nearly exhausted, Mr. Johnston resolved to return back to the Vif-
sels & to find if possible a more direct ^{passage} slip entrance for them to the Sta-
tion than that through which he had advanced. - For this purpose they
steered for a Channel, the north East point of entrance into which was in
latitude $56^{\circ}21\frac{1}{2}'$ longitude $227^{\circ}14\frac{1}{2}'$ which was named Point Mac-
namara, not far from this is Point Nesbitt; & two other points
were called Point Harrington & Point Stanhope, the latter
is in latitude $56^{\circ}2'$ longitude $227^{\circ}38'$ - And a Cluster of
Islands not far from this was called the Duke of Yorks
Islands.

On the day before they arrived at the Vessels they were
surprised by the sudden appearance of twenty Canoes from
behind a small projecting Point, which seemed to contain
not less than 250 Men. - They paddled straight for the

Boats, paying no regard to the signs that were made to
them to keep off, upon which a swivel & a couple of other
pieces were fired before them which produced the desired
effect, & they suffered the party to row past them very quietly.
Next day being the 4th of September they arrived at the Cape.

Captain Vancouver immediately resolved to move to the north
towards to prosecute his survey; proceeding by the channel through
which ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~strait~~ has returned to the ships. On the night of the
5th they endured a dangerous Gale of wind in a narrow Channel where
it was impossible to anchor. The second day afterwards, they were visited
by some of the Nations whose behaviour was very civil & friendly.
They were also favoured with the Company of the Ladies whom they
represent as appearing to possess a general degree of a ^{liveliness} & a
cheerful disposition; and if it were not for the lips ornament the features
of some of them might be considered as comely.

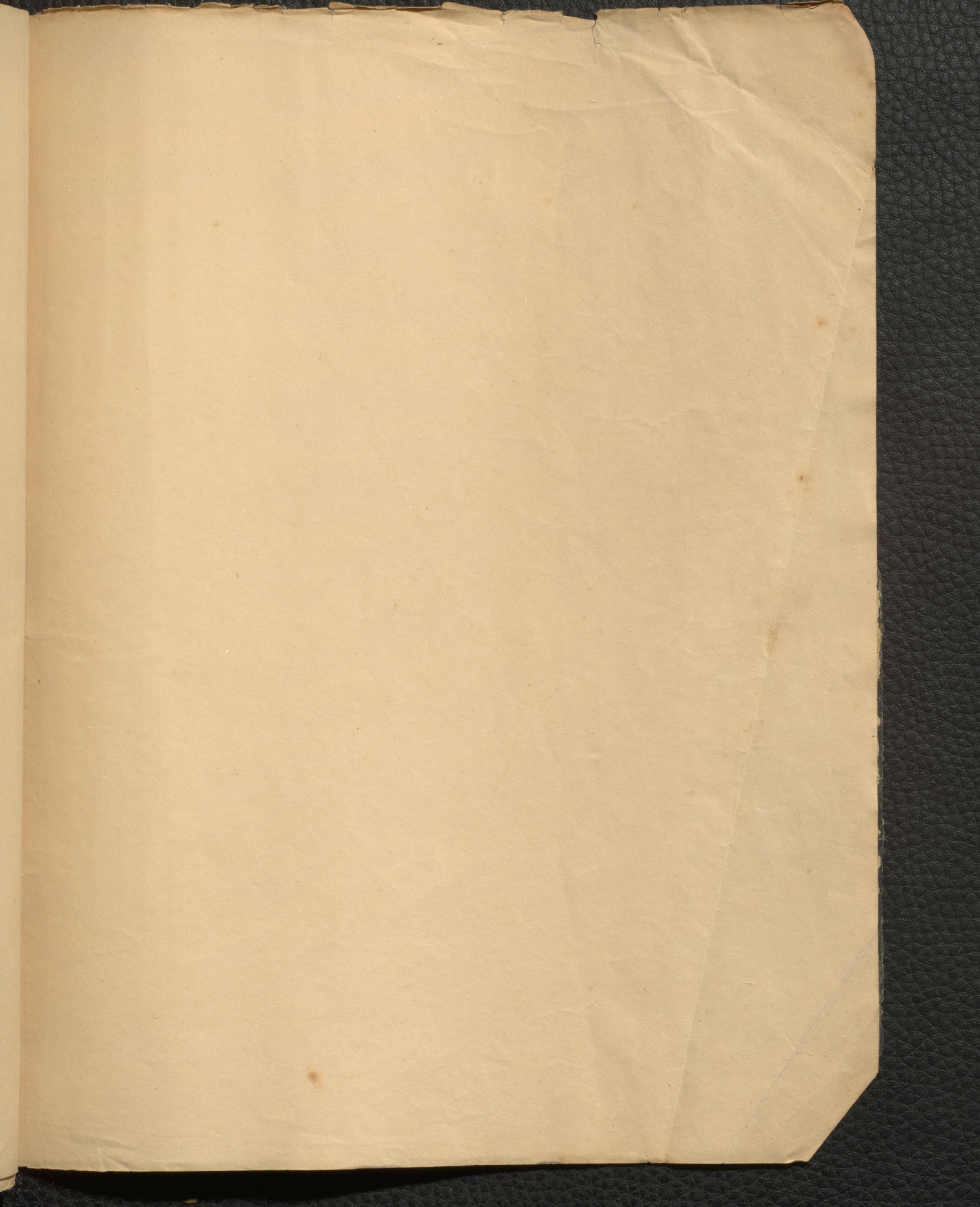
On the evening of the 9th they came to a safe & secure si-
tuation where they anchored in 16 fathoms water, - just time enough
to escape a most tremendous Storm, wherein they must certainly
have perished if they had been exposed to its fury. - Grateful for
such an asylum I named it Port Protection.

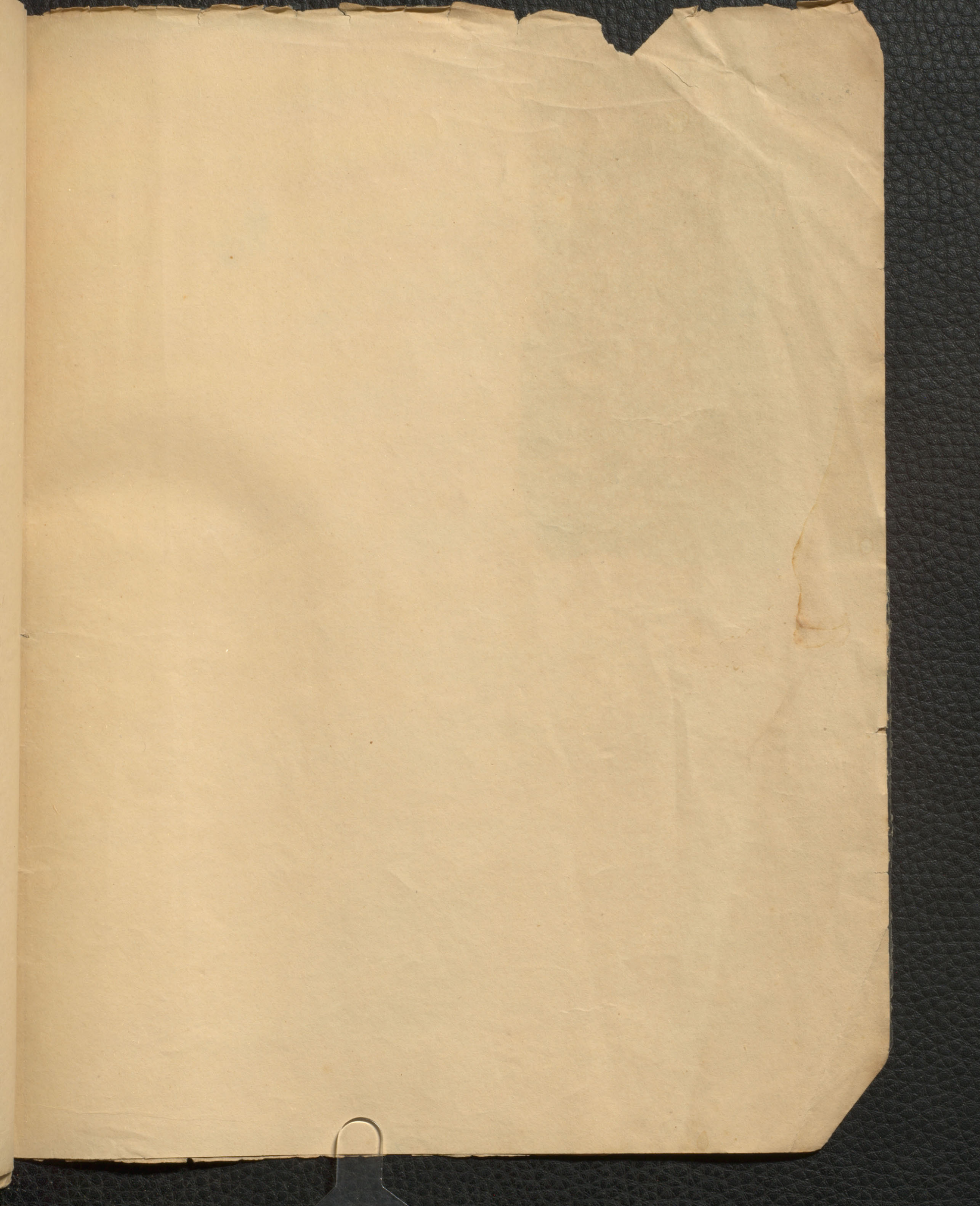
In this Station two more Boat expeditions were resolved upon - One
of these returned at the end of two days, having performed the service
required, but the other did not return till the 20th having employed
10 days in a very intricate & dangerous survey, which was con-
tinued along the Continental until, it terminated in a very
conspicuous Promontory, advancing into the main Ocean - beyond
which the coast appeared exposed & open.

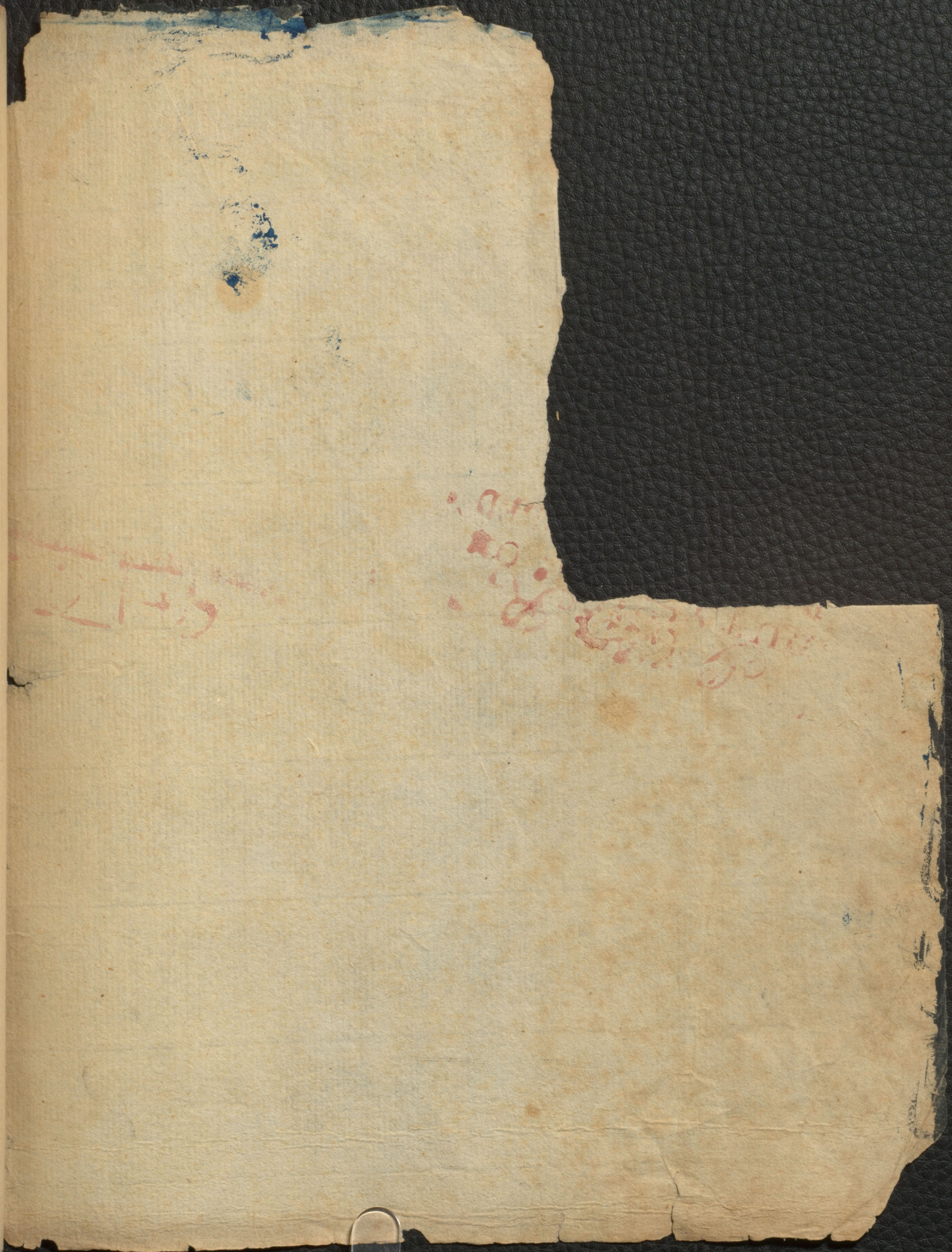
"The communication of this intelligence," (says C. V.)
with the inclement state of the weather, the advanced season of the year
& the approaching long & dreary nights; left me with no doubt
concerning the measures that ought to be now adopted, especi-
ally as the tracing of the Continental boundary, would now be
exposed to the numerous inconveniences attendant on an
open unexplored sea Coast; and if after our utmost endeavours
it should not be effected with that accuracy that had
hitherto been observed, our anxious labours & exertions would
be rendered very incomplete." "It was also become
highly expedient that the Vessels should retire to some middle
region where refreshments might be obtained; & where such
relaxation & ease as now became necessary might be given to those
under my command, whose zeal & laborious exertions during the

u
ca
h
m
r
nd
h
n
t
u
u
t
h
h
h
h
h

02
The
to
time
con
wh
cept
the
con
ally
D
in
of
d
but
lie
high
neg
relax
muda







100

100

100

100

100

Extraits de Voyage de Vancouver
sur les côtes du Pacifique

J. Masson

102
juin
1792
p. 10
toute
com
wh
sept
de l'
com
ally
D
exp
op
il o
but
lie m
h
n
rela
m