

particularly as the wind was now become favourable for getting out to sea.

The next morning, about three o'clock, we weighed and made sail to the southward down the Inlet, with a light northerly breeze. We met with the same broken ground as on the preceding day, but soon extricated ourselves from it. We were enabled to shorten our way out to sea, by discovering another passage into this inlet, to the south west of that by which we entered. It is separated from the other by an island that extends eighteen leagues in the direction of south west and north-east, to which Captain Cook gave the appellation of Montagu Island.

The inlet which we had now quitted was distinguished by Captain Cook by the name of Prince William's Sound. From what we saw of it, it seems to occupy, at least, one degree and an half of latitude, and two degrees of longitude, exclusive of the branches or arms, with whose extent we were unacquainted. The natives whom we saw were, in general of a middling stature, though many of them were under it. They were square or strong chested, with short, thick necks, and large broad visages, which were for the most part rather flat. The most disproportioned part of their body appeared to be their heads, which were of great magnitude. Their teeth were of a tolerable whiteness, broad, well set, and equal in size. Their noses had full, round points, turned up at the tip; and their eyes, though not small, were scarcely proportioned to the largeness of their faces. They had black hair, which was strong, straight, and thick. Their beards were, in general, thin, or deficient; but the hairs growing about the lips of those who had them, were brittle or stiff, and often of a brownish colour; and some of the elderly men had large, thick, straight beards.

The men, women, and children of this Sound are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close frock, or rather robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ankles. It has, at the upper end, a hole just sufficient to admit the head, with sleeves reaching to the wrist. These frocks are composed of the skins of various animals, such as the gray fox, racoon, pine martin, sea otter, seal, bear, &c. and they are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. Some of the natives have their frocks made of the skins of seals, with only the down left on them, which they glue upon other substances; we also saw one or two woollen garments, resembling those of the inhabitants of King George's Sound. At the seams, where the different skins are sewed together, they are usually adorned with fringes or tassels of narrow thongs, cut out of the same skins. There is a sort of cape or collar to a few of them, and some have a hood, but the other is the most customary form, and appears to constitute their whole dress in fair weather. They put over this, when it is rainy, another frock, made with some degree of genuinity from the intestines of whales, or of some other large animals,