

north-north-east, and an arm called Ship Passage stretches east-northeast to Mussel Inlet.

*Carter Bay.*—Facing the south, with a channel to the northwest, and another to the northeast, lies the opening of this bay, with a sharp, timbered mountain ridge two thousand one hundred and eighty feet high on the west, and a high mountain two thousand three hundred and ten feet high on the east. This is one of the most convenient anchorages in these channels. The bay proper is about a mile deep by half a mile in width, gradually decreasing to the head, where a flat has formed at the mouth of a small rapid stream, emptying a lake about a mile distant.

The best anchorage is in fifteen fathoms, muddy bottom, about three hundred yards from either shore, and four hundred yards from the flat.

In this position the southwest tangent of the land will bear southwest by west, and the southeast tangent south by east. Three fathoms can be carried to the edge of the flat, and ten fathoms close to the shores on either bank. The stream emptying into this bay comes through a gorge in the mountains, and abounds in speckled trout. They were caught ten inches long without a rod, but simply a line held in the hand, with a hook baited with clams dug from the flat at low water. Tracks and signs of animals were plenty, but traveling is very difficult.

“From the anchorage in Carter Bay, looking down Finlayson Channel southwest by west true, a splendid view presents itself; precipitous mountains overhanging the vessel on either hand, and high mountains in the distance on both sides of the channel. On the west side, about seven miles distant, two huge peaks form part of the rim of a great mountain lake, the patches of snow in their gorges (August 1st) and river sides depriving them of much of the massive grandeur of their granite formation. Towards the channel and the water's edge their flanks for one thousand five hundred feet are covered with timber.

Carter Bay was named by Vancouver after one of his crew who died from eating poisonous mussels, and was buried here in May, 1793.

North of Carter Bay no name has been applied to the narrow channel running for thirty-four miles to Kingcome Point, where the main channel makes a sharp turn to the west.

This channel averages about half a mile in width, with very precipitous shores. Five miles from the south entrance of this narrow strait the passage is contracted and the depth of water shoals to a few fathoms. At this contraction is found Hewitt Rock, nearly in mid-channel, with only ten feet of water over it at low tide. The general direction to avoid this danger is to “keep the north shore aboard.” Half a mile northwest of it is the east point of the side or parallel channel, coming into this strait from the locality of the “Cocked Hat.” In passing through this reach Vancouver says, (vol. II, p. 291,) “at the entrance of the channel running northward from the southwest point of Carter Bay the width was narrowed to about a fourth of a mile, and, having proceeded about four miles, the Chatham suddenly found only six fathoms of water on a shoal stretching from the starboard, or continental shore, into mid-channel; this we passed on the oppo-