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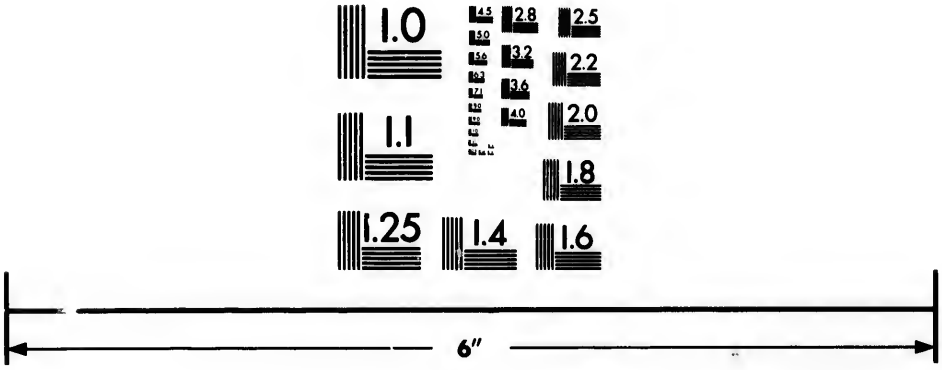

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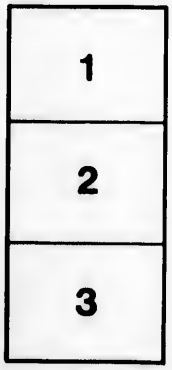

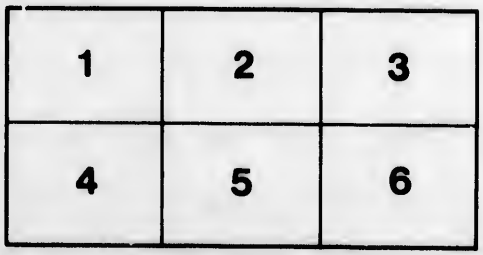

JOURNAL

OF

A Voyage of Discovery

TO THE

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

AND

ROUND THE WORLD.

[Price One Shilling.]

A

NARRATIVE

OR

JOURNAL

OF

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

TO THE

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

AND

ROUND THE WORLD,

PERFORMED

IN THE YEARS 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795:

BY

Capt. GEORGE VANCOUVER,

AND

LIEUTENANT BROUGHTON.

LONDON:

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NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE

TO THE

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

AND

ROUND THE WORLD,

PERFORMED IN

1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, AND 1795.

THIS voyage was undertaken at his Majesty's command, principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans, and to make (without which, it could not have been so successfully completed) an amicable adjustment of the disputes which had subsisted between the Courts of Madrid and London, relative to the possession of Nootka Sound, and territory; a prior right to the whole having been claimed by the Spaniards, to the total exclusion of the English, and indeed of the subjects of all other nations, either as navigators or as traders, with the natives of the country.

The vessels equipped for the Voyage, under the command of Captain George Vancouver, were the Discovery sloop of war, burthen 340 tons, and the Chatham armed tender, of 135 tons; the crew of the Discovery, including the officers, consisted of 100 men, and Mr. Puget was second lieutenant. The crew of the Tender consisted of 45, including the officers, viz. the commander Lieutenant Broughton, one lieutenant, and the master.

Every thing necessary, expedient and comfortable, as well for the personal accommodation of the officers and men, as for the accomplishment of the objects of the Voyages was amply and attentively provided, particularly such provisions and medicines as were peculiarly calculated to preserve the health of the crews, in traversing the remote parts of the globe, they were destined to explore, and to support them under extraordinary labour and fatigue. The two vessels sailed from Falmouth, on Friday the 1st of April, 1791: the evening previous to their departure, his Majesty's proclamation had arrived, offering bounties for manning the fleet: several sail of the line were put into commission, and flag officers appointed to different commands: these circumstances occasioned much solicitude among the departing crew, who in consequence of a long absence from home, could have little or no opportunity of learning the results.

By his instructions, Captain Vancouver was to proceed to the Sandwich Islands, and to pass the ensuing winter in that station; but he was left at liberty to pursue whatever route appeared the most eligible. He took the accustomed track, intending to visit the Madeiras, for the purpose of procuring wine and refreshments. Unfavourable and variable winds attended their course, and their first exertions were to gain Frenchal Road, but as it was found expedient to break up the Chatham's hold, for the purpose of receiving a large portion of ballast, the roadstead of Santa Cruz was deemed a better station, for rendering her this service, which on Thursday evening, the 28th, they approached, and were met by the master attendant, who placed the Discovery, in what he conceived, a good birth, and the Chatham in her immediate neighbourhood.

On Friday afternoon, Captain Vancouver, Lieutenant Broughton, and some of the other officers waited on his Excellency, Senior Don Antonio Guiterres, the governor general of the Canaries, who then resided in the

the City of Santa Cruz. The visitors met with a polite reception: his excellency assured them of his willingness to render them all possible assistance, but pleaded the poverty of the country for not inviting them to his table. The same party visited the City of Langoona, on Sunday, May the 1st, and on their return to Santa Cruz, dined with an Irish gentleman (Mr. Rhoney) who treated them with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

The inconvenient situation of the Chatham had retarded her business, which was not completed till Saturday night the 7th; the ballast she then took in prevented her from being so very crank, but by no means assisted her sailing, in which she was still exceedingly inferior to the Discovery.

The contractor having been directed to supply such articles as were required, they took a large quantity of beef, which was exceedingly good, as were also the wine and water: but as to fruit, vegetables, poultry and all kinds of live stock, they were, at this time of the year, very indifferent and exorbitant.

With a pleasant wind, and smooth sea, and fine weather, they lost sight of the Canaries, towards Sunday noon, the 8th; and directing their course to the westward of the Cape de Verds, gained sight of and passed them on the forenoon of Saturday the 14th; at this time the N. W. extremity of the island of St. Antonio, seemed to be situated in 17° 10′ N. lat. and 25° 3′ 2″ W. long. A considerable change took place now in the weather and wind; the fresh beef, with which they had been supplied at Teneriffe, was exhausted, and portable soup and sour krout were again served to the crew. Their progress was very slow, until Thursday the 24th, when they seemed to have passed the line of those disagreeable and frequently unhealthy regions, being in 4° 25′ N. lat. and 21° 36′ W. long. After crossing the tropic of Cancer, (Sunday the 12th) the wind became very variable, and the weather was in general pleasant, but their progress was considerably retarded by the

slow sailing of the Chatham, which continued equally so in light as in fresh gales. She remained in sight of the Discovery till the morning of the 1st of July when she was not within the limits of their horrizon. On approaching the African shore, the weather became very unsettled; they had several sudden transitions from calms to heavy gales, attended with much thunder, lightening and a heavy swell from the westward and S. W. In the afternoon of the 8th there was a most extraordinary agitation of the sea, for the space of seven minutes, which Captain Vancouver supposed to be the effects of two contending currents, and therefore did not try soundings. On the 9th at day-light the Cape was in sight, bearing east, by compass, eight leagues distant.

They now directed their course to False Bay, imagining Table Bay at this boisterous season of the year, not only unpleasant but insecure. Having passed the promontory, and the dangerous rocks, which lie in its neighbourhood, they stood into False Bay, and the weather becoming calm, anchored in 40 fathoms water. The next morning, they weighed anchor, and with a light southerly breeze, and the assistance of their boats a-head towing the ship, they reached Simon's Bay, at about seven in the evening, where they anchored in 12 fathoms water. They were now overtaken by the Chatham; the Discovery having, since their separation outsailed her consort only the night's run.

On Monday morning, the 11th, an officer was sent to inform Mr. Brandt, the resident commandant of the ports, of their arrival, and to request his permission to procure such stores as were required, and to make such arrangements as were necessary, for the refitment of their vessels; Mr. Brandt having politely complied, the garrison was saluted with 11 guns, and the compliment was equally returned. Captain Vancouver, Lieutenant Broughton, and some of the other officers, then

then paid their personal respects, and were received with much politeness and hospitality. Artificers were hired to assist in the necessary repairs, and as the major part of the stores and provisions were to come from Cape-Town, Captain Vancouver, and Lieutenant Broughton, visited Mr. Rhenios, the acting governor there, for the purpose of inspecting them.

Besides the Discovery and Chatham there were here his Majesty's ship the Gorgon, the Warren Hastings, and Earl Fitzwilliam Indiamen, from Bengal; two Port Jackson transports, from China, bound home; three with convicts bound to Port Jackson, two American and some Dutch and Danish merchant ships. Captain Vancouver took this opportunity of sending home four of his seamen, in the Warren Hastings, as their constitutions were inadequate to the service, and he had procured others in their stead.

It being customary in the Cape of Good Hope, for as many officers as can be spared, to take up their residence on shore, Captain Vancouver, unwilling to break in upon old practices, gave his consent; but was exceedingly hurt on his return to [illegible] that several of his company were indisposed with a dysentery, which though not malignant at first, became latterly very serious. This disorder prevailed among the crew of the other vessels, and could not be accounted for, as the utmost temperance was observed, and the provisions were all of the best quality: The surgeon of the Discovery was suddenly seized with this complaint, and reduced to an extreme state of delirium, but without any symptoms of fever. This disorder was at length attributed to a large Dutch ship lately arrived from Batavia, from which several men had been sent on shore to the hospital, very ill and dying with that and other infectious diseases. This serious calamity rendered the Captain exceedingly anxious to get to sea. A supply of provisions, which completed their stock for 18 months, at full allowance, and a due proportion of

stores for the like period, had been already obtained, and the repairs of the vessels were already finished. On the morning of August the 12th, they attempted to put to sea, but the wind shifting to the S. S. E. they were only capable of taking a more outside birth, for the better convenience of sailing, when the wind permitted, which was not till Wednesday the 17th, about noon, when a light breeze springing up from the N. W. the discovery and Chatham sailed out of Simon's Bay, and saluted the garrison with 11 guns, which were equally returned; they were followed by the Albemarle, Admiral Barrington, and Britannia transports, bound to Port Jackson.

Captain Vancouver appointed their next rendezvous off Lyon's Land, in about the 35th. degr. of S. lat. there, in case of separation, the Chatham was to cruize two days, and if in that time she did not meet with the Discovery she was to proceed according to other instructions. For several days they had variable winds and stormy weather. Captain Vancouver had held a southerly course, with the view of acquiring some information respecting seven different shoals, which are said to exist in the space they were approaching on the 26th, namely between the meridians of 38°. 33′ and 43° 47′ E. long. and the parrallels of 34° 24′ and 38° 20′ S. lat. but the boisterous weather prevented him from prosecuting his design: however, though he deemed it imprudent to attempt the examination of the whole space, yet presuming they would be found connected, he was induced to shape a course so as to fall in with the south easternmost, said to lie in lat. 30° 20′ long. 43° 43′ according to the report of some Dutch vessels; but a violent increasing wind at W. S. W. obliged them to desist entirely from the enquiry, and bear to the S. E. This gale became a tremendous storm on the 28th; on its abating, Monday 29th, they resumed their easterly course.

The

The distemper which had been caught at the Cape still continued among the crew, of which one of the marines, Neil Coil, died Wednesday, September 7th.

On the 9th, they passed between the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, distant from the latter about five or six leagues. The Isle of Amsterdam, so called by Mr. Cox, our navigators could not get sight of, on account of the thick and rising weather. From hence, towards the coast of New Holland, their course was directed between the tracks of Dampier and M. Marion, over a space supposed to have been hitherto unfrequented. They tried for soundings several times, but could not touch bottom, at the depth of 180 fathoms. On Monday the 26th, they perceived land from the mast head; for which, at the dawning of day on the 27th, they made all sail, with a gentle gale from the N. W. a smooth sea, and pleasant weather: and now it may be said their discoveries first commenced. The westernmost land which was now in sight (it having been the northernmost that was seen the preceding night) is remarkable for its high cliffs, falling perpendicularly into the sea: it forms a conspicuous promontory, on which Capt. Vancouver bestowed the title of CAPE CHATHAM, in honor of the then first Lord of the Admiralty. It is situated in Lat. 35°. 3′ and in Long. 116°. 35′ 30″. From this Cape, the land to the westward takes a direction N. 39′ W. and the land to the eastward S. 8′ E.

It was now the Captain's determination to put into the first port he could discover, as he thought a little recreation might be of some service to the crew, who still continued indisposed with the dysentery; accordingly, they reached the coast within three or four miles of the shore:—The country along the sea side, consisted of dreary hills, with very little herbage, and that of a brownish green hue, from a soil which seemed to have been chiefly composed of white sand, and from which projected several large white rocks, of different sizes and shapes. In the evening of the 27th, a small detached

detached islet bore, by compass, S. 87 E. the easternmost part of the main in sight N. 86 E. a projecting point, whence extended a long range of white cliffs, N. 76 E. the nearest shore, N. 34 E. and is but five miles, and the westernmost land in sight N. 45 W. The next day (Sept. 28.) it was found that these white cliffs formed the southernmost point of this part of the coast, and on which Capt. Vancouver bestowed the name of CAPE HOWE, in honor of that late noble Earl. It is situated in lat. 35° 17′ and in long. 117° 52′. The land considered the preceding night as the easternmost part of the main, now appeared to be an Island. By means of a light breeze from the N. W. they drew in with the coast. An high mountain, which was more conspicuous than any of the adjoining hills, on account of its superior elevation, was called by the captain MOUNT GARDNER, in honor of his friend, Sir Alan Gardner, and the barren rocky cluster of isles, he called ECLIPSE ISLANDS, there having been an eclipse of the sun at this time. A port was now discovered round the high rocky bluff point, into which the Chatham was directed to lead; at this time they had pleasant weather and a gentle breeze, but it soon changed, became thick and rainy with much thunder and lightning: they stood into the port which was found eligible, and came to anchor in six fathoms water. The high rocky bluff point forming the S. W. extremity of the sound, was distinguished by the name of BALD HEAD, on account of its smooth appearance and being destitute of verdure: a high rocky island in the entrance was called BREAK SEA ISLAND, on account of its beaten appearance, by its opposition to the sea and S. W. wind; another high island was called MICHAELMAS ISLAND, N. 62 E. and a small high island SEAL ISLAND, on account of its being a great resort of those animals, N. A party was dispatched in the boat on a fishing party, and Captain Vancouver with Lieutenant Broughton and others went in the yawl to follow the fishing party, and to examine

mine if the sound would afford a more eligible situation than that which they occupied.

The seine was hauled on the third sandy beach from Bald Head, with better success. Here they found a stream of fresh water draining through the beach, which was well tasted, though nearly of the colour of brandy, and by this stream they found a clump of trees, which answered the purpose of fuel. Here they also discovered a miserable habitation, being a kind of basket hut, covered with the bark of trees, and small green boughs; it did not seem to have been long deserted by its tenants, as on the top was lying a fresh skin of a fish, commonly called a leather jacket, and by its side the dung of some carnivorous animal. Except the skin of this fish, there was no indication either by bones or shells, of what the wretched inhabitants subsisted on: there was the appearance of a fire having been made in the front.—Sympathy dropt a tear at the solitary and evidently miserable situation of some poor fellow creature, who was probably cast here to endure excessive famine and distress, and exchanged the inclemency of the waves for the hardships of a barren shore!

Having taken possession with the usual formalities of all the land, they could descry north westward of Cape Chatham, they honored the port, being the first they discovered, with the name of KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S SOUND; and it being the anniversary of the birth of the Princess Royal, the harbour behind the sound was named the PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR. King George the Third's Sound is situated in lat. 35° 5′ S. long. 118° 17′.

They found a passage narrow and shoal, for some distance, into the north eastern passage, and a bar extended across its entrance, on which there were only three fathoms water. In the way out of the harbour, the boats grounded on a bank, which was covered with excellent tasted oysters, on which they regaled, and with

with which they filled their boats. This bank was in consequence called OYSTER HARBOUR.

[Here it should be remarked, that this Oyster bank is not a *new Discovery*, as it appears to be the very spot to which Mr. Cox in a former voyage, gave the same name.]

The succeeding morning (30th) they began to cut wood, and provide water, and the ship was removed the next day, October 1, nearer to the place where the wood and water were procured.

On the 2d, the Captain went in the yawl to Princess Royal Harbour, for a further examination of the Sound. They found a small shallow stream of excellent water, near a rocky cliff on the S. W. side. They likewise entered a deserted village of the natives, amidst the trees, on nearly a level spot of ground, consisting of about two dozen withered trees: there were no signs of the place having been lately inhabited, but fire had been evidently made in the fronts of all. Two or three huts were larger and different from the rest, in one of which, (supposed to have been the residence of some chief, towards which were several paths, leading in different directions,) they deposited some beads, knives, nails, &c. as tokens of amity, in order to induce any of the natives, if any still remained in the neighbourhood, to pay them a visit.

A sufficient supply of wood and water was obtained by the 4th, when a party were dispatched to Oyster Harbour to procure a quantity of shell-fish, but a sudden strong gale from the S. E. with a heavy swell, prevented the return of the boats, till Wednesday the 5th, in the morning, on which day the gale was considerably abated. The fishing party had not been very successful with the seine, but had obtained a sufficient supply of oysters. It had not been intended to proceed to sea this morning, but their departure was prevented by the wind. Lieutenant Broughton therefore went to explore the eastern side of the sound from Oyster Harbour to

Mount

Mount Gardner, which was found a short and compact shore, with the same appearances of fires having been made, though there were no traces of inhabitants or dwellings.

Another excursion through Oyster Harbour was made on Friday the 7th, when they saw several large black swans, in stately attitude on the water, the under parts of whose wings and breast, (when they took to flight) appeared to be white. They also met with abundance of fine fish, ducks, curlews and other wild fowl. They saw some appearances of huts, but could meet with no natives. They returned to their boats by a different route.

The country along the coasts was in appearance very like that of Africa about the Cape of Good Hope. The surface seemed to be chiefly composed of sand, mixed with decayed vegetables, varying exceedingly in point of richness. The stones they found, were chiefly of coral, with some black and brown pebbles, slate, quartz, two or three sorts of granite, with some sand stones, but none of any metallic quality. The most remarkable of its productions was the gum plant, which was found in great abundance, and of the same description of that at Port Jackson, mentioned in Philips's Voyage; they also met with great quantities of wild cellery; this and camphire were the only eatable vegetables they procured; there were numerous other plants, a great variety of beautiful flowers, and several shrubs of different kinds. The forest trees appeared of four different sorts; the most common resembled the holly, but these were not the largest. Those of the myrtle tribe resembling the pimento of the West Indies, served for fuel; another kind was like the silver tree of the Cape of Good Hope; and the largest (one of which measured nine feet four inches in girth, and was of a proportionate height) seemed to be a hard ponderous close grained wood, and produced a considerable quantity of gum. They saw no quadrupeds, except a dead Kangaroo, but variety of small

small birds, one resembling the English crow; two or three yellow reptiles, and bronze-coloured snakes, which were good eating: some beautiful turtles, common flies, &c.

The wind continued unfavourable till the 10th; when it veered to the south, and afforded some hopes of getting to sea; however it resumed its former direction, but being somewhat favourable the next day, they weighed anchor, and turned out of the sound. At four in the afternoon they regained the ocean, but were obliged to stand to the south eastward, the wind gradually veering to the north: by day-light of the 18th, they were out of sight of the coast, until the forenoon, when it was calm, and the atmosphere clear: there was a considerable swell from the eastward, and no soundings could be gained at the depth of 200 fathoms: during night they directed their course to the N. E. On the 20th, they steered north, which brought them within sight of land, to the N. W. making like three Islands, but on nearer approach, the two westermost were evidently connected by the land to the main; but as the connection of the northernmost was dubious, they gave it the name of DOUBTFUL ISLAND. This Island, with the shores to the S. W. thereof, nearly resembled the rest of the coasts; but it was different to the N. E. being there composed of high detached clusters of craggy mountains, on a base of seemingly low and level ground, which appeared well wooded, particularly to the N. W. of Doubtful Island, where the land falls back to a considerable distance, forming either a low flat country, or a deep well sheltered bay. At noon, a high bluff point, extending from the northernmost cluster of mountains (the eastermost land then in sight, bore, by compass, N. 24 E.) the most western cluster of mountains, seemingly disunited, N. 67 W. about 9 leagues distant, and the east point off Doubtful Island, and the western most land, at that time visible, S. 73 W. A remarkable point on the coast, in lat. 34° 23′, long 119° 49′ was called

called POINT HOOD, after Admiral Hood. The nearest land, at six in the evening, was a rocky Island, about two miles round, which bore, by compass, N. 13 E. 8 miles distant.

On the 21st, they had a light breeze from the S. S. E. with which they steered for the land, until about nine, when they tacked in 60 fathoms. The land now in sight, bore, by compass, from the N. W. to E. by N. each extremity 5 or 6 leagues distant. All this was supposed to be the main, though it appeared somewhat broken between N. and E. N. E. The land, which in the morning bore east and now bore, by compass, N. 87 E. 8 miles distant, was a rocky Island, about a league in circuit and was distinguished by the name of TERMINATION ISLAND, as it proved the termination of their researches on this coast: the sea broke with much violence on it, and there was a small low islet between it and the main; in lat. 34° 32′ long. 122° 8½ N. 84 E. All this low country appeared destitute of wood or herbage, and was interspersed with white and brown patches, the effects as supposed of the different colours of sand or rock, which formed it.

At this time, they had exceeding fine weather, with a light variable breeze in the eastern quarter, which drew them some distance from the coast, and prevented their making much progress in the direction, in which it seemed to bend. On the 23d, the wind settled in the westernboard, and they steered to the E. N. E. but at noon it suddenly shifted to the southward, attended with a very heavy swell in that direction, which foreboding stormy weather, the signal was made by the Discovery for the Chatham to join her, and their course was directed to E. S. E. All further examination of this coast was now relinquished, and they proceeded to the Pacific Ocean. Their apprehensions of boisterous weather, were however ill founded; it still continued pleasant, with a gentle gale, chiefly from the

western quarter, with which they steered to the S. E. and on the 26th, had sight of Van Dieman's Land, bearing by compass E. N. E. 10 or 12 leagues distant. It was not till late in the day, that the land could be plainly distinguished. In the evening, about 7 o'clock, they tacked and stood to the S. W. It was nearly calm during the night, and though within three or four leagues of the land, no soundings could be gained at the depth of 130 fathoms.

It was now the Captain's determination to visit Dusky Bay, in order to procure timber for planks, spars for tent-poles, &c. but more especially refreshments for the indisposed, for though by this time the dysentery was considerably abated, yet those who had been afflicted with it, were in a very languid and reduced state.

November the 2d, about 9 in the forenoon, they were within sight of the coast of New Zealand, bearing by compass, E. N. E. 12 or 14 leagues distant. Hitherto the weather had been tolerably fine, and the wind favorable, but now the weather became exceedingly hazy. They stood for the land, making all sail, with a fresh breeze at S. W. but it was one o'clock in the afternoon, before it was plainly distinguished. In the evening, the wind veered round to the N. N. W. and being light with alternate calms, the boats were hoisted out to tow, and about nine o'clock, they anchored in 40 fathoms, soft bottom, into the arm leading into Facile Harbour. About 11 o'clock, the Chatham anchored, and though within the Discovery, was in 60 fathoms water.

Captain Vancouver, Lieutenant Broughton and Mr. Whedbey, now went to determine on the most convenient situation for their employments. On their return, they were alarmed by the report of two guns, and naturally concluded that one or both the vessels had driven from their anchorage. When clear of the islands, they perceived their apprehensions were partly just: the

the Chatham was stationary, but the Discovery was moving, and by the time they reached her (about one o'clock), she was nearly abreast of Five Finger Point. On the ships driving, a second anchor had been applied, but the depth of water being upwards of 70 fathoms, she was not brought up. As they were shortly enabled to set the sails, and had a strong gale at N. N. W. the Captain hoped, notwithstanding the heavy squalls, to reach their intended situation at Facile Harbour, before dusk: but about five o'clock, a violent gust of wind carried away the strap of the fore-top-sail sheet-block, the stay-sail-sheets and haulyards gave way, and the fore-top-mast stay-sail split. As the gale was still encreasing, and their present situation inconvenient for repairing these damages, they immediately steered for Anchor Island Harbour, which was leeward of them, and running in by the western entrance, anchored at the mouth of the cove, in 26 fathoms soft muddy bottom, and after veering to half a cable, their stern was in 13 fathoms water, about 40 yards from the island that lies at the bottom of the cove. The ship was steadied by hawsers from the bows to the points of the cove, and from the quarters to the trees on each side. During the night, the gale increased, and it was found expedient to strike the lower yards and top gallant masts.

Anxious about the Chatham, Capt. Vancouver rowed over to the Petrel Islands, on the 4th, in the forenoon, and by walking across the land, had the satisfaction of seeing her ride in perfect security; but being directly to windward, and the gale still encreasing, Lieutenant Broughton was unable to get on board: they therefore returned to the Discovery, when not being able to veer more cable, or allow the ship to drive without her being on the rocks astern (of which they were still apprehensive,) they struck the top-masts, and on account of the continued violence of the gale from the N. W. the small bower anchor was dropped under foot. The wind moderated

derated in the evening, but on the succeeding morning, Saturday 5th, encreased to so violent a storm, that they were obliged to lower the top-masts close down to the cap, and to get their yards and top-gallant-masts fore and aft on the decks. It was a perfect hurricane, attended with violent rain from five o'clock until eight, and about nine in consequence of a terrible gust, the ship began to roll excessively: this storm concluded with lightning and thunder, and the weather then became more tolerable; Lieutenant Broughton seized this opportunity of repairing to the Chatham, and was happy to find that she had rode out this heavy storm, perfectly safe. He immediately got under weigh, and worked into Facile Harbour; but the Discovery having been now completely dismasted, Captain Vancouver, notwithstanding his previous intention was to have gone to the same place, found it expedient to retain his present situation, and set about the several necessary repairs, without further delay. Happily from these shores, all their wants were conveniently supplied, and parties were immediately employed in repairing the sails, rigging, &c. cutting wood for fuel, timber for spars, and other essential duties. Four men were daily dispatched in a small boat for the purpose of fishing, and always returned with a competent supply.

On the 13th, Captain Vancouver, Lieutenant Broughton, and a large party of officers and gentlemen, went in two boats, on an excursion over this spacious bay and to explore, if possible, the upper part of the northern arm, called by Captain Cook, Nobody knows What, being the only part he did not thoroughly examine. They found the arm, in which that navigator places Apparent Islands, to be divided into two branches, leaving that land a peninsula, joined to the main land, by a very high though narrow ridge of mountains: Lieutenant Broughton undertook the southern branch, which he found winding; first in a direction, nearly N. E. by E. about three miles and a half; E. S. E.

about

about half a league. The northern branch, Captain Vancouver found to run nearly straight, about N. E. for five miles, then turning round to the northward, for half a league further, and ending in a small Cove, with very shallow water in a north western direction. To the heads of these arms, Captain Vancouver gave the name of SOMEBODY KNOWS WHAT, in answer to Captain Cook's name of their entrance. They returned on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th, having had very pleasant weather, during their excursion, but very much disappointed in not meeting with any traces, or circumstances, that might lead to a discovery of the present resort of the natives, who formerly resided here: the officers of the Chatham had met with one or two wretched huts in the neighbourhood of Facile Harbour, but which had no appearance of having been lately inhabited.

On the 17th, they took a survey of Anchor Island Harbour, which seemed to be a convenient retreat for Vessels, which accident might prevent from getting into Facile Harbour. There are two entrances, one to the north of the Petrel Islands, which is a fair and clear channel, though of great depth, and the other to the southward, which could only be preferred to Facile Harbour, on account of a strong northerly wind: in in such case, the S. W. point of large Petrel Island, should be kept close on board, in order to weather the rock that appears above water, in the middle of the harbour, and to avoid a sunken one, of which there is no indication, and on which there is no greater depth than 12 feet at low water.

Between this sunken rock and the point, from off which it lies about three quarters of a cable's length, and nearly in the direction to what Captain Vancouver has called ENTRY ISLAND, are 16 fathoms. Keeping the visible rock in the harbour in a line with what our navigator has called NORTH ENTRY ISLAND, will be sufficient direction for avoiding the sunken rock.

The business of the Discovery having been nearly completed, she sailed out of the cove on the morning of the 18th, with fine weather, and a gentle breeze from S. S. E. The Chatham not being yet ready for sea, Captain Vancouver wished to place the ship a-breast of Facile Harbour, but on account of the failure of the breeze, and the tide setting then towards the islands that lie from it, he was obliged to anchor sooner than he intended, in 38 fathoms soft bottom.

On the 19th, the Chatham being ready for her departure, stood out into the roadstead, by the name of TEMPEST ISLAND, on account of a storm which attended her riding out, and which continuing, obliged her to return into Facile Harbour.

On the 20th, there was a fresh breeze from the S. W. with a very heavy swell, and apprehensive of some violence from that wind, the Discovery weighed, and ran into Facile Harbour, and anchored in 38 fathoms, soft bottom, near the Chatham. The weather continued unfavourable till the 22d, when, towards noon, a breeze springing up from the N. W. both vessels sailed out of Duskey Bay. Though this was Captain Vancouver's fifth Voyage to New Zealand, and its neighbourhood, he never before contended with so violent a tempest and such boisterous weather. As they encreased their distance from the land, the N. W. wind encreased also; and in subsequent gales the Discovery lost sight of the Chatham. Matavia Bay in Otaheite, was the next rendezvous, and, therefore, Captain Vancouver, ordered Lieutenant Broughton to make the best of his way to that port. The Discovery steered S. S. E. and to their great astonishment, about 11 o'clock, on the 24th, they discovered land, which they passed at the distance of two or three leagues; the sea breaking upon its shores with great violence; and discovered it to be composed of a cluster of seven craggy islands or rocks, as they appeared, perfectly steril, extending about six miles, in a direction N. 71 E. and S. 70 W. The northernmost,

most, which was the largest, was supposed to be equal in extent to all the rest. From the South cape, they bear S. 40 W. 19 leagues, and from the southermost part of the traps, S. 62½ W. 20 leagues distant. Our navigator gave them the name of THE SNARES, on account of their dangerous situation, and the likelihood of their being fatal to unguarded mariners, during the boisterous weather, which prevails in their vicinity.

On the 25th, at day-light, they hauled to the N. E. and the observed latitude at noon was 48° 18′ long. 169° 33′.

The Discovery had been very unfortunate in their sheep. Out of 30, taken on board at Portsmouth, only two came to table; the rest having died before they reached the equator, and the last of which was this day thrown overboard. They were equally unfortunate in the like number of wethers received at the Cape; the major number of which were intended as presents to their friends, in the South Sea Islands.

From the 8th of December to the 21st, the weather was very variable: it then became pleasant; and they proceeded northward, being on the 22d. by day-light, in sight of land, bearing by compass, N. E. ½ N. It appeared at first like three small high Islands. At three in the afternoon, they were within about a league of the shore, but no bottom could be gained at 180 fathoms. They were visited by several canoes, who could not be induced to come on board, but seemed very solicitous that they should accept their invitations to land: for which purpose, they bore away, but soon again brought to on perceiving two or three other canoes making for the ship. Four men in one of these, approached near enough to accept of some presents, with which they seemed highly delighted. One of these natives, after much importunity and assurance of friendship ventured on board, but during his stay, evinced much agitation, mingled with admiration; however, on his return he communicated to his countrymen, the kind

kind reception he had met with, and they had shortly as many visitors as they could conveniently entertain. They seemed much pleased with beads, looking glasses, &c. but particularly iron, the value of which they were fully acquainted with. They were completely unarmed, except a few spears and a club or two, which were only in one or two of the canoes, and two or three indifferent slings for stones, with which they willingly parted. Their answers to all enquiries were very unsatisfactory; according to the imperfect information now obtained, the name of the Island was supposed to be OPARO, (and therefore for the present so called) and that of their chief HORIE.

Captain Vancouver not chosing to lose the advantage of a fine southwardly wind, did not look for anchorage at Oparo, which was an Island of little extent: they accordingly proceeded N. N. W. under all the sail they could spread, and on the 25th were in the vicinity of Duke of Gloucester's Islands. On the evening of the next day, the wind veered in the N. E. and was attended with very heavy squalls and rain. The next morning, they had view of Matavai or Osnaburgh Island, and immediately shaped their course for Otaheite. On the 30th, with a gentle breeze from the N. E. they stood for Matavai, and about 8 o'clock, a canoe came along side with two pigs and some vegetables, a present from a sister of Otoo, residing in that part of the Island, of which they were then abreast. The natives said that they had expected, and were looking for them two days, having been apprised of their coming by an English vessel, which Captain Vancouver concluded to be the Chatham, that had arrived at Otaheite before the Discovery. A visit from Lieutenant Broughton confirmed this pleasing intelligence, and he brought them a seasonable supply of this fertile country's excellent productions. About 10 o'clock the Discovery anchored in Matavai Bay.

During this separation, Lieutenant Broughton had encountered much with the weather, the Chatham was constantly

constantly under water. About two in the afternoon of the 23d, they discovered land from the Deck, appearing like a high island, bearing, by compass, S. S. E. 3 or 4 leagues distant, and about an hour afterwards, more land, lying to the southward; they endeavoured to weather this land, which was detached from the former, but found it impracticable and therefore bore up for a passage between the high Island and the detached land, which was found to be composed of a cluster of small Islets or rocks, five in number, and some wore a pyramidical form. This Island presented a barren appearance, and was supposed to be uninhabited. In honor of Captain Knight, of the navy, Lieutenant Broughton gave it the name of KNIGHT'S ISLANDS.

[These Islands were those which the Discovery had passed a few hours before, and to which Captain Vancouver gave the name of *The Snares.*]

Early in the morning of the 29th, they discovered low land, bearing by compass N. E. to E. N. E. when they were in 40 fathoms water. About 4 o'clock, they had 38 fathoms, sand and broken shelly bottom, when the N. W. point of this land (which is low) bore, by compass, S. 7 E. about 3 leagues distant to which Lieutenant Broughton gave the name of POINT ALLISON, after the man who first descried it, from the foreyard; and a remarkable rugged rockey mountain was distinguished by the name of MOUNT PATTERSON S. 60 E. A sugar loaf hill S. 84 E. and the extreme point to the eastward, which formed an abrupt Cape, N. 75 E. Two Islands N. 3 E. to N. 5 E. 2 or 3 leagues distant. This Cape, which forms a conspicuous head-land, and is the northernmost part of the Island, was called CAPE YOUNG, in lat. 43° 48′, long. 183° 2′; the two Islands, composed entirely of rocks and much frequented by birds of different Kinds, were called THE TWO SISTERS, as they lie very near each other. They steered from Cape Young E. by N. and passed some high land. After sailing about 10 leagues, they came abreast

abreast of a small sandy bay, and they perceived with their glasses some people hauling up a canoe, and several others behind the rocks in the bay, which induced Lieutenant Broughton to work into the bay, and they came to an anchor about a mile from the shore in 20 fathoms water, sandy and rocky bottom: the eastern point from their anchorage proved to be the termination of the Island, to which was given the name of POINT MANNINGS, bearing, by compass, N. 78 E. Cape Young W. 12 S. the larboard point of the bay S. E.

Lieutenant Broughton, accompanied by the master and one of the mates, proceeded in the cutter towards the shore, and landed upon the rocks on the starboard shore, where they first perceived the natives, who at this time, were on the opposite side, but on seeing them examining their canoes, hastily ran round the bay, whereupon Lieutenant Broughton and his party retired to the boat, to wait their arrival. On approaching, they made a considerable noise, and having soon joined our navigators, began to converse in dumb show, but without mutual comprehension. Lieutenant Broughton gave them presents, which were received with eagerness and delight, but they made no return. As they appeared solicitous, that they should land, the mate left his arms in the boat, and went on shore, but only two or three attended him, the rest, amounting to about 40, remaining with the boat. On the mate's return, Lieutenant Broughton and the master, agreeable to their seeming entreaties to visit their habitations, were inclined to comply, but finding that they would give nothing in return for their presents, and that they were armed with long spears, they deemed it imprudent to venture among them; especially as the situation was unfavourable in case of any hostile intention. Having taken possession of the island with the usual formalities, it was distinguished by the name of CHATHAM ISLAND, in honor of the Earl of Chatham. With respect to the natives, the men were of a middling size; some

some stoutly made, well limbed and fleshy; their hair, both of the head and beard, was black, and by some worn long. The young men had it tied up in a knot on the crown of their heads, intermixed with black and white feathers: Their features were plain, their teeth in general bad, and their complexion and general colour dark brown. They had no marks on their skin, and their dress was either a seal or bear skin tied with finnel, inside outwards, round their necks, which fall below their hips; or mats neatly made tied in the same manner, which covered their backs and shoulders. Some were naked, except having a well woven mat fastened at each end by a string, round their waists. Some also had their beards plucked out. As they saw no habitations, this part of the island was supposed to be a temporary residence. At one time, before the boat could be got in, they evinced their hostile inclination, and Lieutenant Broughton, to avoid being knocked down, was obliged to fire one barrel, loaded with small shot, more with the view of intimidating than hurting, and with the hope of being suffered to embark without further molestation; but they still continued their attack; and Mr. Johnstone, the master, who had received a violent stroke upon his musket, with an unweildy club, was obliged to fire on the blow being again attempted. A marine and seamen under similar circumstances, fired their pieces: and the gentleman who had charge of the boat, seeing them thus situated, instantly fired, upon which the natives fled; one of whom had been killed, a ball having broken his arm and passed through his heart. On their return to the vessel, they got under weigh, with a fresh gale at S. W. On the 26th, about 8 o'clock, they rounded the Dolphin Bank, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, and worked up into Matavai Bay. At nine they anchored in 8 fathoms black muddy bottom, aud were rather disappointed in not finding the Discovery, which had the advantage of the Chatham in her sailing.

On

On the morning of the 28th, Lieutenant Broughton had received a present of two hogs and some fruit from young Otoo. The elder Otoo (now stiled Pomurrey) was at Eimeo. The succeeding morning, he received another handsome present of hogs and fruit, from young Otoo from Oparai; and the weather being somewhat more temperate in the evening, they landed at the back of Point Venus, where they were received by the natives with great cordiality and cheerfulness, and were also provided with as much provision as they could possibly use, on very reasonable terms.

Captain Vancouver had the mortification to find, on enquiry, that most of the friends he had left at Otaheite in the Year 1777, both male and female, were now dead. Otoo, with his father, brothers and sisters, Potatow and his family, were the only chiefs of his old acquaintance that were at present living. Otoo had retired to his newly acquired possession, Eimeo or Morea, while his eldest son was left governor of Otaheite, and all the neighbouring islands. As soon as the Discovery was secured, Captain Vancouver, Lieutenant Broughton and Mr. Whedley, went to fix on an eligible spot for their tents, and afterwards to pay their respects to his Otaheitean Majesty, who by a messenger, was informed of their arrival and intended visit. The messenger returned with a pig and a plaintain leaf, as a peace-offering to the Captain, accompanied with a speech of congratulation, and offers of whatever refreshments the country afforded. On the interview taking place they found Otoo to be a boy of about 9 or 10 years of age. He was carried on the shoulders of a man, and was clothed in a piece of English red cloth, with ornaments of pigeon's feathers hanging over his shoulders.

The present, which our navigators brought, though it excited much admiration among the by-standers, was rejected by the young monarch with stern and cool indifference; nor was it presented till a certain previous ceremony

ceremony was performed, by which a ratification of peace and mutual friendship was acknowledged on both sides; after which, his majesty's countenance was immediately altered; he shook hands with our navigators, and received them with much cheerfulness and cordiality. He requested Captain Vancouver to send a boat to Morea for his father, which was immediately promised, and accordingly Mr. Mudge and Mr. Menzies were sent for Pomurrey, on Saturday the 31st, with whom they returned Jan. 2, 1792. Previous to his coming on board, he was saluted with four guns from each vessel, which gave him infinite pleasure. He was accompanied by Mahow, the reigning prince, under Otoo, of Morea, who was evidently in a deep and rapid decline, and was hoisted on board in a chair, and supported by six people down to the cabin, where as he was incapable of either sitting or standing, a bed was prepared for him on the lockers. He perfectly recollected the captain. His two wives and youngest sister (the former having been the sisters and the latter the wife of Mahow) arrived in the afternoon. The ladies were accompanied by his two brothers, and several chiefs, each presenting the captain with so many hogs, fowls, &c. that there was scarcely room for the provision. These presents met with an adequate return.

The party at dinner were so numerous, that the cabin was exceedingly crowded, and Pomurrey's wives and Mahow's wife were permitted to sit at table, an indulgence very uncommon, and as supposed, granted to no other lady of the island. In the course of dinner andafter wards, Pomurrey drank a bottle of brandy without mixing any of it, and became so intoxicated, that four strong men were obliged to hold him down and perform the office of *Roome* (*i. e.* squeeze the flesh of his limbs and body) after which he slept about an hour and then arose, seemingly quite refreshed and sober.

The royal guests who intended to make the ship their place of residence until they returned to Morea, became, on account of their numerous attendants, very inconvenient; however the Captain by some little address, prevented their stay on board, and they took up their abode in a wretched house, brought for that purpose to point Venus. The crew were now continually employed about their rigging, sails, &c; and Pomurrey seeing a piece of timber sawed into a plank, which greatly attracted his notice, solicited the captain to allow the carpenter to make him a large chest, and after much entreaty his wish was complied with, though the artificer could ill be spared.

The weather became exceedingly boisterous, and the sea broke with so great violence on shore, that the place where the royal party took up their abode, was insulated; two seas broke on board the Discovery, although in 8 fathoms water, which nearly filled the waist. The next morning (Friday 6) it became calm, and the weather appeared more settled.

On the 7th Captain Vancouver paid a visit to Pomurrey's father, now called Taow: he was accompanied by Pomurrey, and his two next brothers, and the meeting between these three sons and their venerable aged father was exceedingly affecting. Presents on this occasion were mutually given. Pomurrey then paid Lieutenant Broughton a visit on board the Chatham, where presents were likewise exchanged. Otoo's approach having been announced, a scene took place very different from the meeting between the three sons and their father. On this occassion the grand father, stripped to the waist, and whose limbs were tottering with the decline of life, paid homage to the grandson, who beheld with calm indifference his humiliating situation. This conduct however is not to be imputed to the want of feeling and affection, but to the prevailing etiquette of sovereignty in this island.

On

On the 8th the captain had a visit from Poatatow, his old acquaintance, now called Hidica, and his wife and sister.

On the 14th, a message from Pomurrey informed the captain of the death of Mahow, in consequence of which, their intended return to Morea was postponed. The reduced state which he had been in, occasioned little regret on his dissolution. Several fires were now observed all over the district of Oparre. These were ceremonies of a religious nature on the demise of Mahow, and of which the mourners, no doubt, took advantage to cook sufficient provisions for the time of interdiction, which immediately followed, for afterwards, no communication was permitted between the inhabitants of Oparre and those of the other parts of the island: not a canoe was suffered to move along the shores, nor was a fire allowed to be made, which produced a degree of solemnity, very expressive of the concern felt on the death of this distinguished personage. Captain Vancouver sent a message to Pomurrey, that he and his friends would attend the funeral ceremony, and they were informed, Pomurrey was gone to the *Morai*, but would have no objection to their being present. They saw the queen's mother Fier-re-te, and the widow of the deceased, sitting in tears, and with enthusiastic affliction, wounding their heads with a shark's teeth, which they had provided for the purpose the preceding evening. The widow had a small spot shaved on the crown of her head, which was bloody with the effects of her despair. Five priests were seated before Pomurrey, chanting a prayer with their faces towards Otoo, who sat on a man's lap. About ten yards from him a bundle of cloth was held, which was supposed to contain the *Eatooa* (i. e. their deities). The body of Mahow, wrapped in English red cloth, was deposited under an awning in a canoe, whose bow was drawn up a little way on the beach, near the *Morai*, and was attended by one man only on her stern,

up to his middle in water, to prevent her driving from the spot. The priests continued chanting their prayers, frequently exalting their voices, and ending in a very shrill tone. They then proceeded westward along the shore, followed by the canoe, in which was the corpse, to the mouth of the rivulet: and having entered the brook, proceeded towards another Morai at the foot of the mountains, where the further ceremonies required such privacy, that the gentlemen, notwithstanding their entreaties, could not be admitted; they therefore extended their excursion a few miles westward, to Pomurrey's residence, where they were entertained with a *heava*, performed by a company of very young girls, in the wanton fashion of the country. In the course of this dance, an actor made his appearance among the ladies, and entertained the native audience in a very obscene, though ludicrous manner.

On the 17th two men had been detected in stealing a hat from on board the Discovery, and Captain Vancouver judged it expedient to punish the offenders, as several other petty thefts had been committed; accordingly their heads were shaved, and a slight manual correction bestowed upon them in the presence of their chiefs and countrymen. This example, however, did not deter others from this vicious practice. A bag, containing a large quantity of linen, belonging to Lieutenant Broughton, was artfully taken out of the marquee; several shirts were likewise lost. To prevent other depredations additional centinals were posted, and as immediate punishment was deemed the most likely to remedy this evil, orders were issued to shoot any person who should be detected in the act of stealing; at the same time great circumspection was to be observed, and no one was to fire (on any account) without the presence of an officer. Notwithstanding the Captain had recourse to some rigorous measures the linen was never recovered.

On

On the 24th, they purposed to visit the Sandwich Islands, and directed their course to the northward. In the afternoon, they were within sight of Titeroa. They had a visit from some of the inhabitants of this Island, who brought a few fowls, fish and cocoa nuts, to barter. Their progress was very slow. On the 29th of February, they stood to the N. E. E. which course brought them in sight of Owhyhee, on the 1st of March, by day-light, bearing by compass, from north to N. by E. about 24 leagues distant. About midnight they passed to the westward of the south point of Owhyhee; and as they sailed past the west coast of this Island kept close in shore, for the purpose of procuring some provisions and refreshments. Several canoes came off the next day, with a supply of pigs and vegetables; amongst the latter were some very excellent water melons: but the natives, who seemed very indifferent about trading with them, were very exorbitant in their demands. On Saturday the 3d, they brought to, for the purpose of trading with other canoes, who came in sight, and were this day visited by Trenna, who since his return from China, had resided on this island, where many severe conflicts had taken place, in which he was victorious, and shared the government of the island with another chief, of the name of Tamamaaha. This distinguished chief, understanding that our navigators were going directly to the Leeward lands, requested permission to accompany them with their wives, and retinue, which was accordingly granted. His attentive admiration was excited by every transaction on board, and he was several times on deck during the night, to ascertain the number of men who were employed.

In the evening of the 4th, they were greatly surprized on being hailed from a large canoe, which was meeting them in broken English: demanding who they were, and civilly requesting to be admitted on board: permission being given, the person who thus hailed

them, proved to be a young man named Tarehood, a native of Attowai, who had accompanied Mr. Ingram, who commanded an American ship, laden with furs, from N. W. America, bound to Boston in New England, by the way of China. Tarehood, who preferred the name of Jack, had been with Mr. Ingram in North America, about seven months; at first in the capacity of servant, but afterwards as interpreter, which office he filled with ability. He had returned in a brig with him some months before. Being solicitous to accompany our Navigators, and the Captain finding him an active shrewd fellow, and thinking he might be of service, accepted of his services, to which Tianna consented.

Early in the morning of the 6th they were well in with the island Tahoorowa, which at noon bore by compass, S. 88 E. The Chatham's signal was made to denote the Discovery's situation in bearing up along the south side of the island; but as neither this nor previous signals were acknowledged, it was concluded that she remained becalmed under the high land of Owhyhee, while the Discovery had benefited by a very fine gale owing to her being a little further advanced; a long separation was not apprehended as Woahoo was the next appointed rendezvous. During the afternoon they proceeded to the north, along the west side of Ranai, and about midnight were in sight of Woahoo, bearing by compass, W. 6 or 7 miles distant. About 10 o'clock on the 7th, they anchored in 10 fathoms, the bottom with pieces of small coral. The eastern shores of this island, like those of Rania, are chiefly composed of barren rocks and high precipices, and destitute of verdure. On the south-west part are two remarkable promontories, which lie from each other, S. 81 W. and N. 81 E. about 21 miles asunder. The first or easternmost of these is formed of barren rocky cliffs, rising so suddenly from the sea that, to all appearance, vessels might brush their sides in passing them-

them, whence the land falls a little back and forms a shallow bay, in a northern direction, where the different colours in the water indicated a rocky bottom: on the beach the surf broke very much, behind which a legoon extended to some distance to the northward. The situation which they occupied in this bay is called, by the natives, Whyteete, and seemed as good as the generality of anchoring places in these islands. They were visited by a few of the natives who were exceedingly orderly and docile, though without a chief, or any person of distinction, to controul them; but they brought in their canoes a very sparing supply of refreshments. The musk and water melons, which were the chief part, were exceedingly good. There appeared several large and regular villages on the shores, and the surrounding country seemed well cultivated and fertile.

Jack took care to represent our navigators to all his countrymen in a very formidable light: he augmented their numbers, and magnified their powers: in short, he impressed them with the idea of their being mighty warriors, and rendered them so great in the eyes of the natives as to prevent the evil consequences of hostility.

The carpenters had been employed in caulking the quarter-deck, but before any other repairs could be undertaken the captain thought proper to see if water could be procured; for this purpose, accompanied by Mr. Mudge, Mr. Whedbey, and attended by two armed boats, and a guard of seven marines, he landed. Their boats remained perfectly quiet on the beach, and they were received by the natives in a very orderly manner. Two sturdy fellows, with large clubs, kept the remainder at a proper distance, to whom the captain made some presents, and on his enquiring for water, they directed him to some stagnant brackish ponds near the beach, which were rejected as unfit. He was then informed, that there was excellent water in

in abundance at some distance. As they all appeared pacific and friendly, he, and the rest of the gentlemen accompanied them northward, through the village, and were conducted to an exceedingly well made causeway, about 12 feet broad, with a ditch on each side. This causeway led them near a mile from the beach, where there was a rivulet five or six feet deep. The water was very good, but the road was so rugged, and the distance so great, that the casks could not be rolled without some damage; therefore the captain proposed to the natives that if they would carry a quantity of this water on board in gourds, they should be well rewarded, and accordingly they promised him an ample supply the next day. Having now an opportunity of viewing the country, they found it in a high state of cultivation, mostly under immediate crops of *Taro*, and abounding with a variety of wild fowls, some of which were shot and found very fine eating. The sides of the hills, which were at some distance, appeared rocky and barren, but the intermediate vallies had a pleasing appearance, being all inhabited, and surrounded with large trees.

On their return an entertainment of hogs, and some vegetables had been prepared by order of their two guides, who now earnestly pressed them to partake of it; but as it was past sun-set, they were obliged to decline their hospitable invitation. Having presented each of these kind natives suitable presents, they returned on board, and towards midnight the Chatham arrived and anchored a little to the westward of the Discovery. She had been becalmed, and consequently delayed, as Captain Vancouver suspected.

The quantity of water which the natives brought the next day was so scanty that the captain gave up the idea of obtaining here a sufficient supply, and resolved to proceed immediately to Attowai; accordingly they weighed anchor, and steered to the westward. The Chatham being under the land becalmed, the Discovery lost

lost sight of her, and continued her course under all sail, and to their great surprise came within sight of Attowai by half past four in the morning of the 9th. They bore away along the south side for Whymea Bay, where about nine o'clock they anchored in 27 fathoms, with a bottom of grey sand and mud. Towards noon the Chatham arrived, but the wind shifting about prevented her coming to anchor until sun-set, when she moored a little to the westward of the Discovery. They were visited by several of the natives who brought them an ample supply, and were very submissive and orderly.

Captain Vancouver, accompanied by Mr. Menzies, in the yawl, and whom Lieutenant Russel followed with the cutter and launch, proceeded to shore, and were received by the natives with distant civility. A man (whose name was Rehooa,) understanding that they purposed to remain there some days, undertook to preserve good order, and caused two excellent houses to be tatooed for their service. Certain of the natives, who had permission to come within their lines, were employed in filling and rolling the water casks to and from the boat, for which they were rewarded with a few beads and some small nails, and with which they were highly gratified.

In this their first visit to the island Attowai, the following very remarkable circumstance greatly surprised them. Our navigators had been previously told at Woahoo, and likewise here, immediately on their arrival, that three Englishmen resided with these natives, and on Saturday, March 10, they found this information to be true. One of them, a young man about 17 years of age, whose name was Rowbottom, came on board the Discovery, from a large double canoe, and said he was of Derbyshire, that he had sailed from England about five years since, in an Indiaman to China, which ship he had quitted in order to engage with some of the vessels in the fur trade carried

on

on between North America and China, and that he had ever since been thus employed in the American service. That himself, John Williams, a Welchman, and James Coleman, an Irishman, had been left at the island of Onehow, in their way to this island, where they were to collect sandal wood and pearls for their master, John Kendrick, an American, commanding the Lady Washington. This is the same vessel and commander who first distributed medals in these and the Society islands, with the name and description of his ship, and of the principal owners; one of which was brought to London by Lieutenant George Mortimer of the marines, the companion of Mr. Cox, in his voyage in 1789, to the North-West Coast of America.

Our navigators were warned by these their young countrymen to keep the strictest watch over the behaviour of the natives, though they thought the force of the Discovery and the Chatham were too great for them to attempt any thing hostile: but as they had lately seized an American schooner, and had barbarously murdered the whole crew, except one man, every thing was to be apprehended from their treachery, and their eagerness to get possession of fire arms; the use of which, as well as a supply of them, by barter for furs, had been effected through the commercial cupidity of the American commanders of trading vessels; and this conduct on their parts must be acknowledged as highly censurable.

Coleman, the Irishman, whom they saw the next day, made a singular appearance; having in most respects adopted the customs of the natives, for excepting the *Maro*, a kind of mantle round the waist, which he wore with much less decency than the generality of the Indians, he was perfectly naked, and the colour of his skin was a little whiter than the fairest of the natives. The captain asked him, what he had done with his former cloaths? to which he answered with a sneer, that

that they were hanging up in a house for the admiration of the natives; and he seemed greatly to exult in having degenerated into a savage way of life: he was, however, of such consequence amongst these people, that he was chosen to deliver a message from the prince of Attowai to Captain Vancouver, to inform him that he intended to pay him a visit on board the Discovery, attended by a friend (his companion), and other chiefs, the following day, which accordingly took place with great ceremony, and to the entire satisfaction of both parties. The prince seemed to be about 12 years of age; his countenance bespoke affability and chearfulness, and his features bore infinitely more the resemblance of an European, than of those which generally characterize these islanders. His young friend, who appeared to be about the same age, and whose name was Tipoone, was far surpassed by the prince in the quickness of comprehension and ideas. They had previously a visit from Enemoh, the agent, who recollected the captain, having seen him when he visited Attowai with Captain Cook.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts which our navigators had received of these natives, they found them not only courteous and attentive, but remarkably honest: but possibly they were in some measure endebted for this good behaviour to the confidence that the chiefs had reason to suppose was placed in their integrity. Rowbottom and his comrades, had also used every endeavour to impress on their minds. the most favourable opinion of the English. These three resident men, were highly regarded by the prince: their persons and property he had made sacred, by their constantly residing with him, and by his making them his companions, in all his diversions and his amusements; but his predilection to them was most of all conspicuous, in his having assumed the title of *King George*; not suffering his domesticks to address him by any other name, and being

being much displeased with our navigators, as well as his countrymen, if they called him Tamooere.

During their excursions, our navigators found the low country which stretches from the foot of the mountains towards the sea, occupied principally with the *taro* plant, cultivated much in the same manner as at Wahoa; interspersed with a few sugar canes of luxuriant growth, and some sweet potatoes; the latter are planted on dry ground, and the former on the borders and partitions of the taro grounds. Most of the cultivated lands being considerably above the level of the river, made it very difficult to account for their being so uniformly well watered. The Captain, one afternoon, observed the hills to the eastward of the river to be on fire, from a considerable height, in particular directions, down towards the water's edge, and knowing that fires are generally resorted to by these and other rude nations as the signal for collecting the distant inhabitants, whenever enterprize or scheme is meditated to be carried into effect, he became very uneasy. The reason given for this extensive conflagration by a party of Indians on the shore, was the announcing the arrival of the prince, the regent, and other great chiefs. In case of danger, the Captain took proper precautions, and had the pleasure to find that his suspicions were ill-founded.

In the morning of the 14th, having procured an ample supply of water, the Discovery sailed with a fine northerly breeze for Onehow, in order, whilst the decks of the Chatham were caulking, to take on board such yams and other vegetables as they could obtain. Here they anchored in 14 fathoms water, off the south part of the Island, about three fourths of a mile from the shore. On the 16th, the Chatham's deck was finished, a sufficiency of yams, &c. purchased, and they proceeded together, about six in the evening, towards the coast of America. The Captain, not choosing to purchase, as others had unpardonably done, his

his refreshments, with arms and ammunition, (for which the natives not only discovered a great inclination, but abundant skill in the management of them) did not procure such a stock as otherwise he might.

They took their departure from the Sandwich Islands, Sunday morning, 18th March, steering to the eastward or northward, as the wind veered, with pleasant weather, but with such a gentle breeze, that on the 7th of April they had only reached the latitude of 35° 25′, longitude 217° 24′; here they found themselves in the midst of immense multitudes of sea-blubber, of the species of the *Medusa Villilia*, so that the surface of the ocean, as far as the eye could reach, was covered with these *animals* (or rather insects) in such abundance, that even a pea could hardly be dropped clear of them, and they attended the ships over a space of seven degrees of longitude. Mr. Menzies, the Surgeon of the Discovery, and Mr. James Johnstone, Master of the Chatham, spared no pains to inspect the formation of these worms or caterpillars: "The largest of the blubbers did not exceed four inches in circumference, and adhering to them was found a worm of a beautiful blue colour, much resembling a caterpillar, about an inch and a half long, thickest towards the head, forming a three-sided figure, its back being the broadest; its belly or under part was provided with a festooned membrance, with which it attached itself to the *medusa villilia*. Along the ridge connecting the sides and back from the shoulders to the tail, on each side, are numerous small fibres, about the eighth of an inch in length, like the downy hair of insects, but much more substantial; probably intended to assist the animal in its progress through the water.—The blubbers are of an oval form, quite flat, measuring about an inch and an half the longest way; their under-side is somewhat concave; the edges, for near a quarter of an inch in width, are of a deep blue colour, changing inwardly to a pale

green;

green; the substance being much thinner and more transparent there, than on the upper side. Perpendicular to the plain of their surface stands a very thin membrane, extending nearly the whole length of its longest diameter, in a diagonal direction; it is about an inch in height, and forms a segment of a circle. This membrane which seemed to serve all the purposes of a fin and a sail, was sometimes observed to be erect; at others, lying flat, which was generally the case in the morning; but as the day advanced, it became extended. Whether this was voluntary, or the effect of the sun's influence, was a question not easily to be decided. When the membrane was down, these little animals were collected into small clusters, apparently destitute of any motion, and [illegible] colour at that time seemed of a dark green." Such [illegible] the distinct account given by the two gentleman on board of different ships, and Mr. Menzies considered them as a new genus. It remains for experienced naturalists to consider if it be so, or whether the state in which they observed them was not one of those transmutations, such as silk and other worms or caterpillars undergo; and whether, after all, these were not of that species of the Nautilus described by former navigators and naturalists.

On the 19th of April, they made Cape Mendocino, the highest projecting headland on the sea shore of this part of New Albion. This Cape is formed by two high promontories, about ten miles apart; the southernmost, which is the highest, much resembles Dunnoze: it is situated in latitude 40° 19′, longitude 235° 53′. The shores of this country are composed of rocky islets, extending about a mile into the sea: to the most projecting, situated in latitude 41° 8′, longitude 236° 5′, the Captain gave the name of Rocky Point.

On the 23d, a piece of low level land, forming a a very conspicuous point, was called Point St. George; and a very dangerous cluster of rocks, extending

tending from thence, DRAGON ROCKS. The rocks above water are four in number, with many sunken ones and numerous breakers. This point forms a bay on each side, the north point of which was called St. GEORGE'S BAY. On the 24th, a tide or current setting them fast in shore, they were obliged to anchor in 39 fathoms, lat. 42° 38′, l ng 235° 44′: In this situation the outermost rock of the cluster bore by compass, S. 16 E. six miles distant; a remarkable black rock the nearest shore being N. 6¼ E. 3½ miles: a remarkable black high cliff, resembling the cable end of a house, N. 1 E. the main land, which is formed by low land projecting from the high rocky coast, a considerable way into the sea, and terminating in a wedge-like low perpendicular class, N. 27 W. This was distinguished by the name of CAPE ORFORD.

Proceeding up the straits, about five in the afternoon of the 30th, a long low sandy point of land was observed, projecting from the cliffs and shores into the sea, behind which was seen a well-sheltered bay, also a very high craggy mountain; having turned up a little way into the bay, they anchored in 14 fathoms. The low sandy point of land was called NEW DUNGENESS, and the mountain MOUNT BAKER, after the third Lieutenant who first discovered it.

Our navigators beheld the whole coast of new Albion with secret delight; the port, where they moored in 34 fathoms, was distinguished by the name of PORT DISCOVERY, from the probability of being its first European visitors, and, affording them an agreeable asylum, as well as a resting place, after a fatiguing turbulent voyage along the coasts of New Albion, they distingushed the land, which was fertile and luxuriant, by the name of PROTECTION ISLAND; it is situated in 48° 3′ 07″, longitude 237° 31½′. This part of the country, presented a view of four remarkable supported poles in a port, which they named PORT TOWNSHEND; on the tops

of two of the poles was stuck a human head, recently placed there. The hair and flesh were nearly perfect; and the heads appeared to carry the evidence of fury or revenge, as in driving the stakes through the throat of the cranium, the sagittal, with part of the scalp, was borne on their points some inches above the rest of the skull. Between the stakes a fire had been made, and near it some calcined bones were observed; but none of these appearances enabled them to satisfy themselves concerning the manner in which the bodies were disposed of. "The poles were undoubtedly intended to answer some particular purpose; but whether of a religious, civil, or military nature, must be left to some future investigation."

On Sunday the 6th of May, the crews, for the first time since they left the Cape of Good Hope, were indulged with a holiday, and they were visited by a few of the natives, who brought them some fish and venison for sale. In their persons, dances, arms, implements, &c. they seemed to resemble the inhabitants of Nootka; they offered two children of about six and seven years of age in barter for some copper, which they were very anxious to obtain; but Captain Vancouver expressly prohibited this cruel traffic. Deserted Indian villages were discovered in the inlets which they surveyed, sending out detached parties for that purpose. In other parts, they met with a considerable number of natives sitting together on the grass, who remained quite tranquil on their near approach, and it was observed, that all the Indians of these parts offered them every civility, shewed tokens of a friendly disposition, and did not appear to be a ferocious race.

Continuing their course northward, they passed the straits, supposed to be those navigated and described by John de Fuca, a Greek Pilot, in 1692, and since called after him; they proceeded regularly towards the attainment of their principal object, and the first error they corrected

corrected was the false account which had been published in England, that the American ship *Washington*, commanded by Mr. Robert Gray, had sailed through this inland sea: fortunately, they now, to their great surprize, met with the *Columbia*, another American vessel, commanded by Mr. Gray, who informed Lieutenant Puget and Mr. Menzies, who had been sent on board to obtain any information which might prove serviceable to their future operations, "that he had penetrated only 50 miles into the streight in question, in an E. S. E. direction, that he found the passage five leagues wide, and that the natives gave him to understand, that the opening extended a considerable distance to the northward." They now explored every inlet or river they came to in the most accurate manner; when they were navigable for the Chatham, she was detached on that duty, and when this was not the case, the yawls and other boats were sent out on various excursions, visiting a number of Indian villages, and being received in a friendly manner by the natives.

During these excursions they ascended a high steep cliff, forming a point of land, which seemed chiefly to be composed of indurated clay, resembling fuller's earth, but which on further examination, proved to be a rich species of the marrow-stone, and was therefore called MARROW-STONE POINT. Here they dined, and had an excellent view of the inlet, which appeared rather extensive: at its northern extremity, Mount Baker bore, by compass, N. 22 E. and a round snowy mountain now forming its southern extremity, and which bore N. 42 E. was called MOUNT RAINIER.

On the 9th. in traversing the northern shores, they found several oak trees, not exceeding three or four feet in circumference. The place consequently obtained the name of OAK COVE.

At this time, the weather was very indifferent, and therefore they gave the name of FOUL WEATHER BLUFF to a high perpendicular bluff point, which terminated the shores of the inlet.

On the 13th, they directed their route down the inlet, which was now called HOOD'S CANAL, and in the afternoon of the 14th, reached FOUL WEATHER BLUFF, which justified its name by a very heavy shower of rain, which commenced just as they had landed. The weather continued very unfavourable; and on the 23d, the rain was accompanied with some thunder and lightening. On the 23d, they explored the cove, when they found it to communicate by a very narrow passage, with an opening, apparently of some extent, situated in the western corner of the cove, formed by two interlocking points, about a quarter of a mile from each other; these formed a channel about half a mile long, free from rocks and shoals, in which there were not less than 5 fathoms water. It was called after the gentleman who discovered it, PORT ORCHARD. The surrounding country received the name of VASHON'S ISLAND, and the south extremity of the inlet PUGET'S SOUND. The Point near their present station, hitherto called the Village Point, was now named RESTORATION POINT, our navigators having celebrated that memorable event, whilst at anchor under it.

In pursuing their examination of the western branch of this inlet, it was found to terminate in a very excellent and commodious cove or harbour, with regular soundings from 10 to 20 fathoms, good holding ground. It was called PENN'S COVE, and on each point was a deserted village, in one of which were discovered several sepulchres formed exactly like a centry box: some of them were open, and contained the skeletons of many young children, tied up in baskets. They likewise noticed the smaller bones of adults, but they could not see one of the limb bones, which gave rise to a supposition,

sition, that these were appropriated by the natives to useful purposes, such as pointing their arrows, spears &c.

This inlet, to the examination of which a fortnight had been dedicated, was distinguished by the name of ADMIRALTY INLET.

On the 4th of June 1792, the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, they took possession, with the usual formalities, of all the countries they had lately explored, in the name of, and for his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors; and they are to be the coast, from that part of New Albion, situated in the latitude of 39° 20′ N. and longitude 236° 26′ E. to the entrance of the inlet, supposed to be the straits of Juan de Fuca, as likewise of all the coasts, islands, &c. within the said straits, as well on the northern as the southern shores. The interior sea they honoured with the name of the GULPH OF GEORGIA, and the continent, binding the said gulph, and extending southward to the 45th degree of N. latitude, they named NEW GEORGIA, in honour of his Majesty. This branch of Admiralty inlet obtained the name of POSSESSION SOUND; its western arm PORT GARDNER, and its smaller or eastern one PORT SUSAN.

They now quitted Admiralty Inlet, the north point of which was called POINT PARTRIDGE, and the west point POINT WILSON: a low sandy Island, forming at its west end, a low cliff, above which some dwarf trees are produced, from N. 26 W. to N. 40 W. was called STRAWBERY BAY. On the eighth, about three in the afternoon, with a good breeze, from the north, and a flood tide, the Discovery turned up into Strawberry Bay, where, in about three hours, they anchored in 16 fathoms, fine sandy bottom. This bay is situated on the west side of an island, which producing an abundance of upright cypress, was therefore called CYPRESS BAY. The Chatham, while endeavouring to gain this anchor-

age,

age, was, by a very strong flood tide, drawn to the eastward of the Island, where she was compelled to anchor on a rocky bottom, and the next morning, on account of the strength and irregularity of the tide, the captain was informed, by a letter from Lieutenant Broughton, that the stream cable had been cut thro' by the rocks. On Sunday morning, the 10th, she arrived in the bay, with the loss of her stream anchor.

It appeared that one of the inlets communicated with Port Gardner, by a very narrow and intricate channel, which, for a considerable distance was not 40 yards in width, and abounded with rocks above and beneath the surface of the water; which, added to the great rapidity and irregularity of the tide, rendered the passage navigable only for boats or vessels of very small burthen. The eastern shore of the gulph from the S. W. point of this passage in lat. 48° 27′, long. 237° 37′, to the north point of entrance into Possession Sound, in lat. 47° 53′, long. 237° 47′, was called WHIDBY'S ISLAND, and the northern pass, leading unto Port Gardner, DECEPTION PASSAGE.

In the evening they steered for a bay that presented itself, where about six o'clock they anchored in six fathoms water, sandy bottom, half a mile from the shore. The points of the bay bore, by compass, S. 32 W. and N. 72 W. When the ship was secured, the Captain went in a boat to inspect the shores of the bay, and found, with very little trouble, a very convenient situation for their several duties on shore. The most northerly branch terminated in two open bays; the southernmost, which is the smaller, has two small rocks lying off it's south point, and affords good anchorage from seven to ten fathoms. The other extends to the northward. The point constituting the west extremity of these bays was called POINT ROBERTS. On the 13th, about five in the morning, they directed their course to the eastern shore, and landed on a low bluff

bluff point, which formed the south point of a very extensive sound, with a small arm leading to the eastward. This was called POINT GREY, and is about seven leagues from Point Roberts. The arm or canal, not navigable for shipping, received the name of BURRARD'S CANAL; the north point of which, forming the south point of the main branch of the sound was called POINT ATKINSON, situated north from Point Grey about a league distant; a low rocky island, nearly in the center between these two points, was called PASSAGE ISLAND.

Having quitted Point Atkinson they proceeded up the Sound and passed, on the western shore, some small detached rocks, with some sunken ones among them, extending about two miles, but not so far from the shore as to impede the navigation of the Sound, up which they made a rapid progress, but the dreariness of the country, added to the gloominess of the weather. The sun having shone for a little, they had an opportunity of ascertaining the latitude of the east point of an island, which from the shape of the mountain which compasses it, was called ANVIL ISLAND, to be 49° 30′ long. 237° 3′. By sun-set they had passed a channel which had been observed to lead into a gulph to the southward of Anvil Island, and about nine o'clock landed for the night, near the west point of entrance into the Sound, which they called HOWE'S SOUND, and this point, situated in lat 49° 23′ long. 235° 51′ POINT GOWER.

Having resumed their excursions for succeeding days along the continental shore, about noon on the 20th they reached the north point of the inlet, which, as it produced the first Scotch firs they had yet seen, was called SCOTCH-FIR POINT, and to this arm of the sea was given the name of JERVIS'S CANAL. On the 21st, they passed the south point of this land, which they distinguished by the name of POINT UPWOOD.

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They were occasionally met by a few of the natives in their canoes, who conducted themselves with the greatest decorum and civility, presenting them with several fish (somewhat resembling smelt) drest and undrest. Finding our navigators inclined to make some return for their hospitality, these people evinced their understanding by prefering iron to copper. They also manifested a great desire to imitate their actions, especially in the firing of a musquet, which one of them performed, but not without much fear and trembling. They minutely attended to all their transactions, and examined the colour of their skins with infinite curiosity. In other respects they differed but little from the generality of the natives before seen. Our navigators supposed that these people had never met with any of a civilized country before, for they had no European commodities or trinkets, except some rude ornaments apparently made from sheet copper. None of their habitations could be discovered, whence it was concluded that their village was within the forest.

During their excursion northward they met with two Spanish vessels that had been employed on a similar service by the Spanish Government, and Captain Vancouver had the mortification to find that they had penetrated further into the inlets and canal already mentioned than himself. The conduct, however, of the commanders of these vessels was replete with that politeness and friendship, which characterizes the Spanish nation. The Captain informed these gentlemen, that Signior Quadra, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish marine at St. Blas and California, was, with three frigates and a brig, waiting his arrival at Nootka, in order to negociate the restoration of those territories to the Crown of Great Britain.

From these new and unexpected friends they directed their course along a shoal, to which they gave the name of the STURGEON BANK, having purchased of the natives

natives some excellent fish of that kind weighing from 14 to 200 pounds each. A broken part of the coast, which was examined by Mr. Whidbey, forming an extensive bay, received the name of BELLINGHAM BAY. On the island some small oaks were seen, with the Virginian juniper, Canadian elder, and black birch, which last grew in such abundance that it obtained the name of BIRCH BAY.

On the 24th they sailed out of Birch Bay, and continued their course to the north-westward. On the 25th they brought too for the Spanish vessels who were at some distance astern, and when they came up, were honoured with the company of the Commanders to dinner, and then made sail directing their course through the Canal del Neustra Signora del Rosario, whose whole extent, nearly in a direction, N. 33 W. is about 10 leagues from Point Upwood, the S. E. point to POINT MARSHALL, the N. W. point of the island of Feveda, which point is situated in lat. 49° 48′ long. 235° 47′½. About five in the evening they passed between the main and an island lying in an east and west direction, which the Captain called SAVARY'S ISLAND. At night they anchored 32 fathoms, rocky bottom. At day-break they found themselves about half a mile from the shores of a high rocky island, surrounded by a detached and broken country that had altogether a very inhospitable appearance. On examination they found the continental shore continued nearly in its N. W. direction to the eastern point of entrance into this sound, which was called POINT SARAH, lat. 50° 4½′ long. 235° 25½′; its opposite point was called POINT MARY, lying N. 27 W. about half a league distant. The neighbouring country seemed to have been deserted even by nature, as it afforded only a few small onions, some samphire, and some scattered bushes bearing a scanty crop of indifferent berries. They met with two empty canoes and some abandoned dwellings.

During

During their stay they examined this forlorn place, the carpenters were employed in repairing the head of the Discovery; and some excellent spruce beer was also brewed.

Mr. Johnstone, in taking a survey leading to the W. N. W. and to the N. in a channel of irregular width, after examining a small opening in a northerly direction, shortly discovered another about a mile wide, in lat. 50° 21′ long. 235° 9′, along which he kept the starboard or eastern shore on board, which was compact, but the western side, where, for several miles, fires were observed, seemed divided by water. This canal received the name of BUTE'S CANAL, where was found an Indian village, situated on the face of a steep rock, containing about 150 of the natives, some few of whom visited Mr. Johnstone's party in their way up the canal, and many afterwards came in the most civil and friendly manner, with a plentiful supply of fresh herrings, which they bartered in a fair and honest way for nails.

Another party, on July 5th, found the western side of the Gulph of Georgia, from that part opposite to Point Marshall, to be compact, rising in a gentle ascent from the sea shore, to the inland mountains (some covered with snow) wearing a pleasant fertile appearance: along this shore they continued their route, and entered an inlet, which received the name of POINT MUDGE.

On account of the scanty supply of provisions, which they had received, and of which the adjacent country was soon exhausted, the place of anchorage was called DESOLATE ISLAND. A round island, 3 or 4 leagues in circuit, lying before the entrance into Bute's Canal, received the name STUART'S ISLAND, and a canal about a mile wide, between steep and nearly perpendicular mountains, was called LOUGHBEROUGH'S CANAL. In taking a survey of the compact southern shore,

shores in its west direction, by a narrow channel leading to the south, they found the main arm, which from that station, took a north direction, spread very considerably, but the view to the westward was greatly interrupted by small Islands, the westernmost of which received the name of ALLEVIATION ISLAND. The channel discovered and examined by Mr. Johnstone, was in compliment to him, called JOHNSTONE'S STRAITS, and an Island he explored HARDWICKE'S ISLAND. On the 16th, with the assistance of a fresh N. W. wind they shortly reached Johnstone's Straits, and passed a point conspicuous by the confluence of the channels, which was called after the Discovery's Consort, POINT CHATHAM. In the bay to the north westward of this point, was situated an Indian village, from whence some of the natives attempted to visit our navigators, but were prevented by the wind. After they had proceeded about ten miles from Point Chatham, the tide was so powerful against them, that they became stationary in a bay, on the northern shore, in 32 fathoms. The land under which they anchored, was a narrow Island, and received the name of THURLOW'S ISLAND. At three the next morning, they weighed, but were obliged to ply under double reefed top sails, to windward. About 11 they anchored in a small bay in 50 fathoms. A small Island, unexamined by Mr. Johnstone but now explored by Lieutenant Puget and Mr. Whidbey, who for that purpose were dispatched in the launch and cutter, received the name of PORT NEVILLE. The morning of the 20th, shewed the village of their neighbourhood to be large: and from the number of their visitors, who brought them excellent skins of the sea otter, it appeared to be very populous. The chief of the village paid them an early visit, and the inhabitants behaved in general very orderly and civil.

The Chatham having been obliged by adverse winds, to anchor occasionally, an opening which had occupied Lieutenant Broughton's attention, received the name of CALL'S CANAL, and another KNIGHT'S CANAL. On the 26th, the boundary of the continent was determined to a point, which, from its appearance and situation, received the name of DEEP SEA BLUFF, in lat. 50° 52′, long. 232° 29′. An extensive cluster of Islands, rocky islets, and rocks, which he had observed, was in commemoration of his discovery distinguished by the name of BROUGHTON'S ARCHIPELAGO.

On the 28th, the discovery and Chatham in company, steered to the northward for the channel, leading to Deep Sea Bluff, which Captain Vancouver called FIFE'S PASSAGE. About two in the afternoon, they entered Fife's Passage, and found its eastern point (which was called POINT DUFF) situated in lat. 50° 48′, long. 233° 10′. A small rocky islet lies off Point Duff, covered with shrubs, and off the west point of this passage, named POINT GORDON, bearing N. 83 W. from Point Duff, are several white barren rocks, lying at a little distance from the shore. Having reached Deep Sea Bluff, they anchored about 11 at night in a small opening, on its western side, in 70 fathoms water, which received the name of POINT PHILIP. In taking a survey, they kept the continental shore on board, thro' a very intricate branch, that took a direction E. by N. for near two leagues, and then terminated as usual, at the base of a remarkable mountain conspicuous for its irregular form, and its elevation above the rest of the hills, in its neighbourhood. This the Captain called MOUNT STEPHENS, in lat. 51° 1′, long. 233° 20′. During their researches here, they visited a small Indian village, situated on a rocky Island. The inhabitants did not exceed 30 or 40, and were as orderly and courteous as those whom they before met. In concluding this excursion, they proceeded down the opening, leading

leading to the south westward, which was called WELL'S PASSAGE, and the west point thereof POINT BOYLES.

August 6, having a light wind in the S. W. quarter, they plied until day break, when the breeze was succeeded by a calm, and very thick fog, that obscured every surrounding object, until noon, without their being able to get soundings. When the fog dispersed, they found themselves in a channel, which they had observed the preceding day, and for which they intended to steer, interspersed with numerous rocky islets, and rocks, extending from a cluster of Islands towards the continental shore. The dispersion of the fog was attended by a light breeze, from the N. N. W. and as the Discovery stood to windward, she suddenly grounded on a bed of sunken rocks. A signal immediately made known her situation to the Chatham, who instantly anchored in 50 fathoms, about a cable and a half distant from her consort, to whose assistance all her boats immediately came. The stream anchor was carried out, and an attempt made to heave the ship off, but without effect. On heaving, the anchor came home, so that their only resourse was getting down their topmasts, yards, &c. shoaring up the vessel with spars and spear topmasts, and lightening her as much as possible, by floating the water, and throwing overboard their fuel and part of the ballast. Soon after the ship was aground, the tide took her on the starboard quarter, and as she was afloat abaft, it caused her to take a sudden swing, and made her heel so very considerably on the starboard side, which was from the rocks, that her situation for a while was very alarming. The shoars were got over with all possible speed, but notwithstanding this, by the time it was low water, the starboard main chains were within three inches of the surface of the sea. Though in the immediate vicinity of the ocean, there was happily, at this time, no swell nor agitation. In

this melancholy situation, they remained expecting relief from the returning flood, which to their inexpressible joy, was at length announced by the floating of the shoars; about two in the morning of the 7th, the ship became nearly upright; they hove on the stern cable, and without much further labour, had the pleasure of feeling her again afloat, and without any apparent hurt. After three hours rest, all hands were employed in re-equipping the vessel; when John Turner, a seaman, had his arm unfortunately fractured by the breaking of the main topgallant top-rope.

Being ready to proceed, and a light breeze springing up from the S. W. ignorant of any safer channel, they directed their course thro' that before them, along the continental shore. It was a narrow passage, and became more and more intricate by an increased number of rocky islets and rocks, as well below as above the water. About five in the afternoon the Discovery fortunately escaped through its narrowest part: about six, some of its hidden dangers arrested the progress of the Chatham. The Discovery instantly anchored in 70 fathoms, and sent boats to her assistance. She had latterly struck so hard, as entirely to disable both the spare topmasts, which had been used for shoars, but about half past one, they succeeded in heaving her off without any material damage.

On Friday morning, the 10th, having a fine breeze from the eastward, they stood across Queen Charlotte's Sound, for the entrance of Smith's inlet, which they reached on the 14th, in boisterous rainy weather; and on the 16th, entered another opening about a league to the north of the N. of Smith's Inlet, to which was given the name of River's's Canal. Their present station bore some resemblance at first to Mr. Duncan's Port Safety, but on reference to particulars, differed very materially. Notwithstanding the manifest disagreement of depth and distance, it was insisted upon by some,

some, to be the same, and was therefore called by the Captain, SAFETY COVE. A party consisting of Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Menzies, &c. had, for the purpose of a survey, pursued a narrow branch of the inlet, winding to the south and south westward to the lat. of 51° 57′, and thence pursued the main branch of the inlet, which is from one to two miles broad, in a north easterly direction, to a point called by Captain Vancouver POINT MENZIES, where the inlet divides into three branches; the first leading to the N. W. the second to the northward; and the other to the S.

Nothing remarkable occured during their passage from Fitzhugh's to Nootka Sound, where they landed August the 28th.

For some time previous to, and on his arrival at Nootka, Captain Vancouver experienced every act of civility and friendship from the Spanish governors and other officers belonging to their different settlements in those parts.

On the first meeting of Captain Vancouver, and Signior Quadra, commander in chief of the Spanish squadron stationed at Nootka, on board the Discovery, where the former breakfasted, the utmost harmony and cordiality prevailed; and as many of his officers as could be spared accompanied the British Commander on shore, the next day, to dine with Signior Quadra by invitation, when they were agreeably surprised by a sumptuous entertainment, which they had not the most distant idea of meeting with at such a place. The repast consisted of five courses, containing a superfluity of the best provisions, served with great elegance: a royal salute was fired on drinking health to the sovereigns of England and Spain, and a salute of seventeen guns to the success of the service in which the Discovery and the Chatham were engaged. After this friendly intercourse, Captain Vancouver sent on shore his tents, observatory, chronometer, and other instruments, and

every preparation was made for a temporary settlement, and repair of the ships and boats, so as to be in readiness to negociate and conclude important business of ceding the territory, &c. as required by the first article of the convention of 28th October 1790, between the two courts, and the letter of instruction of Count-Florida Blanca, the Spanish Minister, dated the 12th of May 1791. A written correspondence then took place, commenced by Signior Quadra, who in a long letter to Captain Vancouver entered into a detail of the various circumstances which had come to his knowledge respecting the capture of the Argonaut, and the Princess Royal British merchantmen, in the year 1789, by Don Estevan Joseph Martinez, who first took possession of the port of Nootka, and on that possession founded the prior right of the Crown of Spain, acting under the orders of the Viceroy of New Spain. The letter was accompanied with several documents, all calculated to justify the conduct of Martinez, and to criminate Captain Colnett commanding the English vessel called the Argonaut, who, according to the Spanish statement, did not confine his views to the commerce of the country, but wished to fortify himself, and to establish an English factory, upon which proceeding, Martinez arrested him and sent him to the Spanish settlement at St. Blas. He likewise offered to demonstrate, in the most unequivocal manner, that the injuries, prejudices, and usurpations, represented by Captain Meares were chimerical. Upon the whole it appears, that both our own and the American traders to the North West Coast of America are highly censurable for misconduct in the Spanish settlements, and for frauds and impositions in their traffic with the uninformed native of the country; but it was not the business of Vancouver to enter into retrospective investigations: he therefore very prudently declined them, and confined himself to the exact tenour of his instructions, which produced the happiest

happiest effects; for on his next visit to Signior Quadra, he requested to know who he intended to leave in possession of the territories to be ceded to him; and being answered, that it would be Mr. Broughton of the Chatham, he gave directions that the store-houses should be immediately cleared, had a large new oven built express for the service of his people, ordered all the houses to be repaired, and the gardens to be put in order. He likewise supplied them with plenty of poultry, black cattle, and swine, and said that he should take only a sufficient quantity for his passage to the southward, leaving the rest, with a large assortment of garden seeds for Mr. Broughton. In addition to these civilities, Signior Quadra, with several Spanish officers, accompanied the British Commander and his officers in different excursions to the neighbouring villages, and introduced them to the chiefs or the princes of the districts. And he finally offered to accompany Captain Vancouver in his researches to the southward, and to conduct him to any of Spanish ports he might wish to visit, or to sail first, and wait his arrival at any place he should think proper to appoint, recommending St. Francisco or Monterrey for that purpose. Yet after all, a difference of opinion between the two commanders prevented the completion of that restitution which Captain Vancouver's instructions required; for Signior Quadra offered to surrender only that identical space on which Mr. Meares's house and breast work had been situated, which could not possibly be considered as the objects expressed by the terms *tracts of land, districts, or parcels of land*, in the first article of the Convention, and thus the negociation terminated, and our Captain wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty an account of his conduct, which he entrusted to the care of Mr. Mudge his first Lieutenant, together with extracts from the most important parts of his journal, and a copy of his survey

survey of the coast; a passage was procured for him in a vessel bound to China, from whence he was to proceed with all dispatch to England, and the Captain presumed, that he had every reason to indulge the hopes of his speedy return, with further instructions for his conduct in those regions.

In the mean time the friendly intercourse continued between the two commanders, and the assistance given by Signior Quadra, to our navigators in the further pursuit of their Voyage of Discovery was as effectual as if no difference of sentiment had arisen respecting the cession of Nootka.

Accordingly they parted in the most cordial manner, and our navigators continued their survey along the Southern Coast. On their arrival at a very considerable Spanish settlement, called the Mission of St. Francisco, on the 15th of November, early in the morning, they found their anchorage to be in a most excellent bay, within three quarters of a mile from the nearest shore. The herds of cattle and flocks of sheep grazing on the surrounding hills were a sight they had long been strangers to: these indicated the residence of the proprietors not to be far remote. On hoisting the colours at sun rise, a gun was fired, and in a little time afterwards several people were seen on horseback coming from behind the hills down to the beach, who waved their hats, and made other signals for a boat, which was immediately sent to the shore, and on its return, the Captain was favoured with the good company of a priest of the order of St. Francis, and a sergeant in the Spanish army to breakfast. The reverend Father expressed the pleasure he felt at their arrival, and assured him that every refreshment and service in the power of himself or Mission to bestow, he might unreservedly command; since it would be conferring on them all a peculiar obligation to allow them to be serviceable. The Sergeant expressed himself

self in the most friendly manner, and informed the Captain, that, in the absence of the Commandant, he was directed on their arrival to render them every accommodation the settlement could afford. On the return of the Commandant, he went on board the Discovery, repeated the offers of service that had been made them by their former visits, and informed the Captain, that Signior Quadra was waiting for him at the settlement of Monterrey. This polite reception was the result of general orders from the Court of Spain, which through Signior Quadra had been communicated to this Commandant and to the neighbouring settlements and missions; consequently our countrymen passed their time very agreeably at this place, whilst the ships were taking in plenty of wood and water, and repairing some damages they had sustained by tempestuous weather since they left Nootka.

The little they had seen of Port St. Francisco, enabled them to decide that it was very extensive in two directions. One spacious branch took its course east and south east-ward to a great distance from the nation they had quitted in the morning; the other apparently of equal magnitude led to the northward, in which were several islands. Near the first mentioned branch is planted the mission of St. Clara. The residence of the friars is called a *mission*. November 17th they rode up to the *presidio*, an appellation given to their military establishments in this county, signifying a safe guard. It not being more than a mile from their landing place, they soon arrived there. Its wall which from the harbour was visible from the ships, but instead of an expected city of town, they were conducted into a spacious verdant plain, surrounded by hills, except on the side which fronted the port. A square area, the sides of which were about 200 yards in length, enclosed by a mud wall, was the only object of human industry that could be seen. The Spanish soldiers composing the garrison amounting

amounting to 35, who with their wives, females, and a few Indian servants, composed the whole of the inhabitants. Their houses were along the wall, within the square, and their fronts uniformly extended the same distance into the area, which is a clear open space. Opposite the gateway, which is the only entrance, is the church, which though small, is superior to any of the other buildings for neatness, and is the only one white-washed with lime made of shells. On the left of the church stands the commandant's house, consisting (as the captain believed) of two rooms and a closet only, divided by massy walls, and communicating with each other by very small doors. Between these apartments and the outward wall, was a well stocked poultry house and yard, and between the roofs and the cielings of the room was a kind of lumber garret. The apartment which the captain was in was about 30 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 12 feet high. Cordiality and a hearty welcome supplied the place of elegance. The good lady of the house was no less attentive to her guests than her spouse; she was decently dressed, seated cross-legged on a mat, placed on a small square wooden platform, raised three or four inches from the ground, nearly in front of the door, with two daughters and her son, dressed equally neat, sitting by her; such being the mode observed by these ladies when they receive visitors; the lady like her husband was advanced in years, and the behaviour of the children was exceedingly polite and pleasing.

The next day (Nov. 18,) they visited the mission about a league distance from the presidio, in an eastwardly direction. The ruggedness of the road rendered it a very unpleasant ride. In situation and external appearance it very much resembled the presidio, except that instead of forming a perfect quadrangle, the buildings formed two sides of a square only. They were received by the reverend fathers with much cordiality and friendship,

ship, and instantly conducted to their mansion, situated near and communicating with the church. The houses formed an oblong square, the sides of the church composed one end, near which were the apartments allotted to the fathers. Some of the houses were appropriated to the reception of grain, but of which there was no great abundance, nor was the place of growth within sight. One large room was occupied by manufacturers of a coarse sort of blanketting, made from the wool produced in the neighbourhood. The looms had been made by the Indians under the immediate direction of the fathers, and the produce arising from this manufactory is wholly applied to the cloathing of the converted Indians. The preparation of the wool, as also the spinning and weaving of it, was performed by unmarried women and female children, who were all resident in the square, and were in a state of conversion to the Roman Catholic persuasion. The cloth was by no means despicable; besides manufacturing this, they are also instructed in a variety of useful employments until they marry, which is greatly encouraged.

The uniform, kind-hearted disposition of this religious order, has never failed (according to report) to attach to their interest the affections of the natives; which when we consider the unprotected state of the fathers is a very happy circumstance. There are three fathers, and they are only protected by five soldiers, who reside under the directions of a corporal in the buildings of the mission, at some distance on the other side of the church. Should a conspiracy for their distruction take place, the mission would soon fall; for there is little doubt of the conspirators being joined by the Indians of the village, which is in the vicinity of the mission, and said to contain 600 persons. The major part, (as the captain was informed) were converted to the Roman Catholic religion, but few advantages had attended their conversion, for all the precepts and laborious examples of their worthy pastors

pastors were treated with the most perfect indifference. They still remained in a most abject state of uncivilization, averse to cleanliness, both in their persons and habitations. They were in general ill-made, under the middle size; their features ugly, and their countenances devoid of any expression.

The church for its magnitude, architecture, and internal decorations, did great credit to the constructors of it. This edifice seems to have engrossed all the attention of the fathers when compared to the other miserable habitations. Even their garden, though in a promising soil, an object of such material importance had not yet acquired any great degree of cultivation.

The captain and his party on their return to the convent, were elegantly and abundantly entertained with beef, mutton, fish, fowls, and such vegetables as their garden afforded. The Mission we are informed was founded in 1778, *and is one of the northermost settlements of any description, formed by the court of Spain on the continental shore of north west America, or the Islands adjacent.*

Their next visit was to another settlement called the Mission of St. Claro, about forty geographical miles from St. Francisco, to which they rode on horseback; here they met with the same hearty welcome as at St. Francisco. The buildings and offices form a square, but not an entire enclosure. It is situated in an extensive fertile plain, the soil of which as also that of the surrounding country, is a rich black productive mould. The Captain did not think that the spot which the reverend fathers had selected for their establishment, so suitable as many other parts of the plain within a little distance of their present buildings, which are erected in a low marshy situation, for the sake of being near a run of fine water, which passes close by the walls of the fathers' apartments, built near and communicating with the church, and upon the same plan as those at

St. Francisco

St. Francisco. Apartments in the square, in which the priests resided were appropriated to a number of young female Indians, which were selected and educated for the same reasons as those at the former mission. They cultivate wheat, maize, peas and beans, the latter being produced in great variety, and the whole in greater abundance than their necessities require.

In this country the Oak, as timber, appears to take the lead. A tree of this description, near the establishment, measured fifteen feet in the girth; and the Captain was confident that on their Journey thither, they passed several of greater magnitude. The timber of these oaks is reputed to be equal in quality to any produced in Europe.

At the *famous* Port of Monterrey, so distinguished by the Spaniards, the Captain had the satisfaction to find his friend Signior Quadra, when, after reciprocal civilities and the usual naval ceremonies had passed between them, the Spaniard informed him, that he had received orders from his Court to capture all vessels he should find engaged in commercial pursuits on this coast, except the vessels belonging to the people of Great Britain, who were to proceed without the least interruption or molestation. These orders induced both gentlemen to believe that their respective Sovereigns had adjusted, and finally concluded every arrangement with respect to the territories at Nootka; and this opinion cemented still more closely their personal attachment.

Captain Vancouver now judged it proper to forward fresh dispatches to the Admiralty, as it was only by such communications, that any just or reasonable conclusion could be drawn, either in respect to the national advantages which were likely to result from a further prosecution of commercial pursuits in these regions, or of the most proper situations for the purpose of establishing permanent establishments on the coast, to protect and facilitate the trade if carried into execution.

He had likewise obtained the possession of all the charts of the Spanish discoveries to the northward of his own researches.

Lieutenant Broughton was entrusted with these documents, and the liberal conduct of the Spanish Commander upon this occasion deserves recital in Captain Vancouver's own words: "On this occasion, I requested Signior Quadra, if it were compatible with his inclination, and the disposition of the Spanish Court, that Mr. Broughton should be permitted to take his passage by the way of New Spain to England. To this Signior Quadra, without the least hesitation, and in the most friendly manner, replied, that Mr. Broughton might accompany him to St. Blas, where he would supply him with money, and every other requisite in his power, which could contribute to render his laborious journey across the continent of America as pleasant as could be expected from the nature of the undertaking." Before his departure Mr. Broughton also had the satisfaction of accompanying the two Commanders and several English and Spanish officers on an agreeable excursion to St. Carlos near Monterrey.

This establishment is situated about a league to the south eastward of the presidio of Monterrey. The road between them, lies over some steep hills and hollow vallies, interspersed with many trees: the surface was covered over with an agreeable verdure: the general character of the country was lively, and their journey altogether very pleasant. On their arrival at the entrance of the Mission, the bells were rung, and their reception convinced them of the satisfaction and joy which the reverend fathers felt at their approach. The plan, architecture, and materials of these buildings, were similar to those at St. Francisco, and St. Clara, but that they were smaller. The garden was also on the same confined scale, and cultivated in the same manner. There was an Indian village in this neighbourhood, which appeared but small, yet the number

number of inhabitants under the immediate direction of this mission, was said to amount to 800.

To fill up the measure of Signior Quadra's liberality, he refused to receive, or to suffer any of his countrymen to receive any money, or to deliver in any account of the stores, cattle, and refreshments from time to time delivered for the use of the vessels under the command of Captain Vancouver, and all his remonstrances to this effect only produced this generous reply, that the only *settlement* in which he could possibly engage was that of seeing they were accommodated to the extent of their wishes, with every supply the country could bestow, and that repayment would be most amply made, by the promised success attending every creature and production, that they had either received for their own use, or that were destined for other purposes. It is the more essential to record this transaction as our navigator met with a very different and even a rude reception in the month of October 1793, from the then commandant of Monterrey, when they anchored in the Bay, nearly in the same spot, and in the vicinity of the Presidio of St. Francisco, where they had been so hospitably entertained during the months of November and December of the preceding year.

By the instructions from the Lords of the Admiralty Captain Vancouver was to expect the arrival of the Dædalus storeship either at Nootka or at some of the Sandwich islands, she was to deliver as much of her cargo as the Discovery and Chatham might want, and afterwards to remain under his command till he should judge it convenient to send her with a fresh stock of cattle, and other provisions for the use of the Colony at Port Jackson in Botany Bay. The Dædalus arrived at Nootka during the first absence of Captain Vancouver in the pursuit of his discoveries; but a melancholy event had taken place during her voyage: it was stated by Mr. Thomas New, the master, that the

Dædalus proceeded from Owhyhee, where Mr. Hergest received the orders Captain Vancouver had left there for him, to the N. W. side of Woahoo; on the 7th of May 1792, she arrived in the bay, and Mr. Hergest at first determined not to anchor there, as he considered the inhabitants of that neighbourhood to be the most savage and deceitful of any amongst the Sandwich islands; but unfortunately he afterwards receded from his former wise resolution, and ordered the ship to be anchored. The cutter was hoisted out and veered astern for the convenience of purchasing water from the natives, but before three casks were filled, which was soon done, he ordered the cutter alongside, the full casks to be taken out and replaced by empty ones; and then accompanied by Mr. Gooch, he went on shore, and another boat was hoisted out for the purpose of obtaining water; while those on board continued making purchases of refreshments until near dark. At this time the cutter returned, with only five people instead of the eight who had gone on shore in her, from whom was learned the distressing intelligence, that Mr. Hergest, Mr. Gooch the astronomer, and two of the boat's crew being landed unarmed with two of the water casks to fill, their defenceless situation was perceived by the natives who immediately attacked them, killed one of the people, and carried off the two gentlemen. The other seaman, being a very stout active man, made his escape through a great number of these savages, fled to the boat, and with two others landed again, with two muskets, and with an intention to rescue their officers, and recover the body of their messmate. They soon perceived that both Mr. Hergest and Mr. Gooch were yet alive amongst a vast concourse of inhabitants, who were stripping them, and forcing them up the hills behind the village: they endeavoured to get near the multitude, but were so assailed by stones from the croud, who had now gained the surrounding hills, that they were under the painful necessity

sity of retiring; and as night was fast approaching, they thought it most advisable to return on board. Mr. New immediately assembled all the officers, to consult with them what was best to be done. It was agreed to stand off and on with the ship during the night, and in the morning to send the cutter well manned and armed on shore, and if possible to recover their unfortunate commander and his companion. An old Chief belonging to Attaiwai, who had been on board since the Dædalus entered the Bay, went also in the boat as an interpreter, and to employ his good offices. He was first landed, and went towards the natives, of whom he demanded the absent gentlemen; on which he was informed that they were both killed the preceding night. Having delivered this message, he was sent back to demand their bodies; but was told in reply, that they had been cut in pieces, and divided amongst seven different chiefs.

In consequence of this horrid transaction, Captain Vancouver resolved on a second visit to the Sandwich Islands, for the express purpose of seeking for, and punishing the murderers. Accordingly he sailed for Woahoo, but understanding that the murderers resided near Whytiete Bay, he proceeded to Whytiete, where they anchored, Wednesday, March 20, about 3 o'clock, in 10 fathoms.

They now met with James Coleman in a double canoe: this man had quitted Mr. Kendrick's employ, and had entered into the service of Titeeree, who had stationed him in this island in order to regulate the trade, and to assist such vessels as might touch at Woahoo for refreshments; Coleman was accompanied by a chief, named Tennavee, and a lad called Tohoobooarte. This lad stated that he had received much civility from Mr. Hergest, and the rest of the gentlemen, on his visiting the Dædalus, at Whymea Bay, on the opposite side of this island: that when Mr. Hergest and Mr. Gooch were going on shore, he accompanied them in the boat to

assist as interpreter: that when he arrived at the beach, he advised Mr. Hergest by no means to land; telling him that there was no chief present, and that it was a part of the island where a great many very bad people resided: no attention was paid to his advice, they went on shore; and after taking some measures without any opposition for procuring a supply of water, Mr. Hergest left some directions with his people, and then, contrary to the advice of this young man, went with Mr. Gooch from the sea side up to the habitations of the natives, who behaved to them in a friendly manner. At this time Tohoobooarte had left them in order to wash himself in the fresh water (this being a prevailing custom on landing after being some time at sea) and whilst the gentlemen were absent, a dispute arose at the watering place between the natives and the people of the Dædalus, from which an affray ensued, and the Portegueese seaman was killed. That till this unfortunate transaction, no molestation had been offered, when, to prevent revenge taking place, it was thought necessary to put to death the chiefs that they then had in their power; and that in pursuance of this horrid resolution, Mr. Gooch was instantly killed, by being stabbed through the heart with a pahooa: that the first blow only wounded Mr. Hergest, who in endeavouring to make his way towards the boat was knocked down by a large stone, hitting him on the side of his head, and was then murdered in a most barbarous manner. The man who stabbed Mr. Gooch, the one who first wounded Mr. Hergest, and another who had been principally concerned at the watering place, had been, he said, apprehended by Titeeree's orders and been put to death.

This lad to assure the captain of his having been present, and having interfered to save Mr. Hergest, pointed out the scar of a wound in his left arm, which he said he had received on that occasion; and further added, that the man who knocked him down and murdered Mr. Hergest, with two or three others materially concerned,

concerned, were still living, and resided not far from the place where they had anchored. The former of these he had pointed out a few days before to Coleman. Coleman on being interrogated by the Captain if ever he heard this young man relate this melancholy story before, answered in the affirmative, and added that he told him it precisely in the same words.

Tomohomoko now questioned Tohoobooarte about the residence of the offenders, and desired both him and Tennavee to accompany him for the purpose of apprehending and bringing them to justice. This lad at first declined, dreading the resentment of their friends and relations, but on being assured of Tomohomoko's protection, he consented, and the whole party repaired to the shore.

The next forenoon (March 21) Coleman with Tomohomoko and Tennavee came on board. The Captain perceiving no appearance of any prisoner in the canoe, enquired of Coleman if the murderers were in custody. He answered that the business after landing the preceding evening was conducted by the chiefs with so much secresy, that he could not be possitive, but that he believed they were. He had seen nothing of the party during the whole of the night, nor till they were about to put off from the beach, when he jumped into the stern of the canoe. The two chiefs now desired the Captain to attend them into the cabin; where, after shutting all the doors, they informed him that the man who had murdered Mr. Hergest, and two others who had been equally active and guilty, were in the forepart of the canoe, and that no time should be lost in securing them, lest any thing should transpire, and they should again make their escape; accordingly orders were given for their admittance, and they were immediately brought into the cabin.

The chiefs now pointed out the principal offenders, whose appearance corresponded with Tohoobooarte's description. One half of his body from his forehead to his feet was made jet black by punctuating; the other

two

two offenders were marked in the same manner, but not with the same regularity; but as several of Titeeree's subjects were disfigured after the same barbarous fashion during war time, these appearances alone would not have been sufficient to have identified their persons. The lad, Tohoobooarto was not present as a witness against the accused persons; his absence was very much regretted by the Captain, but as there was great probability that Coleman's evidence would confirm what the chiefs had asserted, he was called in, who, after stedfastly surveying their persons, pointed out the same man whom the chiefs had accused as the murderer of Mr. Hergest, but denied any knowledge of the other two.

The Captain, notwithstanding Coleman's corroborative evidence, still wished for further proof, before he sanctioned their punishment; and having been informed that Mr. Dobson, one of the midshipmen, who came out in the Dædalus, had spoken of one of the natives, who, when alongside on that occasion, had been remarked for his insolense and improper behaviour; and who, the instant the boat, with Mr. Hergest, put off from the ship, had paddled hastily to the shore, where he landed, became very active in the affray, and was in the unanimous opinion of the crew, suspected to have been the principal, if not the sole cause of the calamity that ensued; Mr. Dobson was immediately called, and asked if he had any recollection of the prisoners; and without the least hesitation, he pointed out the very man who had been also pointed out by Coleman, and was ready to make oath to his identity.

As the evidence of Tohoobooarto would still be an additional confirmation, the Captain desired Tennavee to repair to the shore, and bring him on board, that the prisoners might have a fair trial. In the mean time, the prisoners were ordered into confinement.

This delay of punishment displeased Tomohomoko, who wished that they should be immediately executed; but

but though the proofs were so circumstantial as to leave little doubt of the guilt of one, the Captain chose to wait till further testimonies should be produced to criminate or acquit them.

Tomohomoko, on being questioned by the Captain respecting a fourth man, who had been implicated in the murder, acknowledged that there was a fourth, who had been very materially concerned, but said that all he could learn about him was, that he had been seen in the neighbourhood some months before, and as he had not lately made his appearance, it was by no means certain whether he was then on the Island, or had gone to some of the others. As there appeared little probability of this man's being taken, especially when the news of the three others being in custody, was spread abroad the Captain did not insist upon any further search, unwilling indeed to adopt any measures of force to effect an object, which the want of time might afterwards oblige him to leave unaccomplished.

Tennavee having returned without Tohoobooarto, in the afternoon, the Captain was as much concerned as surprized, and apprehended that some misconduct was the occasion of his absence: but he was assured by the chiefs, that it was the dread of the delinquents' relations and friends, which prevented his attendance. As the Captain now despaired of his evidence he was determined on learning from Trytooboory, the chief of the Island, if it was his opinion that the prisoners were guilty. As this chief's indisposition prevented him from coming on board, the Captain desired Terrehooa (who had been twelve months on board with him and could not be at all interested in any event that might take place) to accompany Coleman, and make this enquiry of Trytooboory.

These orders having been obeyed, they returned in the evening, and Terrehooa declared, that the chief had positively pronounced all three of the prisoners to

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be guilty of the murder, of which they were accused; and that it was his request they should immediately suffer death for their offence. This declaration was sworn to by Coleman, in the most solemn manner, in the presence of the Captain, and all the officers of the ship, who had attended the investigaton of this business from the beginning, and who, having materially considered it, were, in conjunction with the Captain, unanimously of opinion, that justice demanded an exemplary punishment, in order to stop, or at least to check, such barbarous proceedings in future.

During the examination, it was clearly proved, by the testimonies of all the natives who had been questioned, that neither those two unfortunate gentlemen, nor the people in the boats, had given the least provocation for the outrage. No other witnesses could be procured; and as the persons in custody had been apprehended, accused and convinced by their *own* neighbours, and condemned to suffer death by their *own* chiefs, it was after the most serious deliberation and reflection, on the part of the Captain and officers, deemed sufficient to authorize their execution, which, as the day was far spent, was deferred till the next morning, contrary to the wishes of the chiefs.

In order to render the ceremony as solemn and awful as possible, a guard of seamen and marines were drawn up on that side of the ship, opposite to the shore, where, along side of the Vessel, a canoe was stationed for the execution. The rest of the crew were in readiness at the great guns, lest any disturbance should take place. A ceremony still remained to be performed, which shocked Captain Vancouver very much. One of these poor wretches had long hair, which for the purpose of being presented, as a customary tribute on such occasions, to the King of the island, was to be cut off previous to his execution. The two chiefs in the rudest manner, not only cut off the hair, but in the presence of the unfortunate man, and without the

The Execution of the three Savages for the murder of Lieu.t Hergest.

so dexterously was the melancholy office performed that life fled with the report of the piece.

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the least compassion for his situation, began to quarrel and strive for the honour of presenting this prize to the king. As soon as this shameful contest was settled, the criminals were taken one by one, into a double canoe, where they were lashed hand and foot, and put to death by Tennavee, their own chief, who blew out their brains with a pistol, and so dexterously was the melancholy office performed, that life fled with the report of the pistol, and muscular motion seemed almost instantly to cease. In the performance of this duty, Tennavee appeared totally devoid of the least agitation.

Captain Vancouver still retained the good will of the chiefs and inhabitants: but he did not consider it prudent, whilst the execution of the criminals was so fresh in the minds of the people to throw temptations of revenge in the way of the indisposed, by placing himself and others in their power, on shore.

During this, the Captain's second visit to the Society, and the Sandwich Islands, he found at Owhyhee, two Englishmen, Young and Davis, who resided on the most friendly footing with Tamaahmah, King of the Island, and by their influence our Navigators were treated with the greatest cordiality, and supplied with every necessary they wanted. Davis was Mate of the schooner belonging to young Metcalf. He gave the captain an ample and correct relation of the murder of his shipmates, of his own escape, and of the treacherous conduct of Tiana, a restless and turbulent Chief, who was continually forming plots to destroy the European and American traders, after seizing their ships, but was over-ruled, and uniformly opposed by the King, whose character is highly extolled by Captain Vancouver.

On account of Lieutenant Broughton's departure for England, with the dispatches, the command of the Chatham devolved to Lieutenant Puget. March 30, they bad adieu for the present to the Sandwich islands, and sailed to the northward. The Chatham, as on the former

former voyage, was detached to take a different track from the Discovery, and the rendezvous was fixed to be at Nootka, where she arrived first. Lieutenant Puget, after repairing some damage the keel of his vessel had sustained, and leaving with a Spanish officer, by whom they were faithfully delivered, a letter, journal, and other papers for the Captain, he pursued his voyage alone to the north-west coast of America. Few occurrences worthy of particular notice had taken place during Mr. Puget's separation; but at Nootka Captain Vancouver found another opportunity to forward dispatches to the Admiralty, containing a brief abstract of their transactions from the commencement to the month of May. The Discovery joined the Chatham in Fitzhugh's Sound, the latter end of this month, when they again found it necessary to lay to, in a place called Resolution Cove, for repairs to the Discovery, and during their stay there, two boat exursions were made into the country, by a canal which they thought proper to name BURKE'S CANAL, in honour of the celebrated Edmund Burke: they were now in latitude 51° 56½′ N. longitude 232° 9′. Many of the inhabitants visited them in a friendly manner, and appeared to be of a different race from those they had seen to the southward, used a different language, and were totally unacquainted with that of Nootka: they brought skins for sale: amongst them was that of the animal from whence the wool is procured, and with which the woollen garments worn by the inhabitants of north-west America are made.

Those of the women who appeared of the most consequence had adopted a very singular mode of ornamenting their faces. A horizontal incision is made about three tenths of an inch below the upper part of the under lip, extending from one corner of the mouth to the other, entirely through the flesh; this orifice is then by degrees stretched sufficiently to admit an ornament made of wood, which is confined close to the gums

gums of the lower jaws, and whose external surface projects horizontally. These wooden ornaments are oval, and various sizes, some about two inches and a half, others three inches and four tenths in length, and an inch and a half broad; the smallest decreased in breadth in proportion to their length. They are about four tenths of an inch in thickness, and have a groove along the middle of the outside edge, for the purpose of receiving the divided lip. These hideous appendages are made of fir, and neatly polished, but present a most unnatural appearance and are an instance of human absurdity, that would scarcely be credited without ocular proof. In the evening of the 17th of June, the Chatham's cutter, and the Discovery's cutter returned from an excursion, which, besides having been very fatiguing and laborious, was rendered very distressing by the melancholy loss of one of their seamen, who had been unfortunately poisoned by eating muscles. Two or three others of the party narrowly escaped the same fate.

The fatal place, they named POISON COVE, and the branch leading to it MUSCLE CANAL, in latitude 52° 48′, longitude 231° 42′.

The survey of the coasts along the continental shores by the ships, and of the various arms, inlets, and canals, was pursued with the greatest accuracy, and indefatigable research with boats under the direction of different officers, in which some adventures with the savages, not altogether of a pleasing nature occurred, during the Months of July and August. Early in September they terminated their discoveries for that year, in a port which they named PORT STEWART, after one of their mates, situated in latitude 55° 38′: but it appears that they had extended their survey to a point, which they called POINT HOOD, in honour of the present Lord Bridport, in latitude 56° 44′, longitude 227° 11′. They then proceeded southward and arrived the third time at Nootka, on the 5th of October, but made no longer

stay than to leave a letter with the Commandant for the guidance of the Master of the Dædalus, or of any other vessel that might arrive there with stores for the Discovery and the Chatham. Proceeding still southward, the Chatham was sent to Port Bodega, from which station she repaired to Port Francisco, where she found the Discovery, and Mr. Puget gave an account of his proceedings. Here they met with the Dædalus. But Captain Vancouver experienced such a coolness on the part of the new Spanish Governor, that he thought proper to leave the place as soon as he had procured a supply of wood and water. At Monterrey they found a similar change of affairs, and the Governor sent Captain Vancouver a letter from his predecessor Signior Quadra, in which he gave him to understand that the civilities he had shewn the Captain were only for that time, and were not to be considered as necessary to be shewn him in future, neither did his Excellency expect the English ships would repair a second time to the ports under his jurisdiction. Thus circumstanced our Commander resolved to pay a third visit to the Sandwich Islands.

It is remarkable that Karakakoo Bay, in which the truly celebrated Captain Cook fell a sacrifice to the savage fury of the natives, should, in the third visit of Vancouver, have proved an asylum, where the hospitable reception and friendly treatment were such as could not have been surpassed by the most enlightened nation upon earth. A dramatical and musical entertainment was performed by the natives for the amusement of the Captain and other British officers belonging to the Discovery, the Chatham, and the Dædalus, whilst their crews were employed in the several services in the Bay, of refitting the vessels, and taking in supplies of stores and provisions, in which they were assisted by these friendly Indians. A ceremony also took place in a formal and complete cession of the whole Island to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors. This being finished, a salute

a salute was fired from the vessels, after which the following inscription on copper was deposited in a very conspicuous place at the royal residence. "On the 25th February 1794, Tamaahmaah, King of Owhyhee, in council with the principal Chiefs of the Island, assembled on board his Britannic Majesty's sloop Discovery; in Karakakoo Bay; and the presence of George Vancouver, Commander of the said sloop; Lieutenant Peter Puget, Commander of his said Majesty's armed tender the Chatham; and the other officers of the Discovery; after due consideration, unanimously ceded the said Island of Owhyhee to his Britannic Majesty, and acknowledged themselves to be subjects of Great Britain."

In order to decide the contested point relative to the supposed navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; our navagators commenced the pursuit of their final survey, by taking leave of the Sandwich Islands on the 15th of March, 1794. In a few days sailing, the Captain lost sight of the Chatham, conjectured to have separated from him by foggy weather, and it seemed uncertain when or where they should meet again; especially as the Discovery met with a fresh gale from the Western quarter, which made her proceed so rapidly to the north, that on the 30th they had reached the latitude of 50° 10′, longitude 205° 9″; the weather continuing very gloomy; and the climate assuming a degree of severity that was new to them; for the mercury stood at the freezing point, and, for the first time during the voyage, the scuttle cask on deck was frozen. Nothing happened worthy notice, till they arrived in Cook's River, when Captain Vancouver resolved to proceed immediately to the furthest extent of that unfortunate Navigator's researches, and from thence to carry his examination into execution as circumstances should direct; accordingly we find a more accurate survey, not only of the river but of the adjacent coasts and islands, than any before extant, and they had every reason to believe that this

this river terminated, not many miles beyond their examinations, in a spacious bason or harbour. The service of procuring wood and water was frequently interrupted by floating ice of considerable magnitude, which, by the rapidity of the tides, endangered the boats, requiriring the utmost caution to prevent their being crushed. The natives who came on board the ship, or visited and accompanied the boats in their canoes, appeared to be friendly and hospitable, acquainted with the European manners, and ready to render them every service on shore, and during their researches on the river. Having at length clearly discovered that this reputed river was in fact only an extensive arm of the sea, the Captain gave it the name of COOK'S INLET.

Mr. Whidbey, with two boats, was dispached previous to their quitting this station, to examine the river Turnagain, a branch of Cook's Inlet, and in the mean time the Discovery was in the utmost danger through the drift of ice, which had formed one connected field from side to side. In this situation the Captain was visited by ten Russians and about twenty Indians, who expressed their apprehensions for the safety of the ship, and frequently asked if she did not make much water. From the Russians he had received intelligence respecting the inlet and its branches, as well as the surrounding shores, which confirmed his own observations and researches, and fully proved that the dangerous anchorage they were in was not in a river but in an arm of the sea, which finally closed about fifteen Russian versts beyond the station he had taken. They also informed him, that the Russians had several establishments on these coasts, the principal of which was in Prince William's Sound, at a port called Etches, and they endeavoured to impress him with an idea, that the American Continent and adjacent Islands, as far as the meridian of Kaye's Island, belonged exclusively to the Russian Empire.

The report made by Mr. Whidbey on his return, after an absence of seven days, corroborated the circumstance

cumstance of the Russian settlements, and he further stated their extreme jealousy of all communication between his party and the native Indians, whom they appeared to consider and treat as their slaves. Mr. Whidbey had continued his survey towards Point Possession, situated in latitude 61° 3′, longitude 210° 18′. At about seven mile distant from this Point they were obliged to stop, at the commencement of the flood tide; for the whole space, as far as they were able to discover any objects, was incumbered with an immense number of conical rocks, detached from each other, on banks of sand and small stones, that extended a league and upwards from the shore. So that the utmost circumspection was required to conduct the boats clear of these dangerous pyramids; for, had they grounded on any of them with the rapidity of the falling tide, nothing less than instant destruction could have been expected. This very extraordinary rugged region appeared to join the Southern side of the shoal, on which the Resolution had grounded in the year 1778, and hence it must be considered as a fortunate circumstance, that neither Captain Cook nor this party had attempted to pass on the South side of that shoal.

Whilst the wood and water were completing, which the ice had prevented them from accomplishing, Captain Vancouver, accompanied by his principal officers, set out with the yawl and small cutter, and directed their examination along the Western shore, and they were not long in determining, that at a little distance from the place were they had formerly sounded, the shoals, which were dry at low water, connected the two shores together; they proceeded however as far as they found the channel navigable for the boats, and found, as they advanced to the North East, that the Western shore gradually inclined towards the Eastern shore, and they were at length fully convinced, that if Captain Cook had dedicated one day more to the further examination of this inlet, "he would have spared the theoretical Navigators,

Navigators, who have followed him in their closets, the task of ingeniously ascribing to this arm of the ocean a channel, through which a North West passage existing, according to their doctrines, might ultimately be discovered." The final termination of Cook's Inlet, at its Northern extremity, was now found to be in latitude 61° 29′, longitude 211° 17′. The party returned to the ship on the 7th of May 1794, and found the Chatham at anchor, when Lieutenant Puget came on board, and gave an account of the principal occurrences which had happened on board the Chatham since their separation, occasioned by the vessel receiving four feet water in her hold, from labouring extremely under a press of sail, with a very heavy irregular sea, to endeavour to keep up with the Discovery. Mr. Puget, according to his instructions in case of separation, had continued his examination of the Western side of the inlet from Cape Douglas to their present station, which was the appointed rendezvous, and found it to be a compact shore, without any collateral branches or navigable openings; and his documents corroborated the decision that Captain Vancouver had made, of there being no North west passage through any part of this inlet.

On the 15th, they took leave of this inlet, and directed their course to Prince William's Sound, which they had been informed was connected with one branch of it, named by them TURNAGAIN RIVER; accordingly, they made their survey of that sound in boats, and found in it different Russian establishments, and met with a friendly reception both from the Russians and the natives. The Chatham was dispatched to continue the survey of the coast Eastward from Cape Hinchinbrook, whilst the Discovery, quitting Prince William's Sound, proceeded to the examination of the exterior coast, and arrived at Cross Sound, where the Chatham rejoined her. Cross Sound is a very spacious arm of the ocean. The examination of the Islands, Points, and Bays, was confided to the care of Mr. Whidbey and his

his party in boats, who narrowly escaped being plundered and having their boats taken from them by a numerous tribe of Indians, who under the disguise of offered friendship, surrounded them with their canoes, and were provided with fire-arms, which they pointed at Mr. Whidbey in such a manner as shewed their designs to be hostile; yet, observing that the boats were well prepared and ready to act on the defensive, they retreated, though their number amounted to at least two hundred. Their survey northward was now completed, and both vessels returning Southward along the exterior coast of what they had named King George the Third's Archipelago, they arrived in a port, to which the captain gave the name of PORT CONCLUSION; for here, the indefatigable labours of three years were terminated by a completion of the survey of the whole coast of North West America; the final service having been performed by Mr. Whidbey in a boat excursion from this port, consisting of four boats well manned. These parties visited several Islands, and passed a number of Points and Capes, to which different names were assigned by Captain Vancouver, such as STEPHENS PASSAGE, DOUGLASS ISLAND, &c. They also went on shore at some Indian villages, but had little communication with the few natives they met with.

August 22d, they put to sea from this harbour, and returning Southward along the coast to Nootka, where they found no fresh advices either from our own or the Spanish Government respecting the final settlement of that territory. They remained there, by desire of the Governor who had succeeded to the command on the death of Sig: Quadra, till the time he expected his final instructions, which he fixed to the 13th of October. In the mean time, both the Discovery and the Chatham underwent material repairs; and the officers of both ships were received with great civility, and were highly

highly enteriained by the Indian Chiefs of the neighbouring districts.

They took leave of these Islands, and of the North Pacific Ocean, in the month of February 1795, and on their arrival at Valparaiso they visited a principal Spanish town on the coast of Chili, of considerable extent, aud built with great regularity. They likewise visited St. Jago, the capital of Chili; and in the month of July 1795 both the ships arrived safe at St. Helena.

The crew of the Chatham, as well as the officers, had suffered much in their health during their passage from Valparaiso; the convalescents were sent on shore, and as a convoy was soon expected to sail from St. Salvador, Captain Vancouver determined to send there, that she might proceed with it to England, whilst he should remain until some British vessel of force should touch at St. Helena in her way home. Agreeably to this destination, the Chatham was finally separated from the Discovery, and the latter set sail for England on the 16th of July, exerting every effort to overtake the homeward bound East India fleet under convoy of his Majesty's ship of war the Sceptre, which fleet had left the Bay of St. Helena on the morning of the arrival of Discovery. On the 21st of August the desired junction was effected, and, under the safe conduct of the Commander, Captain Effington, they all made the Western coast of Ireland on the 12th of September, and the next day, after having seen the Discovery safely moored with the rest of the fleet in the Shannon, Captain Vancouver received the order of the Commander of the Sceptre to repair immediately to London, with the necessary papers and documents essential to the illustration of the services he had performed; and in a few days he arrived at the Admiralty, where he deposited them.

FINIS.

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