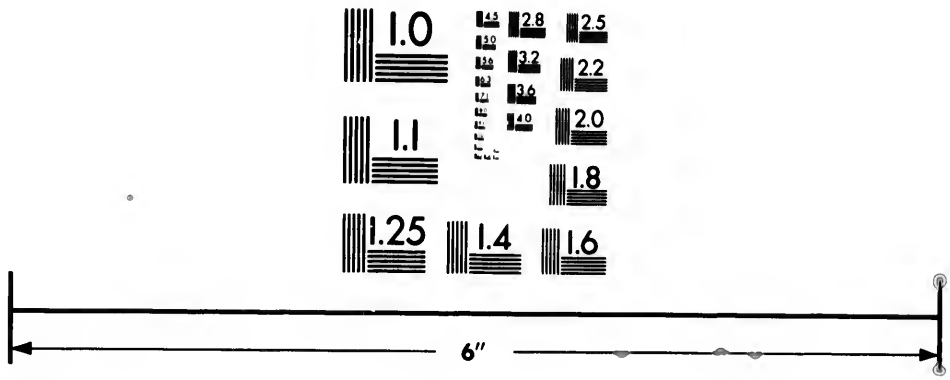
IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

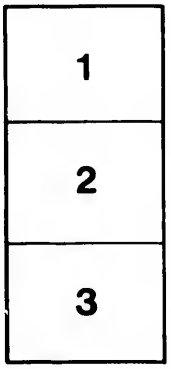
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

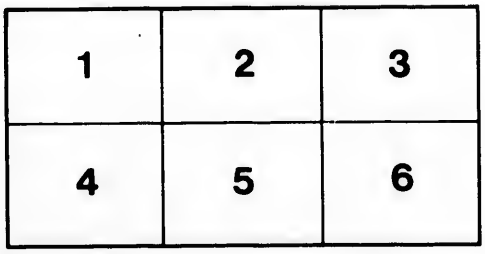
- [ ] Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur
- [ ] Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée
- [ ] Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- [ ] Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque
- [ ] Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur
- [ ] Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- [ ] Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- [ ] Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents
- [ ] Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- [ ] Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- [ ] Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:

- [ ] Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur
- [ ] Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées
- [ ] Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- [x] Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- [ ] Pages detached/ Pages détachées
- [x] Showthrough/ Transparence
- [ ] Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression
- [ ] Includes supplementary material/ Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- [ ] Only edition available/ Seule édition disponible
- [ ] Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/ Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X		14X		18X		22X		26X		30X	
	12X		16X		20X		24X		28X		32X





In 1788 or 9 Edgar was shipped on the Nootka ship Lady Washington, for Canton.

See Nootka Commission Report 1790
to C. Edgar in July 1821.

PORTION OF AN INCOMPLETE JOURNAL

THOMAS EDGAR, Master of H.M.S. "Discovery.

. . . . . .

Remarks on the West Coast of America in the South Seas.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Saturday March 7th 1788. At day Break we discovered the Coast of America, Bearing N E ½ E the Land appearing High and Hilly covered with Trees Saw an opening in the Land which has greatly the Appearance of being a Harbour or some kind of Shelter for Shipping the Wind being in the N W Quarter stood in for it, we struck Soundings about 8 or 9 Leagues off Shore 95 Fathom Sandy Bottom, we fell in with this Land in the Latitude of 44°33' 09" N Longitude in 235° 55' East of Greenwich, in the Evening the wind Shifting to the S W the weather proving Squally with Snow & Sleet Night coming on, both Ships haul'd on a Wind & endeavour 'd to stand off Shore till Day Light, the Direction in which this Part of the Coast runs is nearly North & South the Thermometer at 47°

Sunday 8th Stood in for the Land which was covered with Snow, and had a very Cold & dismal Appearance the wind Blowing hard at West with heavy Squalls of Snow & Hail & a hollow Sea running, oblig'd us to stand to the Southward

---

Monday & Tuesday, the Weather Still continuing very bad & the Wind blowing hard on Shore, prevented our coming near it

Wednesday

Wednesday the 11th Rather more moderate about 7 in the Morning we stood within 3 Miles of the Shore, but could not see the least appearance of a Harbour, Bay, or any Shelter for Shipping the Land being very high covered with Snow and the Weather being Dark & Gloomy did not a little Contribute to the Natural Dreariness of the Place, in the Evening both Ships tack'd & stood to the Westward

---

Thursday 12th Squally with Snow & Sleet the Wind westerly with a Hollow Swell, stood to the Southward, the Land being covered with Snow, the Thermometer 44°

Friday 13th The Weather being Excessive Squally with Snow, rain, Hail, & Sleet at Times, we stood to the Westward

---

Saturday 14th In the Morning the Weather more moderate stood in for the Land, about 9 we saw it Bearing S E 8 or 9 Leagues at Noon the weather proving Squally we stood to the Northd until the 22nd Nothing materially happened except a succession of Bad Weather the Wind Continuing to Blow from the West & N W in heavy Squalls the Greatest Part of the Time with thick Fogs

---

Sunday 22nd Put the Ships Company to an allowance of Water 2 Quarts per Day exclusive of Boiling their Provisions, Set Dr Irvins Still to Work which gives Six Gallons in 3½ Hours, about 10 Saw the Land bearing E N E Dist 11 or 12 Leagues stood in for it

it

it the Wind being westerly This Land appears high & hilly in some Places, the Shore runs nearest N W & S E, The Land being broken in several Places makes it have the Appearance of Harbours, or Shelters for Shipping but Night coming on before we could get in Shore & weather appearing rather Squally at 8 in the Evening tack'd & stood to the S Westward

---

Monday 23rd The Morning proving Squally with Hail, Snow, & Sleet both Ships stood to the Westward

---

Tuesday & Wednesday, the Weather still continuing very bad with a heavy Sea from the N W which prevented us from standing in towards the Land

---

Thursday 26th We find the Ship begins to make water & proves leaky in her upper works, From this Time to the 29th the weather being Squally at Times & the Wind hanging in the N W Quarter with Frequent Fogs which prevented our standing in for the Land

---

Sunday 29th About 8 in the morning the Haze clearing away imagined we saw the Land to the N W of us At 10 we discovered high Land extending from N N W ½ W to N E b E ½ E^{t} distance off about 7 or 8 Leagues Both Ships stood for it at Noon being close in Shore bore away and run down along Shore looking for a Harbour, the Land hereabouts very high

covered with

with Snow & in many Places broken, the Shore lying nearest W N W & E S E per Compass at 4 Saw the appearance of a Harbour, haul'd up for it at 5 the Resolution made ye Signal for Anchoring, light Winds & variable Hoisted out the Boats to Tow the Ship as did the Resolution, At ½ past 5 a Breeze Springing up from the N W, We having very deep Soundings stood over for an opening to the N E, At 6 Saw an Indian Town on the N W Point & a number of Canoes coming off to both Ships, At 7 it being very dark Came to an Anchor in 75 Fms Water & veered away to two Cables Dist off Shore about 1½ Cables Length

---

Monday 30th At DayLight the Natives came off & traded with us in a very Friendly Manner, About 9 Sent the large Cutter mann'd & arm'd in Company with the Resolution's Boats, to sound & look for a good Anchoring Place, About 1 the Boats return'd from Sounding, having found several safe places for the Ships to lay in, At Noon the Thermometer at 15 Degrees.

Tuesday 31st At 11 weigh'd & came to sail at Noon standing off & On on the Mouth of a Cove waiting for the Resolution Birthing herself about 2 Anchor'd in 17 fathoms water & secur'd the Ship with Hawsers to the Shore

This Cove is small but Sheltered from the Sea, after the Ships were secured & the Astronomer's Tents Erected, under the care of Lieutenant King & Mr Bayly & all their Instruments got on Shore a party of men were sent from both ships to cut fire

 wood

wood while the rest was busily employ'd overhauling the Rigging & mending the Sails &c

The Resolution unrigg'd her Foremast to examine the Defects in the Head of it which was found so bad as to oblige them to get it out

---

Thursday April 2nd Got the Foremast out & sent it on Shore & got a Tent over it that the Carpenters should not break off work in case of Rain

---

Saturday 4th In the Morning one of the Natives attempted to interrupt the Carpenters at their Work on the Foremast & growing troublesome they complain'd of him to a man that appeared to be a Chief who made him desist Shortly after it was observ'd that they all Assembled together and in a great Hurry & Confusion run & haul'd their Canoes up on the Beach, loaded themselves & Canoes with Stones, Lieut Williamson who Commanded the Parties on Shore had some reason to apprehend they meant to attack them & being without Arms they might have soon put an End to them all before any assistance could be had from the Ships -

He hail'd the Resolution & told them what the Natives were about & desir'd Arms to be sent on Shore, which was done immediately & more men with orders to Lieut Williamson from Captain Cook to retire to the Rock on which the Astronomer's Tent stood, About ½ past 11 a number of large Canoes full of men arm'd with long Spears, Bows, Arrows &c hove in sight of the South Point of ~~the~~

the

the Cove, at which both Ships turn'd all Hands to Small Arms to Convince them we were prepar'd in case of an assault, the Natives on the Beach immediately begun to put on their War Dress & make preparations for action, Several Messages pass'd between the two Parties after much parading Singing & Hallowing the Strangers retir'd round the South Point of the Cove leaving the old ones in fair possession of the Field After Dinner the Indians appearing to be very peaceable sent the People from both Ships on Shore to their different Employments under the protection of a strong guard, about 3 the Indians in their Canoes surrounded our Ship Arm'd with Spears, Bows, Arrows & Stones & appeared in an hostile Manner, turn'd all the People we had on board to Small Arms, but finding us still on our Guard about ½ past 3 they all went off to the South Point of the Cove where they remain'd till the next Morning, This afternoon Mr. Williamson 3rd Lieutenant of the Resolution being on duty on Shore & the Indians seeing him with a Musquet in his hand was desirous of knowing the use of it he shew them the Ball & explain'd to them its Properties telling them that it would go through their War dress and kill them at a great Distance, they laugh'd heartily at that & immediately hung one of their dresses on a Tree & desir'd him to fire at it which he did at a distance of about 20 yards put the Ball through 6 or 8 Folds of their Dress & lodged it in the tree, the Indians gazed at one another with fright & silent astonishment & it was for sometime before he cou'd persuade the Owner of the dress to take it in his hand, in short no arguments without the assistance of

of a few bitts of Copper & Iron cou'd prevail on him to go near it, These Dresses are made of the Rein Deer Skins Doubled Sew'd down on each side without Sleeves & in form not unlike a woman's Shift. These Skins are remarkable thick and is a sufficient defence against their Spears or Arrows, & a patapatou are their only weapons, When these people dress for War they paint themselves black & red, wear large & frightful Masques & stick their Hair full of the feathers of Birds

---

Sunday 5th About 7 in the Morning the Two parties of Indians drew near each other just a head of the Ships, in their fighting Dresses & appear'd as if going to Engage by their brandishing their Spears & singing their War songs by turns, At 8 after a long parley they parted, the new Comers afraid of hazarding a Battle, chose to leave the Field to their Opponents who came & traded with us as usual, About 4 this afternoon one of the Resolution's 4 Pounders shotted with Grape Shot went off by accident occasion'd by a spark from the Armourer's Forge, but happily did no mischief tho' many people were working before it in the Woods.

Wednesday 8th In a very heavy Gale of Wind the Resolution Sprung the Head of her Mizen Mast occasioned by Casting the Mizen Shrouds loose, and neglecting to set some of them up again, the Mizen Masts was sprung so bad as to make it necessary to make a new One, got the Mizen Mast out as soon as possible & cut a

Tree

Tree down to make another, converted the old one into a Fore Top Mast

---

Monday 20th I have before observed that these people had a very great genius & passion for stealing a specimen of which they gave us this morning by most dexterously conveying Captain Cook's Gold Watch out of his Cabin & carrying it off without being seen Altho' there were 2 or 3 Servants in the Cabin looking after them it was sometime after their departure that Captn Cook Miss'd it & supposing they might not have left the Discovery he sent a Boat to search them, and fortunately it was found stow'd away in a small Box under some of the Sea Otter Skins at 9 this Morning Captain Cook went in our large Cutter accompanied by one of his own Boats to Survey this Place which he calls King George the Third's Sound, In the Afternoon the Captain's Clarke of the Resolution bought of the Natives for a pewter wash hand Bason, two silver tablespoons of the Spanish make, An almost certain proof that the Spaniards have been here, if not acutally at this place in the Neighborhood of it

---

Saturday 25th About Noon a party of the Natives after having disposed of all their things they had to sell gave us a very excellent Heava brandishing their Swords, Hangers, Saws, Tin Kettles, & all the different kind of Trade which they had got from us, beating time with their Paddles to their Singing all which they performed with great Order & regularity, About 4 in the Afternoon they all left us Shouting and

hallowing

hallowing as they went off.

A Notion for some time prevail'd amongst us that these people were Cannibals from their having brought several Sculls & hands on board to sell which seem'd as if they had been roasted or Boil'd & by the Signs we made to them & they to us we had all the reason in the World to think they were so - But it was evident we did not understand them or that they did not understand us - for I had this morning a most Convincing proof of the falsity of our notions, A Man having come to me on my landing, with some hands to sell I bought one of him and then desired him to Eat it which he would not do, I then offered him more Iron & Brass than wou'd have purchas'd one of their most Elegant dresses if he wou'd eat part of it which offers he treated with Great Contempt & departed in Great anger, Yet there are several Gentlemen in the two Ships who still continue prepossess'd in their former opinion.

When we arrived in this Sound we had but 13 Tons of Water on board, the Indians came off & traded in a very friendly manner with us bringing Bears, Bevers, Foxes, Deers, Wolves, Seals & other Skins to Sell, for which we gave them, Hatchetts, Nails, Looking Glasses, Swords, Hangers, Saws & Tin Kettles in return. But the most valuable skins as we afterwards found were those of the Sea Beaver which are not much known in Europe but are superior in every respect to any Furrs we get from Hudson's Bay, we were not at first fully acquainted with the value of them but from the

fineness

the fineness of the Hair their beautiful appearance we all along preferred them to any others that these people had got, not but that we had some account of them in Muller & some other Authors who have taken notice of the advantageous trade that the Russians carry on with these Furs with China, however it was not till towards the latter End of the Voyage that we became acquainted with the real worth of them, during the time we stay'd here we were visited daily by the Natives who bringing with them fresh fish & a kind of Wild Onions, red herrings dry'd Fish, whale & whale Oil, Muscles &c & bartered with us for pieces of Brass, Copper, Tin & Buttons which they all seemed very eager after, but more particularly after Brass, they live in small Tribes together much like new Zealanders & often go to War with one another on the most trifling Occasions, they being very quick in taking offence, Their War Canoes are dug out of the Trunks of very large Fir Trees, well finished & curiously carv'd they are from 30 to 50 & 60 feet in length & carry from 20 to 26 or 30 Arm'd men, their war dress is a rein Deer's skin tan'd which they wear doubled, made in the shape of a woman's shift without Sleeves, this Dress will turn an Arrow or the Point of a Spear, their Arms consist of Spears 12 or 15 feet long pointed with Bone & they have two sorts of patapatows one made of Bone like the new Zealanders & the others of a round black stone fix'd into a piece of carv'd wood pointed at once End, their Knives is very short & made of Iron which they set a great value on, The Bows & Arrows being pointed with Bone, but they do not seem to make

much

much use of them in time of Battle, I believe they make use of Stones as we saw in all their large Canoes a great Quantity of them.

The Men & Women are of the Middle Size with long black Hair high cheek Bones & are much of the Scotch countenance with small black eyes & when wash'd clean is as fair as any European with a good colour in their Cheeks, both men & women are bandy leg'd occasion' by their sitting so much on their Hams the women dress in a round hat curiously made and painted with a flat top & a Tassell, a round Tippet with a hole in ye middle edged with furr, the lower part which covers the Shoulders is fring'd an A-hoo which goes round their Bodies under their Arms & reaches below the knee, this A-hoo & tipoet is made of coarse flax in the same manner as them at New Zealand, the men wear a round hat with a Ball on the upper part of it, a Beaver, Bear, wolfe or Foxes skin covers their Bodies, Both sexes bore their Ears & the Holes are large enough to admit of a finger or Thumb in these holes they were ornaments of different sorts, such as large Bunches of twisted line, slips of Copper & pieces of skins of different Sorts, & some have round rings of a very pale Copper hanging to the Middle part of their Noses, they all smear their faces & Bodies over with grease, oils, & different sorts of Paint which makes them have a fierce and savage appearance and are really as nasty a people as I ever beheld the women have not the least objection to Bartering their favours as cheap as any other Commodity - the young Macaronies dress mostly in the Sea Otter

 Skins

Skins their hair being well greased is stuffed full of the white down of feathers which answers the same purpose as hair Powder.

Their small canoes which they make use of in common is about 12 or 14 feet long well finish'd & will carry about 5 or 6 men. They are very ingenious in their carving Busts Birds & Beasts likewise making of Boxes & curiously carving them, they Finish their work very neatly & it would puzzle the best Artists in Europe to do the like with only their Tools, they catch Fish with wooden hooks & a strong thin seaweed for a Line, fitted with ChopSticks & baited with Mussels in the same manner as our fishermen They have all kinds of snares & decoys for catching Birds & Beasts, likewise they have Harpoons made of Bone & some of Mussel Shells for the striking of whales, Seals &c and I believe they kill a great many in the summer time, as they sold us a great quantity of the Spermaceti whale Oil, & some large square pieces of Blubber, the men & women are very fond of Brass Buttons to hang as ornaments about their necks and tinn, Brass or Copper made into Bracelets to wear about their Ancles & Wrists, both sexes tattow a little, their houses are expressive of great misery being nothing more than a few boards, fix'd in the ground 7 or 8 feet high covered with a flat roof which is neither Wind nor Water Tight & a most horrid stink from stale urine & rotten fish which charming odor is to be met with in every house -

The Country about King Georges Sound is so mountainous steep & woody that it is inaccessible. Cherrys, Gooseberries, Currants, Raisberries & Strawberries in abundance all of

which

which except the Cherries they had several Plantations of of Birds there was wild Ducks, Shaggs, Hawks, Owls, Eagles, Curlews, & several kinds of small Birds.

Description for sailing in & out of Ship Cove King George the Third Sound with the Soundings, Marks, Rocks, Shoals, &c with the Latitude, Longitude, Tides, Currents & Variations of the Compass.

(West?)

King George the Third Sound lies on the East Coast of America, it appears to be a Group of Islands & broken Lands, the Entrance into this Sound which we came in & went out at is in the Latitude 49° 33' 30" N. Longitude of Greenwich.

In Sailing or Turning in or out of this Place be sure & not stand to Far over on either Shore it being all foul Ground, but more particularly the Eastern side there being a ridge of Rocks which his about a mile off Shore & does not shew themselves till low water, there is a very good cross mark for your guidance in the Plan of the Sound. The entrance across is about 2 Miles wide, with 40, 50 & 60 Fathoms depth of Water all rock bottom but after you are within the Heads you will find the Water deepen to 70, 80 & 90 Fathoms muddy Bottom, there is several Coves & snug Places where you may Anchor in safety according as the Wind is.

Marks for Anchoring.

We Anchor'd with our best Bower in 70 Fathoms Water Muddy Bottom and veered away to 1½ Cables, the East Head of the Bay S 22° W & the West Head S 54° W Distance from the nearest Shore about 2 Cables Length, & after

examining

examining the Sound we anchored in Ship Cove with our small Bower in 17 Fathoms Water muddy Bottom & secur'd the Ship with Hawsers to the Shore, as did the Resolution.

Ship Cove

Latitude	49° 35' North
Longitude	233° 26' East of Greenwich
Variation	19° 30' East
Tides Rises full & change	8 Feet 9 Inches
High Water full & change	at 20 minutes after 12

Wooding & Watering

Wood here in great Plenty close down to the Water Side fit for masts or yards of any size or Timber for building or repairing of Shipping, the Resolution got her Fore mast out here & repair'd it, it being sprung in the Head, & cut down a pine tree & made a new mizen mast the old one being rotten & decay'd in the Head, Both Ships cut spare Topmasts, Topsail Yards, Top Gallant Masts & several small spars for other uses, likewise we cut down several pine trees & saw'd them into Planks for the Ships use. Excellent Water in several Parts of this Cove.

Provisions

Provisions and Refreshments.

The Natives visited us dayly bringing fresh fish, young onions, red Herrings, dry'd Fish, whale Flesh, whale Oil, mussels, &c & Bartered with us for pieces of Brass, Copper, Tinn & Buttons we cut a great Quantity of Spruce, Brew'd Escence, & made spruce beer for the Ships Company

---

Descriptions of the landing Place & other Remarks.

We find this to be a very large Sound with a number of small Islands & Inlets in it, with very deep soundings & in some places no Ground with 150 Fathom of Line out - The Country about King George's Sound A Bounds in Hills with Scarce any Flat Land about & these Hills exceedingly difficult of excess except by some Indian paths of which there are very few the whole country being covered with pine Trees our Bottonist found here the Cypress Wood in great plenty. Cherry's gooseberries, Currants, Rais-berries, & Strawberries in great abundance.

The Resolution having got her Fore & Mizen Masts in & both Ships overhaul'd their Rigging repair'd their Sails, Compleated their Wooding & Watering got all ready for Sea in the night the Indians cut away the Resolution's fish hook it being overboard ready to fish the anchor in the morning

---

Sunday 26th

2

Sunday 26th About 2 in the Afternoon both Ships got out of the Cove & about 7 the wind springing up at N N W hoisted in our Boats & made Sail & stood out of the Sound.

The Natives bidding us farewell in their manner, hallowing & shouting after us, at ½ past 7 the West point of the Sound W b S 2 or 3 Miles & the Southernmost land in sight S E b S at 10 at Night squally with hard Rain, split the Jibb & blew it to pieces at 7 in the morning stow'd the Anchors

---

Tuesday 28th Strong Gales with a high Sea, close reef'd the Topsails & handed them in the Evening the weather more moderate set the Topsails close reefed

---

Wednesday 29th Both Ships standing to the N W wind at S E very little alteration in the Weather, burnt fires between decks to Air the Ship Thermometer 45°

Thursday 30th still standing to the N W.

Friday May 1st Nothing remarkable near noon saw a seal Thermometer 44°

Saturday 2nd Standg to the N W with fine Weather at ½ past 7 in the Evening Saw the Land, bearing from N½ E to E N E made the Signal for seeing it to the Resolution

Sunday 3rd

Sunday 3rd Saw many large flocks of Birds, Seals & Sea Lions about the Ship at Noon the West point of the Land N 32° W a remarkable high Sugar Loaf Mountain N 15° W, the west point of the Westermost Isle N 54° E Distce off Shore 3 or 4 Leagues, At 4 in the Afternoon the Resolution's Boat came on board of us by which we learnt they had sprung a leak in her larboard Buttock the Night after leaving King George the Third Sound which made them keep their hand pumps Constantly At work for 2 days when the Leak stop'd itself Thermometer 46°

Mondy 4th The wind from S S E to N W Standing to the Westwd at 8 in the Evening a Continual Ridge of High snowy Mountains in sight

---

Tuesdy 5th At noonMount St Elias N 60° W the Peak of a very high Mountain a breas of us N 45° E dist of Shore 6 or 7 Leagues many flocks of Birds and Whales about the Ships Therr 47°

Thursdy The Wind N Easterly Standing to the N W at [illegible] the Afternoon sounded 77 fathoms muddy bottom at 8 many App[illegible] openings in The Land that seem to form deep Sounds & harbours Thermr 54°

Sundy 10th Standing to the N W with modte weather the wind from West to N N E at 10 in the morning a great many Whales about us Therr 62°

 Tuesdy 12th

Tuesd^{y} 12th The Wind E b S with Mod^{te} W^{r} at ½ past Noon saw an Opening Bore away for it at 3 thick foggy dirty W^{r} at ¾ past 3 haul'd up for a harb^{r} On the East side, on entering the Sound had Light Variable Winds at 6 Anchor'd of the mouth of a Cove on the S E side of the Sound with the Bt Bower in 12 fathom water muddy Bottom veer'd away to ½ of a Cable the Outer Points of the Sound S 7° W to N 51° W and the upper Part of the Sound N N E ¼ E the upper part of the Cove S E b E dist: 1 mile the East point of Ditto N 41° E a Cluster of Rocks N W b N about 2 miles the outer points of The Sound bear from Each other N W b N and S E b E dist^{ce} a sunder about 4 miles at 7 two Large Canoes came over from a low point of Land On the opposite side of the Sound and remain'd with us about 2 hours But we could not prevail on them to come on board but from the little we could judge of them they appear'd to be the same kind of Indians as at King George's Sound, in the night a small canoe with 2 men paddel'd Round the Ships 3 or 4 times and kept a look out on us at the mouth of the Cove till sun rise and then went away. Thermometer 48°

Wednesd^{y} 13th of May Fresh breezes and Squally W^{r} at 10 in the Morning Both Ships weigh'd and work'd to the Northw^{d} up the Sound in search of a safer anchoring Place at 8 in the Evening fresh gales and heavy squalls With rain and Sleet Employ'd in turning in to Snug corner cove at ½ past D^{o} came too with our B^{t} Bower in 8 Fathom water muddy bottom dist: off Shore half a mile

---

 Thursd^{y} 14th

Thursd^{y} 14th The Wind S East^{ly} with mod^{te} breezes and Cloudy W^{r} Early this Morning we were visited by a number of Canoes the Indians who behaved very Troublesome in coming on board which oblig'd us to turn them all out of the Ship at noon The Resolution on a Careen stoping her leak this afternoon the Launches From both Ships Employ'd watering

---

Saturday 16th Early this Morning we saw some Animals running along The Beach but could not distinguish wheather they Ware Dogs, Wolves, or Foxes at 8 sent two boats mann'd and arm'd to examing the sound many Canoes about both Ships trading they all came from the Southw^{d} there Being no Indians inhabiting this Cove or any wheres near it that we Could perceive, they brought several of the sea Otter Skins all well drest And mark'd on the flesh side with red as if for sale these people have twokinds of Canoes both fram'd the lardger are open for carrying a Number of People the Other only carrying two or three people and is cover'd All over except where the People sits which is round holes and to prevent The water getting in they ware smock frocks made of the intestines of The Whales which comes close round their necks and the bottom part Tucks round the hoop of the canoe where they sit in: these canoes Are not unlike the Usquimoa and are the Boats in which they go a Whaling and hunting after the Sea Otter, these animals are not unlike the Seal in the water being like them often oblig'd to come to the Surface for the purpose of respiration, but differ much from the

Seal in

in its formation it having the two forefeet exactly like a dog The hind feet like a Seal it also has a tail which the seal has not Its furr is beyond exception the finest I ever beheld but to heavy for Waring owing to the thickness of the skin and the quantity of Furr on it - it would I believe be excellent for Hatts, these Animals are extremely Fond of their young the natives therefore always try to take their young first as the old ones will then keep near the Boat and suffer Themselves to be harpoon'd sooner than quit their young the Indians are extremely dextrous at this method of striking birds, beasts, or Fish, these People are better dresst than the natives of King George The Third's sound and differ in language, they ware a kind of frock over their furr dress made of whale's gut which is prepar'd and dress'd By the fire and sew'd together extremely neat and strong and very much Resembles a woman's shift, this they wear in rainy weather or when They are a going a fishing they also have a hood to it which they Bring over their heads and tye close under their Chin with this Dress they are well secur'd from the weather but the most remarkable Difference in the Customs of these People from any others we have mett with yet in their cutting themselves below their under lip so as to make A false mouth though which they thrust their tongues or pieces of Bone in imitation of teeth we found them well stock'd with iron and European beads, Wild ducks and Geese are here in great plenty but Extreamly shy the Country is very hilly and cover'd with snow but the low land is cover'd with small pine

and

and Spruce trees close down to the water side.

Mond^{y} 18th

At half past 2 in the Afternoon man'd and arm'd 2 boats and sent the 1st Lieutenant in one and the Master in the Other to make what Discoveries they could each taking a different rout at 9 at night the Boats return'd with out making any discovery of any consequence.

Tuesd^{y} 19th At 3 in the Morning both Ships weigh'd and made sail empl^{d} working out of the sound Ther^{r} 46½^{o}

Wednesd^{y} 20th Winds Variable with small rain many seals Grampuses and Divers about the Ship Thermometer 45°

(A portion here missing)

Bower Anchors to bring up with the Eastern Shore appears to have a Number of openings and inlets the Land being very high cover'd with snow at 7 in the Evening found the tide running at the rate of 3 knots 6 fathoms p^{r} half minute supposed to be the Ebb it being doubtful wheather we might not be in the entrance of a large river at ¼ past 10 when the Tide from the Northw^{d} slack'd we weigh'd some of the water taken up alongside and found it not to differ from that atsea, at slack water the Resolution's boats were busly employ'd creeping for her small Anchor but without success.

Frid^{y} 29th The wind Northerly at 1 in the Afternoon weigh'd and made sail Employ'd tideing it to the Northw^{d} sounding constantly

constantly from 15 to 12 Fathoms sandy bottom at ½ past 7 the tide making against us came to an Anchor in 19 fathom water At 8 try'd the Ebb tide and found it to Run at 4 knots 6 fathom pr half minute found the tide had Ebb'd 17 feet by the deep sea lead, the land to the Eastw^{d} and N E of us appears to be a very large Island it being low and Level without trees a long range of Snowy mountains laying at the Back of it

---

Saturday 30th at ½ past 1 in the morning weigh'd with the tide of flood Sounding from 19 to 26 fathom sandy Bottom at ½ past 8 tack'd and Anchor'd in 19 fathoms about 6 in the morning we saw a canoe going along the Eastern shore at 1 in the afternoon weigh'd with the flood about 2 three small skin canoes came off to us with one man in each but finding the Ship going two fast and the tide of flood very strong they could not keep up with us so they made the Best of their way for the Eastern Shore again this afternoon the wind blowing fresh the water being slack and muddy we seeing a rippling like breakers about mid Channel which oblig'd us to tack often altho' we judged it to be two tides m eeting together, but after wards we found it to be a shoal dry in several places at low water our Soundings regular from 18 to 32 fathoms at 8 the tide being against us came to an Anchor 15 fathom water the land here abouts appears very much like the North and South forelands Kent at lower water we weigh'd some of it taken up a long side and found it one hundred part of a Pound lighter than that at sea

 Sunday 31st

Sund^{y} 31st of May at ½ past 2 in the morning weigh'd and made sail with a light N Easterly breeze with small rain soundings from 15 to 20 fathoms at 10 the tide of Ebb making strong came to an Anchor in 16 fathom water sandy bottom this Afternoon several canoes Large and small came of to both Ships but brought nothing to trade with they shew us knives and blue beads which they seem to have in great plenty at 2 it being low water we weigh'd some of it and found it quite fresh which convinc'd us it must be a river that we were in but seeing the two Openings the one to the Northw^{d} and the other to the East^{wd} sent the large cutter Man'd and Arm'd in company with the Resolution's to examine the Northernmost Opening several canoes large and small a Bout the Ships trading at 4 weighed anchor and dropt further up with the tide at 6 anchor'd again in 17 fathom water sandy Bottom

---

Mond^{y} 1st of June About ½ past 2 this morning the Cutters return'd without arriving at a Certainty respecting a passage At ½ past d^{o} the tide of flood making weigh'd and came to sail several canoes following us the Natives who exchang'd with our People for pieces of Iron, bows, arrows, and daggers all pointed with Copper and fish in great plenty (known by the name of Caplin in Newfoundland) which prov'd to be excellent eating at ½ past 7 the Resolution made the sig^{l} for our large Cutter which we sent man'd and arm'd in Company with their boats to go a head of the Ships and sound Soundings from 8 to 17 fathoms at 11 both Ships came to an anchor Finding we could go no further in safety the

the
the
to
in
whi
Kir
Bri
fir
son
was
Ras
cre
her
fou
by
wei
in
we
bee
Nor
thi
ret
del

the water shoaling and the River breaking of into two Branches the one running to the Northw^{d} amongst level land and the Other to the Eastw^{d} between a range of snowy Mountains about 2 in the afternoon the Resolution made the signal for our Cutter which was sent in company with hers under the Command of Lieutenant King to the South Shore to take Possession of the Country in his Britannic Majesty's name and for his Heirs and Successors on their first landing there were met by a few indians who sold them a dog some fresh salmon for a Shoe Buckel and a coat button, the Spring was just setting in here the Roses were in bud, strawberries, Rasberries & Gooseberries were in Blossom and all the Vegetable creation in great forwardness About ¼ past 4 it being low water here we found the tide had Ebb'd 28 feet perpendicular we now found our expectations of a Passage this way totally disappointed by the water shoaling very much and the water which we had often weigh'd by the Hydra Statick Ballance without little difference in weight from the sea water but here to our great Mortification we found it fresh it being now beyond a doubt that we had been for this eight days past in a large river running to the Northw^{d} having now determin'd the unpracticability of doing anything this way at ½ 11 at night both Ships weigh'd their Anchors to return once more to the sea bidding Farewell to a most verdant and delightful country.

Tuesd^{y} 2nd, at 4 in the morning anchor'd the tide being against us had the wind Shifting to the Southw^{d} which oblig'd us to tide it back Again at ½ past 10 weigh'd and made sail several canoes along Side trading with us at 2 in the Afternoon the Resolution ran a Ground on a Shoal and made the Sign^{l} for us to anchor tack'd being in Shoal water at ¼ past 2 anchor'd in 17 fathoms it then being a Bout half Ebb the Resolution bearing fron us E N E ½ E dist^{ce} about 3 miles this Shoal is a hard black sand dry in many places at the last quarter Ebb and lays nearest mid Channel westw^{d} Part of it which is dry S 22° W dist^{ce} about 2 miles and the Eastermost Part S 17° dist^{ce} 1¼ miles as soon as we anchor'd several small Canoes came off to us bringing fresh Salmon and all kinds of Curiositys which they exchang'd for nails &c about 7 the Resolution floated and soon after anchor'd in the fairway she having received no damag'd the weather being moderate and the water smooth

---

Wednesd^{y} 3rd of June at ½ past midnight weigh'd and came to sail in company with the Resolution and employ'd turning down the river at 4 Anchor'd with the B^{t} Bower in 16 fathom water from 4 this morning till ½ past 10 a great number of Indians in large and small canoes came off and traded with both Ships in a very friendly manner bringing fresh and dried Salmon, bows arrows spears &c We likewise got from them some smock frocks very light made of a number of little speckled sking which was well drest and looked Beautiful these are the same kind of People

as them

them in Sandwich Sound Their dress consisted chiefly of sea beaver skins made into Jacketts or smock frocks with sleeves to them they also wore boots and gloves and no part of their dress resembled that of the inhabitants of King George the 3rd Sound except their Wicker caps they had also the same kind of frocks made of bird's skins chiefly those of wild Geese an Other remarkable difference between the King George's sound people and these is their under lips being slit so as to make a false mouth through which they thrust their tongue or pieces of bone in imitation of teeth we also bought of them a kind of armour made of long slips of wood fastened together and curiously painted it goes all round the body and reatches from the shoulders to the lower part of the waist and fastens behind like a woman's stays at 11 this morning weigh'd and made sail and employ'd turning down the river about One in the afternoon tack'd Ship and soon after bore away as did the Resolution we being in shoal water soundings from 5 to 7 fathom water rocky bottom stood to the N E to clear the Shoals and sent the boats a head to sound From both Ships At about 2 we deepend our water to 15 fathoms haul'd our wind and employ'd turning down the river again at 6 came too in 15 fathom water with the best bower Shingle Bottom

---

Thursdy 4th at 2 this morning both Ships weigh'd and employ'd turning down the river at 7 came too with the Bt Bower in 28 Fathom water Shingle Bottom at 3 in the Afternoon weigh'd and employ'd turning down the river as before at ½ past 6 came too with

with the B^{t} Bower in 24 fathom water shingle Bottom

Friday 5th at 2 in the morning weigh'd and came to sail at 6 calm came too with the B^{t} Bower in 20 fathom water shingle Bottom at noon being Slack water the Resolution's boat employ'd creaping for her small anchor and hawser she lost on the 29 day of May about One the Ebb Tide making very strong the boats return'd unsaccessful both Ships weigh'd and came to sail at 7 this Afternoon came too with the B^{t} Bower in 34 fathom water black sand and small shells

---

Saturd^{y} 6th At 6 this Morning both Ships weigh'd and came to sail employ'd Turning out of the river a bout 7 this Evening both Ships Clear'd this River taking our departure from some Islands which we call'd rocky isles and what we take to be the Islands that Capt Beering gives the name of St Hemoginais to a Cape on the West side of it these Islands lays in Lattitude of 58° 15' N and Longitude 207° 45 E^{t} of Greenwich, we spent 8 days going up this river and 5 in our return a very considerable time lost, the season of the year being so very far advanced, but Capt Cook being determined to put it out of the

(Ms Ends)

I N S C R I P T I O N on the T O M B S T O N E

erected to the memory

of

Lieutenant THOMAS EDGAR , R.N.

i n

LYDD Churchyard, KENT.

"In Memory of Lieut. Thomas Edgar, of the Royal Navy, who departed this life October 17th 1801, aged 56 years.

He came into the Navy at 10 years of age, was in that memorable engagement with Admiral Hawk, and sailed round the world in company with the unfortunate Captain Cook of the Resolution in his last voyage, when he was killed by the Indians at the Island of Owhie in the South Sea the 14th February 1773."

" Tom Edgar at last has sailed out of this world
His shroud is put on and his topsails are furled,
He lies snug in Death's boat without any concern,
And is moored for a full due ahead and astern;
O'er the compass of life he has merrily run,
His course it is finished, his reckoning is done."

(Thomas Edgar was Master of the Discovery. The date of Cook's death should be 1779)