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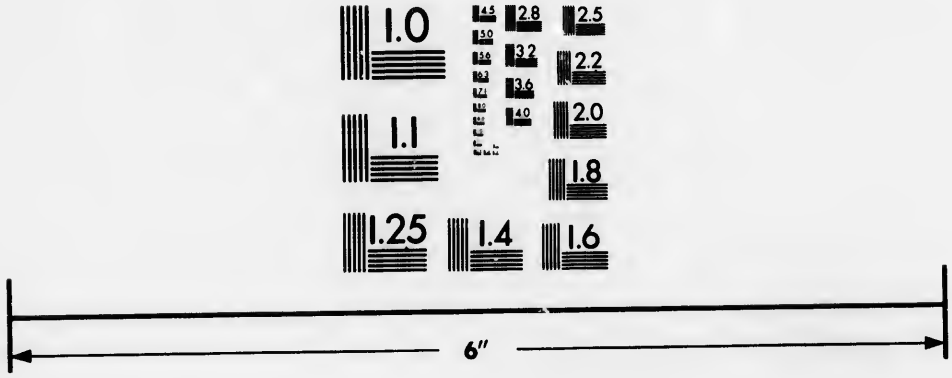

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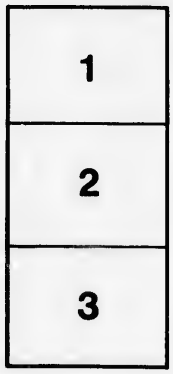

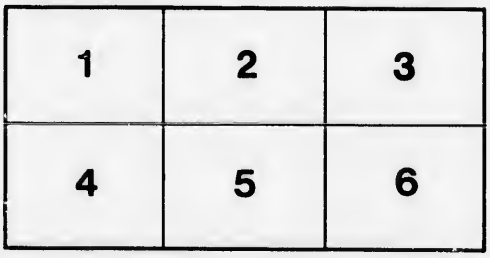

TYAANA,
AN INDIAN PRINCE.

Publish'd Aug. 3. 1789, by J. Stockdale & G. Goulding.

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AN ABRIDGEMENT OF PORTLOCK AND DIXON'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, PERFORMED IN 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

LONDON,
Printed for John Stockdale Piccadilly, and
George Goulding, James Street Covent Garden,
1789.

S. P. Seager Maidstone

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER V.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VII.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER IX.

CHAPTER X.

CHAPTER XI.

Ad

T

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CHAPTER I.

Account of the different persons who first carried on the Fur Trade.—The King George's Sound Company established.—Two vessels purchased. The completion of their crews, and names of the officers.—Passage from Gravesend to Portsmouth.—Employments.—Their departure from Portsmouth.—Arrival at Guernsey.

THOUGH that illustrious navigator, Captain Cook, did not, with all his skill and all his perseverance, obtain the great object of his voyage to the Western coast of America, the discovery of a practicable passage from the North Pacific to the North Atlantic ocean, he furnished Philosophy with many additional facts, and he opened to Commerce several extensive prospects.

 The

The voyages of the preſent reign, as they were proſecuted with views the moſt diſintereſted, were expoſed to the world without reſerve, and every nation and every individual had thus an opportunity of forming new deſigns, either for the cultivation of ſcience, or the advantage of traffic.

If Great Britain owe ſomething to France, for her diſcoveries in former times, the French are much indebted in the preſent to the Britiſh mariners, for laying open the whole globe to human eyes, and to human induſtry. The French King, with a noble emulation, ſeems to have ſent out ſeveral officers with ſuitable accommodations, to follow the tracts of the ſucceſſive voyages, which had been ſo happily atchieved under his Majeſty's auſpices; though an Engliſh ſeaman may be allowed to ſay, that the French navigators ſailed in their wake, at a great diſtance a-ſtern. No ſooner were the voyages of Cook, of Clerk, of Gore and King accompliſhed, and their narratives publiſhed, than a new expedition was, in 1785, diſpatched from France, under the con-

conduct of Meſſrs. Peyrouſe and De Langle, in order to glean on this ample field, what the misfortune of Cook had left unattained.

As early indeed as 1781, a well known individual, Mr. Bolts, attempted an adventure to the North Pacific Ocean, from the bottom of the Adriatic, under the Emperor's Flag; but this feeble effort of an imprudent man failed prematurely, owing to cauſes which have not yet been ſufficiently explained. The project of Bolts appears to have been early, and adopted by the Britiſh ſubjects, who are ſettled in Aſia, and who ſtand high, in an active age, for knowledge and for enterprize. They were naturally ſtruck with the ſuggeſtion of Captain Cook, what a gainful trade might be carried on from America to China for furs; and a brig of ſixty tons, with twenty men, under the command of James Hanna, was, in purſuit of this flattering object, diſpatched from the river of Canton in April 1785, and after coaſting Northward, and traverſing the Southern extremity of Japan, this brig arrived in the ſubſequent Auguſt at

Nootka Sound, the American mart for peltry: whatever may have been the ſucceſs of Hanna, in 1785, he performed, in a larger veſſel, a ſimilar voyage in 1786. In this year the merchants of Bombay ſent two veſſels under the direction of James Strange; while the traders of Bengal diſpatched two ſhips which were commanded by Lieutenants Mear and Tipping, to the American coaſt for furs, in the hopes of Indian profits. Theſe ſeveral adventures, the gains of which were no doubt greatly amplified, incited to ſimilar purſuits the torpid ſpirit of the Portugueze at Macao, whoſe fathers had been the diſcoverers, the conquerors, and monopoliſts of the Eaſt.

Theſe enterprizes have proved extremely important to the world, though their profits, conſidering the capital and the riſques, were not enviouſly great. Theſe enterprizes, however, by enlarging the limits of diſcovery, made navigation more ſafe in the North Pacific Ocean; they familiarized the South Sea iſlanders to European perſons, manners and traffic; they taught the American ſavages,

vages, that ſtrength muſt always be ſubordinate to diſcipline: and having diſcovered the Ahooa Indians on the borders of Nootka Sound, who had ſo far advanced from their ſavage ſtate as to refuſe to ſell to Mr. Strange, for any price, the peltry which they had already engaged to Mr. Hanna. Theſe enterprizes have aſcertained this exhilarating truth to mankind, that civilization and morals muſt for ever accompany each other. In the effluction of ages, periods often ariſe, when mankind, by a conſentaneous ſpirit, purſue with ardor, analagous enterprizes. At the ſame epoch, Columbus and Gama were employed, the one in diſcovering the lands in the Weſt, the other in exploring the regions of the Eaſt. In the preſent times, the Britſh, the French, and the Spaniards, at the ſame moment, buſied themſelves in ſearching every coaſt and every creek, with the glorious purpoſe of benefitting the human race, by adding to their happineſs. While thoſe adventures were thus performing from the Eaſtern extremities of Aſia, to the Weſtern ſhores of America, private perſons undertook a more arduous voyage, of a like kind,

from England. It was in May, 1785, that Richard Cadman Etches, and other traders, entered into a commercial partnerſhip, under the title of the King George's Sound Company, for carrying on a fur trade from the Weſtern coaſt of America to China. For this purpoſe, they obtained a licence from the South Sea Company, who, without carrying on any traffic themſelves, ſtand in the mercantile way of more adventurous merchants. They procured alſo a ſimilar licence from the Eaſt-India Company, who, at the ſame time, engaged to give them a freight of teas from Canton. This enterprize of the King George's Sound Company alone evinces what Engliſh copartnerſhips and Engliſh capitals could undertake and execute, were they leſs oppoſed by prejudice, and reſtrained by monopolies. In order to execute this deſign, the King George's Sound Company purchaſed a ſhip of 320, and a ſnow of 200 tons; having thus a ſize and burthen which Captain Cook, after adequate trials, recommended as the fitteſt for diſtant employments, and which, owing to the merchants experience, England happily enjoys in the

greateſt

greateſt numbers. Theſe veſſels were immediately put into dock, in order that they might be completely fitted for ſo long a voyage. With all the ſkill and diligence of the ſhipwrights of the Thames, it was not, however, till the 8th of July that theſe veſſels were moored at Deptford, for the convenience of fitting their rigging, engaging ſeamen, and taking on board ſuch ſtores and other neceſſaries as were judged needful for a voyage of ſuch length and variety. The beſt proviſions were purchaſed, as being the cheapeſt in the end; and great attention was uſed in providing thoſe articles which were thought moſt likely to preſerve the health of the crews, by adding to their comforts.

In the mean time, the Owners appointed Mr. Nathaniel Portlock Commander of the larger veſſel, and George Dixon of the ſmaller; both of them having accompanied Captain Cook in his laſt voyage to the Pacific Ocean, were deemed moſt proper for an adventure which required no common knowledge and experience: other officers of competent talents were at the ſame time appointed,

ed, in order that they might know each other and facilitate the outfit. The novelty of this enterprize attracted the notice of ſeveral perſons, who were eminent either for talents or ſtation, and who promoted this voyage by their countenance, or ſtrengthened the Company by their approbation. When Sir Joſeph Banks and Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Roſe and Sir John Dick came on board, the Secretary to the Treaſury named the largeſt veſſel the King George, and the Preſident of the Royal Society called the ſmaller the Queen Charlotte. Excluſive of the profits of traffic, or the advantages of diſcovery, this voyage was deſtined to other national objects. Several gentlemen's ſons who had ſhewn an inclination to engage in a ſea-faring life, were put under Captain Portlock's care, for the purpoſe of being early initiated into the knowledge of a profeſſion which requires length of experience, rather than ſuper-eminence of genius. At the ſame time was engaged William Philpot Evans, and Joſeph Woodcock, two of the pupils of Mr. Wales, the Maſter of the Mathematical School in Chriſt's Hoſpital, who were able to aſſiſt in teaching the

boys

boys the rudiments of navigation, and might be uſefully employed in taking views of remarkable lands, and in conſtructing charts of commodious harbours.

Having got moſt of their ſtores on board, they proceeded down the river, and arrived off Graveſend on the 29th of Auguſt, when the articles of agreement reſpecting the voyage were read to both ſhips companies: ſome of them at firſt refuſed to ſign, but after a proper explanation, they all chearfully conſented, except two, who were immediately diſcharged. The next day, the crews were paid their river wages, with a month in advance, and having ſtood towards the Downs with a freſh South Weſterly wind, the ſhips came to anchor the ſame evening in Margate Roads.

From this time to the 7th of September, they were detained by a very ſevere gale in the Channel, when they came to anchor at Spithead. During their ſtay there, they were employed in getting ſuch articles as had not been provided in London, that were thought

to

to be necessary in so long a voyage. By the 15th every thing was got ready; at 7 o'Clock on the morning of the 16th got under sail; and at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 20th came to anchor in Guernsey Road.

CHAP-

CHAPTER II.

Various Refreſhments procured at Guernſey.—Leave that Place and proceed on the Voyage.—Arrival at St. Jago.—Refreſhments to be met with there.—Departure from thence.—Fortunate preſervation of a Boy that fell overboard.—Arrival at Falkland Iſlands.

AS it was the intention of the Owners to have the ſame quantity of liquor ſerved out to the ſhip's companies as is cuſtomary on board his Majeſty's veſſels, their principal buſineſs at Guernſey was to procure a proper ſupply of liquor for that purpoſe. Accordingly, they received on board a quantity of ſpirits, port wine, and cyder, which engaged them till the 24th.

On the 25th unmoored, had a very heavy gale, when the wind ſuddenly chopping round, Captain Portlock gave orders for the top-gallant maſt to be ſtruck, and got upon deck; likewiſe cauſed preparation to be made for ſtriking the top-maſts, and ſpliced one of the

the new cables to the beſt bower, intending, ſhould the gale continue till the evening, to lower the top-maſts, and to have veered to a cable and half on the beſt bower, and half a cable on the ſmall one. If the ſhip had not held faſt with theſe precautions, he meant to have run through the Little Ruſſels, as he had a pilot on board, and by having the lower yard aloft, might have brought her under the courſes, and on occaſion, the top-ſails cloſe reefed; but fortunately, towards the evening, the wind got round to the Northward, though it continued blowing in ſudden guſts through the night. At ſix o'clock in the morning of the 26th, weighed anchor; and on Monday the 24th of October, arrived ſafe at St. Jago, where, after waiting on the Commander of the fort, who is ſtiled the Captain Moor, and paying a port charge of four dollars for each veſſel, Captain Portlock went to inſpect the wells, both of which he found to be excellent water. They were informed that a market would be held at Praya on the morrow, where they could be provided with plenty of live ſtock, and various kinds of refreſhments, which are

brought

brought there by the inhabitants from different parts of the iſland. On the 25th, were employed in purchaſing hogs, goats, ſheep, and oranges, which they met with in tolerable plenty. Every buſineſs at this place being compleated, they propoſed leaving it the firſt opportunity; and by day-light the 29th, unmoored, weighed, and made ſail.

St. Jago is generally mountainous, and appears to be a very fine iſland; but their ſhort ſtay, and other profeſſional duties, prevented them from having any opportunities of viewing the interior parts of the country. The vallies are fertile, and there is much land, which ſeems fit for producing ſugar cane. They raiſe cotton. Some of the natives appear to be induſtrious, but are exceedingly oppreſſed by the Portugueze ſoldiers, who exact an exorbitant toll from the unhappy countrymen who bring their commodities to market. On the whole, they found the refreſhments which St. Jago ſupplies, makes it a very eligible ſtation for thoſe veſſels to touch at, which are employed

in

in the Southern Whale Fiſhery. From this time to the 15th of November nothing particular occurred, when David Gillmour, a boy about ten years old, fell overboard from the weather main ſhrouds, and not being able to ſwim, dropt a-ſtern, when every effort to ſave him would have been uſeleſs, had not Providence enabled him to keep above water till the boat picked him up, which was at the diſtance of two hundred yards from the ſhip, and had been about ten minutes in the water: when got on board, he was almoſt dead with fright and fatigue. On the 4th of January, they came to anchor at Falkland Iſlands, where they found a tolerable good harbour, and other conveniences for watering, with a ſandy bottom in twelve fathom water. It happened unluckily, that neither of the ſhips had a ſeparate map of Falkland Iſlands; this circumſtance, together with variable winds, occaſioned them to approach with great caution. At this place all hands had leave given them to go on ſhore, with a double allowance of brandy, and ſome freſh pork killed for the occaſion, made the Chriſtmas paſs very pleaſantly. Some of the people

people on ſhore made excurſions into various parts of the country, and they diſcovered the ruins of a town, with ſome garden grounds around, where they found ſeveral ſorts of vegetables, ſuch as horſe-raddiſh, ſhalots, a few ſmall potatoes, and ſome celery, which was in a degenerate ſtate; they likewiſe ſaw a hog, but he was ſo wild they could not catch him. Amongſt a variety of the feathered creation, which they found at Falkland Iſlands, was the yellow winged Bunting, the ruſty crowned Plover, and the cinereous Lark, which had never been figured in England before, and may be ſeen in Capt. Portlock's Voyage, lately publiſhed.

CHAP-

CHAPTER III.

Leave Falkland Islands.—Arrival at Sandwich Islands.—Unruly behaviour of the Natives.—Refreshments procured.—Departure from Whahoa.—Account of the present Government.—They Anchor at Oneehow.—Transactions there.

HAVING completely furnished themselves with every necessary that could be procured at Falkland Islands, on the 23d of January, with a fine Southerly breeze, weighed anchor, and came to sail. On the 27th they doubled the East Point of Staten's Land. From this time to the 7th of May, they experienced a great deal of bad weather. In rounding Cape Horn, and being now in the Latitude of 20 deg. 1 min. South, and 134 deg. 11 min. Longitude, they expected to have fallen in with the Islands of Los Majos, being the situation they are laid down in; but unfortunately for them, they could find no such Islands, being

ing a miſtake of the Spaniard from whoſe charts Captain Cook copied it. Their people being many of them in a ſickly condition, obliged them to make away as faſt as poſſible to Owhyhee, the principal of the Sandwich Iſlands, where they arrived on the 24th; when a number of the natives came off in their canoes, and brought with them ſome ſmall hogs and a few plantains, which were bought for beads and ſmall pieces of iron: a number of their fiſhing lines was purchaſed, many of them being from three to four hundred fathoms long, and perfectly well made; ſome of two, and others of three ſtrands, and much ſtronger than our lines of that ſize. The Indians traded with chearfulneſs, and did not ſhew any diſpoſition to act diſhoneſtly. After diſpoſing of every thing they had to ſell, and viewing the ſhip all round, they returned to the ſhore perfectly well ſatisfied. As Karakakooa Bay was the only harbour they knew of at Owhyhee, they determined to make it as ſoon as poſſible, which they expected to have done the next day, but were diſappointed by contrary winds. In the night they obſerved

a great number of fires all along the ſhore, and were inclined to think, were lighted in order to alarm the country. It is cuſtomary for the natives to light fires when they make offerings to their Gods for ſucceſs in war, which might poſſibly have been the caſe at this time. They obſerved a ſhyneſs in the natives as they approached Karakakooa, frequently enquiring after Captain King, and ſeemed by their behaviour to think they were come to revenge the death of Captain Cook.

On the 26th an inferior Chief came on board, who informed them that Tereeoboo was King of Owhyhee, when Captain Cook was killed at that iſland, and that the preſent King's name was Maiha Maiha: he importuned Captain Portlock very ſtrongly to go on ſhore. On his declining that propoſal, he told him that the King would pay him a viſit the next day. They paid little regard to this intelligence, as it was not likely that he would venture on board after the active part he took in that unfortunate affray which terminated in the much lamented death

death of Captain Cook. Many canoes came along ſide, and the people were very importunate to come on board: they behaved in a very daring, inſolent manner, and it was with difficulty they were prevailed on to quit the ſhip. They put up with theſe inconveniences rather than uſe violence, if it could poſſibly be helped; yet theſe appearances made them fearful of doing their buſineſs at Karakakooa with eaſe, particularly to fill their water, and get the ſick people on ſhore. As they approached the harbour, great numbers of canoes joined them, and hung ſo much on the ſide of the ſhip as to retard their progreſs ſo long, that they did not get anchored till four o'clock. As ſoon as this was done, they were immediately ſurrounded with amazing numbers of the natives, who grew very troubleſome, conſtantly crawling up the cable and the ſhip's ſide, which kept the people ſo much employed, that it was ſome time before they could get moored. During this time, no Chief, who had any command on the people, made his appearance, which was very unfortunate for them; for could they have got a perſon of

conſequence on board, he would have kept the reſt in order, and their buſineſs would have been done with eaſe and diſpatch. In the courſe of the afternoon they purchaſed a number of fine hogs, and a good quantity of ſalt, with plantains, potatoes, and taro, which laſt was the beſt they had ever ſeen. Bread-fruit was ſcarce, and what they got was not in a perfect ſtate, which made them conclude it not to be the proper ſeaſon for it. At night, fires were lighted all round the bay, and the people on ſhore were in conſtant motion. Several canoes continued near the ſhip, and about midnight one of the natives brought off a lighted torch, ſeemingly with an intention of ſetting fire to the veſſel: on their driving him away, he paddled to the Queen Charlotte; but they being equally prepared, he made his way to ſhore again. Next day, by day-light, they were viſited by great multitudes of the natives; but ſtill no Chiefs made their appearance; and the people grew ſo inſolent and daring, that they were under a neceſſity of placing centinels with cutlaſſes to prevent their boarding them. This unexpected reception convinced

vinced them that nothing could be done on ſhore but with a very ſtrong guard, and taking a ſtep of that nature might be productive of fatal conſequences, which determined them to leave Karakakooa as ſoon as poſſible. Notwithſtanding the concourſe of Indians that ſurrounded the ſhips, they ſaw numbers collected in bodies on ſhore; ſome on the beach, and others on the top of a hill which commands the watering place; and there appeared a great number of Chiefs amongſt them. At nine o'clock Captain Portlock gave orders to unmoor; but the croud of people was ſo great, that their boats could ſcarce paſs to their buoys. In this ſituation, it became abſolutely neceſſary to drive them away; and Captain Portlock was deſirous of uſing ſome method that would frighten without hurting them; accordingly, after drawing out the ſhot, they fired ſix four pounders and ſix ſwivels; at the ſame time their colours were hoiſted, and the ſhip taboo'd, by hoiſting a white flag at the main-top-gallant maſt head. This had the deſired effect; for, immediately on their beginning to fire, the Indians made for ſhore

with the utmoſt precipitation. In the hurry and confuſion which was occaſioned by this alarm, many of the canoes were overſet, the owners not ſtaying to right them, but ſwam immediately on ſhore.

They now unmoored without moleſtation, and ſoon after began to warp out of the bay, until they were at the diſtance of three leagues from Karakakooa, where they were immediately ſurrounded by a great number of canoes, with plenty of hogs, and vegetables of various kinds, which were purchaſed, and the hogs ſalted for ſea ſtock. This ſituation they found much more convenient for carrying on their buſineſs than the harbour; for here they had a fine free air, whereas in the bay it was ſo extremely cloſe and ſultry, that there is a great probability of the meat being ſpoiled even after it is ſalted.

On Sunday the 28th, they ſtood along the ſhore, many of the canoes ſtill continuing about the ſhip, ſome of which brought water in calabaſhes, which was bought for nails, water at this time beginning to be an article of

conſequence

conſequence to them. Having broached their 52d butt, and having yet no certainty of being able to water at theſe iſlands, they now proceeded to Whahoa, where they came to anchor in a good bay, which Captain Portlock named King George's Bay; ſoon after their arrival, ſeveral canoes came along ſide with cocoa-nuts and plantains, in return for which they had ſmall pieces of iron, and a few trinkets. On the 2d of June great numbers of both ſexes were in the water, impelled by curioſity to pay them a viſit, notwithſtanding they were ſome diſtance from ſhore; and as watering the ſhips was of material conſequence, Captains Portlock and Dixon both went on ſhore, where they met with no oppoſition from the natives; but on the contrary, they were received with marks of kindneſs, and every queſtion anſwered with readineſs and pleaſure. On enquiry for water, they were conducted to a kind of baſon formed by the rocks, about fifty yards from the place where they landed; but the quantity ſo ſmall, that it would not even afford a temporary ſupply. On this they enquired for more, but found

none to be had but at a conſiderable diſtance to the weſtward. After making the Indians ſome trifling preſents, they returned to their boats, and rowed to the northward cloſe to a reef which appeared to run quite acroſs the bay, about a quarter of a mile diſtance from the beach. Having proceeded nearly a mile in this direction, a ſmall opening in the reef preſented itſelf, for which they ſteered. The channel was narrow, but in the middle they had two fathoms water; after getting through they had from three to four fathom over a bottom of fine ſand, and good room between the reef and beach for a number of veſſels to ride at anchor. They landed on a fine ſandy beach, amidſt a great number of the inhabitants, who all behaved with great order, and never attempted to approach nearer than they deſired. They informed them there was no water near their landing place, but plenty farther down along ſhore; and one of the natives undertook to be their guide. However, their progreſs was ſoon impeded by a little ſalt-water river that has a communication with King George's Bay. This putting a ſtop to their progreſs by land,

land, they had recourſe to their boats, and attempted to get to the weſtward within the reef, but found the water ſo ſhallow that it was impracticable; ſo they returned by the paſſage they went in at, and afterwards rowed to the weſtward, keeping cloſe along the outſide of the reef, until they got near the watering place pointed out by the Indians. In this ſituation, ſeeing a ſmall opening in the reef, they made for it; and the moment they made it a breaker overtook them, and nearly filled and overſet their boats. However, through good management of the ſteerſmen, who were the third mates to each ſhip, they eſcaped without any misfortune, though they had the mortification, after getting over the reef, to find the water ſo ſhallow they could not get within two hundred yards of the ſhore. Under theſe circumſtances, they found they could not water here without an infinite deal of trouble, beſides the danger of loſing their caſks, getting the boats daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks, and the inconvenience of carrying their caſks ſo far amongſt a multitude of Indians, which would make it neceſſary to have an

armed

armed force on ſhore, the ſhips lying at too great a diſtance for them to cover or ſecure a watering party: they therefore determined to give up the idea, and ſent two boats, the firſt opportunity, to examine the Weſtern part of the bay for a good landing place and convenient watering.

They returned on board, and found a pretty briſk trade carrying on for hogs, ſugar-cane, and vegetables; the Captain having left orders for every thing that was brought to be purchaſed. As they had no time to loſe, they were under a neceſſity of coming to ſome reſolution about watering the ſhips; and both the Captains being inclined to think the natives might be induced to bring water off, ſufficient at leaſt for a preſent ſupply; at all events, with proper care, they had ſufficient to ſerve three months longer, but it happened to be all in the ground tier; they therefore determined to have all the water got to hand, and the ground tier filled with ſalt water. In the mean time, all hands that could be ſpared were employed in repairing the rigging, and in every reſpect making the

veſſels

veſſels fit for the farther proſecution of their voyage, as ſoon as the crews were properly refreſhed. Their preſent ſituation being the moſt eligible one they knew of at theſe iſlands, they reſolved not to quit it till all their buſineſs was compleated. Early on the 3d of June, Mr. Hayward and Mr. White, in a boat from each ſhip, were diſpatched to examine the Weſt part of the bay for a landing place and freſh water; they were likewiſe ordered to land, and make an excurſion to that part of the iſland, as there appeared, from the ſhip, to be a fine deep bay in that ſituation. The natives now began to bring them water very briſkly, and ſome of their calabaſhes contained near ten gallons; for one of theſe they gave a tenpenny nail, which was much cheaper than they could poſſibly procure the water themſelves, allowing for the damage the boat would ſuſtain, and the preſents they would have been under the neceſſity of making on ſhore to the Chiefs.

The weather being now fine, all the ailing people were ſent on ſhore, under the care of the Surgeon of the King George; and as the

natives

natives had behaved, to this time, in a quiet, inoffeſive manner, there was no danger of their being moleſted. No Chiefs of conſequence as yet had paid them a viſit; inferior ones indeed came on board without ſcruple, and ſome of them ſlept on board every night: amongſt the reſt they had a daily viſit from an old prieſt, who always brought, by way of preſent, a ſmall pig, and a branch of the cocoa-nut tree. From him they learned that their preſent king's name was Taheeterre; and that he was alſo king of Morotoe and Mowee. The old man informed them that his reſidence was in a bay round the Weſt point, and importuned them very much to bring the ſhips there, as that place, he ſaid, afforded plenty of fine hogs and vegetables. Indeed they had ſome reaſon to think the inhabitants on that part of the iſland were more numerous than in King George's Bay, as they obſerved moſt of the double canoes came round the Weſt point; but as the people now brought them plenty of water, they determined to keep their preſent ſituation, it being in many reſpects a very eligible one; for they had hitherto been favoured with a moſt refreſhing

freſhing ſea breeze, which blows over the low land at the head of the bay; and the bay all round has a moſt beautiful appearance, the low land and vallies being in a high ſtate of cultivation, and crouded with plantations of taro, ſweet potatoes, ſugar-cane, &c. interſperſed with a great number of cocoa-nut trees, which renders the proſpect truly delightful.

In the afternoon, the boats returned, and Mr. Hayward reported that he had landed in the Weſt part of the bay, where he met with a pond of ſtanding water; but it was very inconveniently ſituated, and could not be got at without difficulty. He afterwards walked up to a riſing ground, from which he could perceive the land round King George's Bay to fall in, and form a fine deep bay, running well to the Northward, and the Weſtward land ſtretching out to the Southward. This, however, did not induce them to change their preſent ſituation. Towards evening the Surgeon returned on board with the invalids, and reported that the inhabitants had behaved in a very quiet and inoffenſive manner,

though

though they were rather incommoded by the multitudes which curiofity brought about them. By the 4th of June all their water was got from the ground tier, and the cable coiled down. The inhabitants now brought them water in fuch plenty, that by noon this day, they had filled all their empty cafks, having produced twenty-nine butts, eight hogfheads, and three brandy pipes, which contained 130 gallons each: as good water, in any quantity, may be procured at this ifland with the greateft facility, for fmall nails and buttons, it undoubtedly is the beft and fafeft way of procuring it. Potatoes and taro they met with in plenty; but bread, fruit, and yams fcarcely any, which made them conclude they were not cultivated by the natives of Whahoa. Having compleated their water, and procured fuch refrefhments as the place afforded, they determined to make for Oneehow without lofs of time, in order to get a fupply of yams, which that ifland produces in abundance. On the 5th they weighed, when their friend the prieft came on board to take his leave, and brought a very good feathered cap, as a prefent for

Captain

Captain Portlock, from Taheeterre; in return he ſent him two large towees, and other articles of trifling value; they likewiſe gave the prieſt a light horſeman's cap, and another to a young Chief who had been a conſtant viſitor ſince their arrival, being deſirous to ſhew any future navigator that might touch there, that the place had recently been viſited by Britiſh ſhips. They were highly delighted with their preſents, and after many profeſſions of friendſhip, took their leave and went on ſhore. In ſtretching along the Weſtern part of the iſland they were accompanied by a number of canoes, who brought ſome flying-fiſh to ſell, the largeſt of the kind they had ever ſeen, many of them meaſuring from eleven to twelve inches in length, and thick in proportion: they catch theſe fiſh in nets, which the people manage with amazing dexterity. Captain Portlock thinks Whahoa the firſt iſland in the whole group, and moſt likely to be turned to advantage, were it ſettled by Europeans, than any of the reſt, there being ſcarcely a ſpot that does not appear fertile. They found here a great number of warriors and warlike

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inſtruments; many of their warriors tatooed in a manner totally different from any they had before ſeen at any of the Sandwich Iſlands; there faces were tatooed ſo as to appear quite black, and great part of the body tatooed in a variety of forms. The greateſt part of the daggers left in the time of Cook, ſeem moſtly to center in this iſland, for they ſcarcely ever ſaw a large canoe in which the natives had not one a piece, and at Owhyhee they did not ſee above two or three. As they are a dangerous and deſtructive weapon, they did not ſuffer any to be made in either ſhip, though ſtrongly importuned by the natives. Captain Portlock ſays, he was always averſe to it in the laſt voyage, thinking it very imprudent to furniſh them with weapons that might, at one time or another, be turned againſt themſelves; and his ſuſpicions were but too well founded, as it was ſuppoſed that their late Commander, Captain Cook, fell by one of theſe daggers. He unfortunately ſet the example, by ordering ſome daggers to be made after the model of the Indian pahooas, and this practice was followed by every one on board that could raiſe iron enough

enough to make one; ſo that the armourer, during their ſtay at theſe iſlands, was employed in little elſe than making theſe deſtructive weapons; and ſo liberally were they diſpoſed of, that Captain Portlock ſaw eight or nine given by Captain Clerk to Maiha Maiha in exchange for a feathered cloak; though ſince their arrival this time they purchaſed ſome cloaks conſiderably better than that of Captain Clerk's for a ſmall bit of iron worked into the form of a Carpenter's plane: theſe the Sandwich Iſlanders make uſe of as adze, and call them towees, and to them they anſwer every purpoſe of an edged tool.

Since the year 1778, which was the time theſe Iſlands were diſcovered, there appeared to be almoſt a total change in the Government. From every thing they could learn, Taheeterre was the only ſurviving Monarch left amongſt the Iſlands. He then was King of Moretoi only; and Peereoraune, who now governs Whahoa, was at war with him, and had ſent a number of fighting canoes to attack his dominions. It ſeems

that Peereoraune's forces were worſted on this occaſion; for preſently after Taheeterre took poſſeſſion of Whahoa, and fluſhed with his ſucceſs, he attacked and took the Iſland of Mowee, which, as before obſerved, is now annexed to his dominions. Tereeoboo, who at that time was King of Owhyhee and Mowee, fell in battle whilſt defending his dominions. They had no reaſon to doubt the truth of theſe relations, for Maiha Maiha, the preſent King of Owhyhee, at the time they laſt were there, was only an inferior Chief, and is now, as they underſtood, in ſome manner ſubject to Taheeterre; beſides which, the Whahoa Chiefs having in their poſſeſſion moſt of the daggers left at Owhyhee, is a moſt convincing proof that they have been victorious; for they know that the natives of theſe Iſlands will never part with their weapons but at the expence of their lives. From the beſt information that could be got, they found that the principal of the Sandwich Iſlands were governed at this time by the following perſons: Whahoa, Moretoi, and Mowee, were ſubject to Taheeterre; Maiha Maiha governed Owhyhee and Ranai;

and

and a Chief, whoſe name they underſtood was Ta'aao, was King of Atooi and Oneehow.

At five o'clock in the morning of the 7th of June they were off Atooi; the Eaſt ſide of the land riſes gradually from the ſea ſide till it terminates in high land, which ſeems ſituated near the center of the iſland. Theſe hills are clothed to the ſummit with lofty trees, whoſe verdure has a beautiful appearance. The land next the ſhore affords a few buſhes, but ſeems quite uncultivated, and deſtitute of inhabitants. On the Eaſtern ſhore is a few ſmall ſandy bays, but they afforded us no ſhelter for ſhips to ride in. After paſſing the South Eaſt point, they found the land cultivated in general, and houſes were ſcattered here and there all along ſhore to the Weſtward. By noon they had ſeveral canoes about the ſhip, from whom they procured a few vegetables; but the ſurf ran ſo high on the beach that the natives could not bring off any conſiderable quantities.

As they knew Atooi afforded plenty of

fine hogs and other refreſhments, they ſtood in for Wymoa bay, where Captain Cook anchored the laſt voyage, being deſirous to get ſome good hogs for ſalting, and likewiſe taking a live ſtock to ſea, but were diſappointed, and obliged to anchor at Oneehow. No ſooner were they moored than ſeveral canoes viſited them, bringing yams, ſweet potatoes, and a few ſmall pigs. Amongſt the people who came in theſe canoes were ſeveral faces whom Captain Portlock remembered again, particularly an old prieſt in whoſe houſe a party of them took up their abode when detained all night on ſhore by a heavy ſurf, and who treated them in a friendly manner. Their principal buſineſs being to procure a good ſtock of yams, they had the pleaſure to have them brought in great plenty; but they began to be doubtful about the hogs, for as yet they had ſeen but few, and thoſe none of them exceeding the weight of twenty pounds. They expected to find no difficulty in procuring water, as Mr. Bligh, who was Maſter of the Reſolution during the laſt voyage, diſcovered the bay they now lay in, and found two wells of

freſh

freſh water in the neighbourhood of their preſent ſituation.

Early on the 9th they were ſurrounded by canoes, who brought a plentiful ſupply of yams and ſugar-cane. A Chief named Abbenooe, whom Captain Portlock knew when at this Iſland before, paid them a viſit, and immediately recognized his old acquaintance. Having appointed ſix perſons to trade with the natives, the Captain went on ſhore in ſearch of the wells mentioned by Mr. Bligh, accompanied by Abbenooe as a guide. Upon their landing, a number of the natives who were aſſembled on the beach, retired to a conſiderable diſtance, and they walked to the wells without the leaſt moleſtation; one of them had tolerable good water, the other very brackiſh and ſtinking. The good water was ſituated about half a mile to the Eaſtward of the beach, and the direct path to it was over a ſalt marſh, to avoid which a conſiderable circuit muſt be taken which renders the ſituation very inconvenient. A ſhip in diſtreſs for water might procure it here, though much time muſt be ſpent in

doing it. The Captain recommends to all ſhips watering among Indians, to have their caſks hooped with wood inſtead of iron, for the purpoſe of filling on ſhore; theſe might be ſtarted afterwards into other caſks. By this means much miſchief might be avoided, for the Indians would have no temptation to ſteal them, and might ſafely be truſted to aſſiſt in rolling them.

After examining the wells, they made an excurſion into the country, accompanied by Abbenooe and a few of the natives. The iſland appeared well cultivated, its principal production yams; there are beſides, ſweet potatoes, ſugar-cane, and the ſweet root called by the natives tee. A few trees are ſcattered here and there, but in little order or variety; ſome that grew near the well juſt mentioned, were about fifteen feet high, and proportionably thick, with ſpreading branches and a ſmooth bark; the leaves were round, and they bore a kind of nut ſomewhat reſembling a wallnut; another kind were nine feet high, and had bloſſoms of a beautiful pink colour. They alſo obſerved

ſerved another variety, with nuts growing on them like our horſe cheſnut. Theſe nuts, they underſtood, were uſed by the natives as ſubſtitutes for candles, and they give a moſt excellent light. After having viewed every thing remarkable on this ſide the iſland, they repaired on board, accompanied by Abbenooe, and found a briſk trade carrying on with the natives; a few hogs had likewiſe been purchaſed, ſufficient for daily conſumption.

CHAPTER IV.

Continuation of transactions at Oneehow.—Departure from it.—Arrive in sight of America.—Meet with Russian settlers.—Arrival in Cook's River.—Visited by a Russian Chief. Anchor in Coal Harbour.—Visit the Russian Settlement.—Indians come to the ships with Furs.—Shew a thieving disposition.—Bring Salmon.—Description of the Country.—Requested by the Indians to join against the Russians.—Proceed towards Prince William's Sound.—Prevented making it by contrary winds.—Proceed a-long the Coast.

HAVING already observed that Oneehow belonged to Ta'aao, King of Atooi, they learnt that he was there at present, and that Abbenooe governed Oneehow in his absence. They made the old man a present of some red baize, with two large towees, which he sent away immediately to Ta'aao at Atooi, and gave them to understand that they might expect

expect plenty of hogs and vegetables from that place in consequence of that present. They seemed to place little reliance on this piece of information; but on the 10th, was agreeably surprised to see Abbenooe's messenger return, accompanied by several large double canoes, which brought a number of very fine hogs to be disposed of, together with taro and sugar cane. The messenger informed them that Ta'aao himself meant to have paid them a visit, but that he could not leave Atooi under six or seven days, being detained there during that time in order to perform some religious ceremonies, for one of his wives who was lately dead; and this information was likewise confirmed by Abbenooe. However, they had no great reason to regret the absence of his Majesty, for Abbenooe kept the natives in very good order, encouraging them to bring whatever the island afforded; and after the people of Atooi had disposed of their cargo, he sent them back for a fresh supply.

Being desirous of making Ta'aao some further acknowledgement, for his supplying us

us with the various refreſhments Atooi afforded, though at ſuch a conſiderable diſtance, they ſent him as a preſent a light-horſeman's cap. This, however, Abbenooe ſcarcely thought ſufficient, and ſtrongly importuned Captain Portlock to ſend with it an armed chair, which he had in the cabin, as it would be peculiarly uſeful, he ſaid, to one of the King's wives, who had lately lain in. He willingly complied with his friend's requeſt, and the cap and chair were diſpatched to Atooi, under the care of ſpecial meſſengers. Their buſineſs now went regularly and briſkly forward, the trading party were buſily employed in bartering for yams and other refreſhments; and others were buſied in killing and ſalting for ſea ſtore. Obſerving the natives to break the yams in bringing them off, which prevents their keeping for any length of time, Captain Portlock's Second Mate was ſent on ſhore on the 11th to purchaſe ſome, by which means they procured a large quantity of very fine ones. Since their arrival at this place, ſuch of the ſeamen as were ſcarcely recovered were ſent on ſhore, and found

great

great benefit from exercise and land air. Indeed the inhabitants of this Island are not numerous, and they were kept in such order by Abbenooe, that the people walked about wherever inclination led them, without the least molestation: besides hogs and vegetatables, they purchased some salt fish of various kinds, such as snappers, rock-cod and bonetta, all well cured and very fine; the natives supplying them with water in calabashes, sufficient for daily use, and to replace what had been expended since they left Whahoa. Curiosities too found their way to market, and they purchased some very fine fly flaps; the upper part composed of beautiful variegated feathers, the handles were human bone, and inlaid with tortoise-shell in the neatest manner, which gave them the appearance of fineered work. By the 12th they had purchased near thirty hogs, weighing, on an average, about sixty pounds each; the principal part of which, were brought from Atooi: these they salted for sea-store, as they got daily supplies sufficient for present consumption. By this time they had procured near ten tons of yams

on

on board the King George, and about eight tons on board the Queen Charlotte. The health of both ſhips crews perfectly reſtored, and every neceſſary buſineſs compleated, they now began to make preparation for ſea, as the ſeaſon for commencing their operations on the American Coaſt, was already begun. At five o'clock in the morning of the 13th of June, they unmoored, and at eight weighed, and got under ſail; ſtanding out of the Bay, which attained the name of Yam Bay, from the great quantity of yams they perceived there. As their viſit to theſe Iſlands was a very tranſient one, they had little opportunity of obtaining any information reſpecting the manners and cuſtoms of the natives, ſo that the reader muſt collect what little intelligence can be given from the following detail of their tranſactions. Hogs, ſweet potatoes, taro, ſugar canes and yams, may, as has been obſerved, be procured in almoſt any quantity; and water is ſo cleverly procured, that in little more than one day, they got upwards of thirty tons on board. Amongſt the refreſhments theſe Iſlands abound with, the ſweet root or tee,

which

which they met with in great abundance at Whahoa, deſerves particular attention, as it ſerved them to make very good beer; which, after two or three trials, they brought to perfection. The great utility of this root, was not known in the laſt voyage, ſo that the method they made uſe of to brew it, may not be amiſs in this place. The root was peeled very clean, cut into ſmall pieces, and put into a clean kettle, and ſix of the large roots were found a ſufficient quantity for twelve gallons of water. This was put on the fire at three o'clock in the afternoon, and after boiling an hour and a half, was put away to cool. By the time the water was lukewarm, a gill of prepared yeaſt was added, and afterwards it was put into a caſk. It generally began to work about midnight, and by nine o'clock the next morning, it was excellent drink. They found it neceſſary to make uſe of yeaſt only once; the grounds fermented the liquor afterwards, and they were inclined to think that when yeaſt cannot be had, a little leaven would anſwer as a ſubſtitute. This beer was conſtantly drank by ſuch of the ſailors as were afflicted

with

with the ſcurvy, and they found great benefit from it; ſo that in addition to its being very uſeful as common drink, they found it a moſt excellent antiſcorbutic. Having ſucceeded ſo well in brewing the ſweet root, they tried ſugar-cane by the ſame method, and made a good wholſome drink from it, though much inferior to the other. They ſtood to the North North Weſt along the weſt ſide of Oneehow, which form ſeveral fine bays, that ſeem to afford good ſhelter and anchorage: at ten o'clock their worthy friend Abbenooe took his leave of them, and all the canoes left them; on which occaſion they hoiſted their colours and fired ten guns, by way of taking leave of this friendly little iſland; and from this time to the 16th of July, was ſpent in their paſſage to the coaſt of America, which was ſeen extending from North Eaſt to Weſt by North, diſtant from the neareſt land about twelve leagues. On the 19th, they were greatly ſurpriſed to hear the report of a gun, which they anſwered; but it not being anſwered again, they fired a ſecond, when another was immediately fired from the ſhore: it was now evident that

ſome

ſome other nation had got to this place before them, which was a great mortification to them: ſoon after they perceived a boat rowing out towards the ſhips, on which they tacked and ſtood for ſhore, in order to meet her. By ſeven o'clock they got on board, and were found to be Ruſſians. Having no one on board who underſtood their language, the information they got was but little; they found they came from Kodiac, and proceeded to Cook's River in boats. The harbour which they intended to make, the Ruſſians informed them was a very good one, and they offered to take a perſon in their boat to examine it. Their offer was accepted, and Mr. McLeod was ſent along with them to examine the harbour, and ſound the entrance, there being ſome rocks near it. The Ruſſians left them about half paſt eight o'clock, and immediately afterwards, they came to anchor in thirty-five fathoms water, over a bottom of coarſe ſand and ſhells. At four o'clock in the morning of the 20th, Mr. McLeod returned, and informed them, that the harbour was a very good one, and that there was a ſafe paſſage

into

into it on either ſide of the ſmall Iſland at the entrance. After examining the harbour, he landed on a beach juſt without the South entrance of it, where the Ruſſians had taken up their abode. It ſeems they only continue here during the Summer ſeaſon, as they had nothing more than tents, covered over with canvaſs or ſkins. He obſerved but few ſea-otter ſkins amongſt them, and theſe appeared moſtly green, as if they had been recently taken from the animal. The party conſiſted of twenty-five men: they had alſo a number of Indians along with them, who had ſkin canoes, and ſeemed to be on the moſt friendly terms with the Ruſſians; which inclined them to think they were not natives of that place, but brought from Kodiac or Oonalaſka, for the purpoſe of hunting, eſpecially as Mr. Mc Leod could not perceive an Indian habitation near the Ruſſian ſettlement. The Ruſſian Chief brought them a preſent of a quantity of fine ſalmon, ſufficient to ſerve both ſhips for one day; for which they gave him ſome yams, with directions how to dreſs them; ſome beef, pork, and a few bottles of brandy. He made

made his acknowledgements in the beſt manner he was able, and went on ſhore perfectly well pleaſed with his reception. Theſe people, quite contrary to Ruſſian cuſtom, were particularly careful not to get intoxicated; but they had reaſon to think, it proceeded from a fear of being ſurpriſed by the Indians, for they obſerved them to be conſtantly on their guard, with their arms always ready; and that no man ſlept without a rifle barrell'd piece under his arm, and his cutlaſs, and a long knife by his ſide. They now began to be in want of food, and the crews ſtood in need of ſome exerciſe on ſhore, which induced the Captains to get into the adjacent harbour, and more particularly as there was not the leaſt appearance of any inhabitants near it; ſo that their buſineſs could be carried on without danger or moleſtation; another reaſon for doing ſo, was to try to find out how long the Ruſſians had been there, and how long they intended to ſtay: alſo to know where their ſloops lay, as they had none in Cook's River: likewiſe to enquire in what manner they procured their furs, whether by bartering with the In-

dians, or killing the animals themſelves. By eleven o'clock on the 20th, they anchored in eleven fathoms water, well into the harbour, over a bottom of black muddy ſand. Captain Portlock, early in the morning of the 21ſt, went on ſhore in ſearch of a convenient place for wooding and watering the ſhips; both of which, he found to his ſatisfaction very convenient. None of the natives had yet made their appearance, but as the Ruſſians were conſtantly on their guard for fear of being ſurpriſed by the Americans, they judged it prudent to be the ſame; and accordingly ſent a cheſt with arms along with the parties on ſhore. In the afternoon, the ſeine was hauled at the head of the bay where they lay, but with little ſucceſs, only a few coleſiſh being caught. Whilſt they were doing this, the Ruſſian Chief paid them a viſit, and informed them that the place, where they hauled the ſeine was not ſtocked with fiſh, but that near his reſidence plenty might be caught: they accordingly, took the ſeine thither, and in ſeveral hauls caught about thirty ſalmon, and a few flat fiſh. This indifferent ſucceſs, as their friend the

Ruſ-

ſian informed them, was owing to the time of tide, being then low water; when the beſt time for hauling the ſeine was at high water. However, he informed them that if they would leave the ſeine all night, and a man along with it, they would have plenty of fiſh the next morning. They embraced the offer with pleaſure, and left one of the ſailors, who had ſome trifling knowledge of the Ruſſian language. The Ruſſian ſettlement was ſituated on a pleaſant piece of flat ground, about three miles in length, and about two hundred yards over, bound by a good ſandy beach on one ſide, and a ſmall lake of freſh water, which empties into the ſea, on the other: in this lake they catch plenty of fine ſalmon: the beach terminates at each end in high points of land, which form a ſnug bay, where ſmall craft might lie with great ſafety. The Ruſſians were twenty-five in number, excluſive of the Indians, which they now found were brought from Kodiac and Oonalaſka. They had two ſkin boats, each calculated to row twelve oars, and the thwarts were double banked. He underſtood that the Chief and the In-

dians, took up their abode in a ſmall tent covered with canvas, and the remainder ſlept under the two boats juſt mentioned. Amongſt the party were three Indian women: they have no bread; their diet chiefly conſiſts of fiſh, and a meſs made of the root of a plant; they had alſo ſome very good tea. They ſoon perceived that they procured no furs by barter with the Americans, and that they got no ſea-otter ſkins, nor indeed furs of any kind; but what the Kodiac Indians caught in hunting. During their ſtay among the Ruſſians they were all very buſily employed, ſome dreſſing green ſea-otter ſkins, others repairing their boats and cleaning arms: moſt of the Indians were out on a hunting party, the few that were left, were buſied in ſetting darts to their ſpears, making ſnuff from tobacco, of which they ſeem very fond, and their women in cooking. It was very evident they were under great apprehenſion from the American Indians; indeed the Chief gave them to underſtand, that they had attempted to ſurprize them ſeveral times, that they were a ſet of ſavage, cruel people, but ſpoke much

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in favour of the Kodiac and Oonalaſka Indians.

At ſeven o'clock on the 22d, the whale-boat was ſent on ſhore to the Ruſſian ſettlement, to learn what ſucceſs they had had with the ſeine: the boat returned about nine o'clock, deeply laden with fine ſalmon, part of which was ſent on board the Queen Charlotte. After this, they weighed and ſtood further up Cook's River, but with faint hopes of ſucceſs, being apprehenſive the Ruſſians had drove the Indians away from the place. Soon after, they anchored, and two ſmall canoes came off from the ſhore, nearly a-breaſt of the ſhip, and went along-ſide the Queen Charlotte: they had nothing to barter, except a few dried ſalmon, which Captain Dixon purchaſed for beads, and alſo made them a few preſents, in order to convince them that their intentions were friendly, and that they wiſhed to trade with them in a peaceable manner. They ſeemed to comprehend Captain Dixon's meaning, and promiſed to bring furs the following day. About ſeven o'clock the next day,

they had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing two large, and ſeveral ſmall canoes puſhing off from the ſhore: the large ones containing about twenty perſons, and the ſmaller but one or two; when at ſome diſtance they joined in a ſong, which was continued for a conſiderable length of time, and afterwards came along-ſide, extending their arms, as a token of their pacific intentions, and many of them held up green plants, probably for the ſame motive: moſt of them had their faces daubed with red oker and black lead, which had a very diſguſting appearance; their noſes and ears were in general ornamented with ſmall blue beads or teeth, and they had a ſlit cut in the under lip, in a line parallel with the mouth, which was adorned in a ſimilar manner. They procured from this party near twenty ſea-otter ſkins, and a few cloaks of the earleſs mammot ſkins, neatly ſewed together; they traded in a fair and open manner, and were very importunate with them to go on ſhore. They intreated one of them, who appeared to be a Chief, to go on board, which he declined, unleſs they would let a ſailor go in the canoe

noe as an hoſtage; but whilſt they were talking to him another of his companions ventured on board, and preſently afterwards the Chief and ſeveral others followed his example: but to convince them that they were perfectly ſafe, they ſent one of their people into the canoe. After ſtaying ſome time on board, and gratifying their curioſity with looking at the veſſel, they left them and paddled on ſhore, ſeemingly well ſatisfied with their reception. From this favourable beginning, they were inclined to think they could not change for a better ſituation; therefore determined to keep it a few days.

On the 30th they were viſited by ſeveral canoes, from whom they purchaſed ſome good ſea-otter ſkins, together with ſeveral marmot cloaks, racoons, and foxes; they alſo brought plenty of freſh ſalmon, which were obtained for beads and buttons. Their traffic for ſome days continued in the ſame ſtate, and the behaviour of the natives was very quiet and peaceable; however, according to Indian cuſtom, they made no ſcruple of thieving, and ſome of them that were on

board the King George on the 3d of Auguſt, gave a ſpecimen of their talents in that line, by ſtealing the hooks from a block-ſtrap, and a grindſtone handle, which being made of iron, was no doubt a prize: they did not think it prudent to uſe violence with them upon theſe trifling depredations, but contented themſelves by giving a better look out for the future. An elderly Chief went on board the Queen Charlotte, from whom Captain Dixon learned ſome information reſpecting the Ruſſians. He clearly underſtood from the old man's pointing to the guns, and deſcribing the exploſion they made, as well as from other circumſtances, that there had lately been a battle between the Ruſſians and the Natives, in which the Ruſſians had been worſted: the Chief at the ſame time intimated, that he would not quarrel with us on that account, as he was certain we belonged to another nation, from the difference of our dreſs. How the quarrel originated they could not learn, but moſt probably it was occaſioned by theft. The Indians in leaving the ſhip, gave them to underſtand that the neighbourhood was

drained

drained of furs, but that they would go to procure more in the adjacent country.

Auguſt the 5th, in the morning, one large canoe and ſeveral ſmall ones came alongſide, bringing four good ſea-otter ſkins, a few martins, racoons, and foxes, and plenty of fine ſalmon. The large canoe had been abſent two days to trade for furs in various parts of the river, and the people now gave them to underſtand that the adjoining country were entirely drained of furs, and that they could not procure any more. One of the Indians had on a very good nankeen frock; and another a blue frock, which they wanted to ſell: ſeveral of them had a number of ſmall blue glaſs beads, which they ſeemed very fond of, but the frocks were held in very little eſtimation. Theſe articles muſt doubtleſs have been procured from the Ruſſians previous to their quarrel, and ſoon after they came into the river, they were inclined to believe the information we obtained from their viſitors reſpecting the ſcarcity of furs in this part, as they had obſerved for ſome days paſt the canoes came from different quarters,

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and the few ſkins they brought were very indifferent; they therefore determined to quit Cook's River the firſt opportunity, and proceed to Prince William's Sound, where they expected a good ſupply of theſe valuable furs. The land about this place is prettily diverſified with vallies, and gently riſing grounds, which in general is clothed with pines and ſhrubs; many of the vales have ſmall rivers of water which diſcharge themſelves into the ſea, and in one of them were ſeveral houſes, and ſome ſtages on which the natives dry their ſalmon: theſe contraſted with the mountains ſituated behind them, which are entirely covered with ſnow, compoſe a landſcape at once beautiful and picturesque. Beſides the various ſorts of fur met with here, which have already been enumerated, Cook's River produces native ſulphur, gingſang, ſnake-root, black-lead, coal, together with the greateſt abundance of fine ſalmon, and the natives behave quietly, and barter fairly; ſo that there is great probability of a good trade being made here, were there any one of ſufficient enterprize to undertake it. Upon their leaving Cook's River,

River, ſeveral ſmall canoes came off from a town near the South point of Trading Bay. In one of them was a man who had been very uſeful in procuring furs, upon which account he received the name of the Factor. They clearly underſtood from him, that the Ruſſians frequented the Weſt ſide of the iſland to the Southward, and that there is a paſſage betwixt that and the main. If ſo, they think it muſt be greatly incommoded with ſhoals, and dangerous on account of the rapidity of the tides. Their friend, the Factor, brought nothing to diſpoſe of, but a few ſalmon. It ſeems his principal motive in paying this viſit, was to beg their aſſiſtance againſt the Ruſſians. He was very importunate with them to grant his requeſt, intimating at the ſame time that he could preſently aſſemble a large fleet of canoes, with which, aſſiſted by their ſhips, they could eaſily get the better of their enemies. On their refuſing his requeſt, he ſeemed greatly mortified; but to conſole him in ſome meaſure for his diſappointment, they gave him a light horſeman's cap, of which he was very proud; and his countrymen be-

held

held him with ſuch a mixture of admiration and envy, that they queſtioned whether he would be able to keep it long in his poſſeſſion. They alſo diſtributed a few trifles amongſt the other Indians, and they returned on ſhore perfectly ſatisfied, though they did not meet with ſucceſs in their embaſſy.

The ſhips now left Cook's River, and from the 10th of Auguſt to the 23d of September, were kept beating about the coaſt without being able to get into any harbour. When they were off King George's Sound this day, about two o'clock, they perceived a canoe coming off from ſhore: they ſhortened ſail and brought to, for her to come up. She had two Indians in her, but neither of them could be prevailed upon to go into the ſhip. They had ſome fiſh which were bought, and a few trifling preſents were made them; after which they left the ſhip, and paddled for that part of the coaſt which lays betwixt Woody Point and King George's Sound. At five o'clock, the North point of the entrance into King George's Sound bore 73 deg. Eaſt; the breakers that lie off that

point

point Eaſt, half North, three leagues diſtant. From this time to the 28th, they were kept beating off and on, trying to get into King George's Sound, without effect, when they were obliged to finally bear away for Sandwich Iſlands.

CHAP-

CHAPTER V.

Arrive at Owhyhee.—Refreſhments obtained.—Natives propenſity to Theft.—Plan of future Proceedings.—Leave Owhyhee and anchor at Whahoa.—Viſited by Taheeterre.—Pernicious Effect of the Yava Root.—An Eatooa erected.—Chiefs make Offerings to their Gods.—Meditate an Attack on the Ships.—Shewn the Effect of Fire Arms.—Indians embark for Atooi.—Take leave of Taheeterre.—The old Prieſt.—Anchor in Wymoa Bay, Atooi.—An Excurſion on Shore.

ON the 16th of November they arrived off Owhyhee, where ſeveral canoes came off to them with a few ſmall fiſh, the ſea running ſo high that the natives could bring off nothing elſe. When night arrived, they perceived fires lighted in different parts of the country. The next morning, being not more than 4 miles from ſhore, a number of canoes were

were prepared to follow them. The adjacent country is very pleasant, and there appeared several villages situated amidst fine groves of cocoa-nut trees. As they run along the shore, the natives of both sexes were assembled on the beach in great numbers, waving pieces of their white cloth as a token of their peace and friendship. They presently came off with the different productions of the island, such as hogs, bread-fruit, taro, cocoa-nuts, plantains, fowls and geese of a wild species, with plenty of salt. Their trade went so briskly forward, that in a very short time they purchased hogs sufficient to fill seven tierces, besides great numbers of a smaller sort for present use, and near two tons of vegetables; so plentifully did the natives supply them, that they were under a necessity of turning some away that were brought. The Indians all the time traded very fairly; but some of the spectators, of whom they had great numbers of both sexes, shewed their usual propensity to thieving. One man had dexterity enough in his profession to steal a boat hook out of a boat along-side, though there was a boat-

keeper

keeper in her; and another crept up the rudder chains, and ſtole the azimuth compaſs out of one of the cabin windows, and got clear off with it, notwithſtanding a perſon was ſet to look after them over the ſtern. Many other trifling articles were ſtolen in the courſe of the day, which they did not wonder at, conſidering the number of canoes around them, which was not leſs than 250, which contained more than 1000 people. When the trade was over, the natives intreated them to ſtay near the land, and in the morning they would bring us plenty of fine hogs. On a promiſe being made them, they paddled on ſhore, leaving them in a moſt friendly manner; and the next day they purchaſed very fine ones upon their uſual terms.

On the 19th of November, the Captain conſulted reſpecting their future proceedings, having now pretty well drained Owhyhee, by purchaſing all the trade they had brought. The ſhips were very light from having ſuch a quantity of water expended, and their rigging ſtood much in need of repairing and over-hauling;

over-hauling; ſo that they concluded it beſt to quit their preſent ſituation and proceed for King George's Bay, Whahoa, where they could lie well ſheltered from the prevailing winds, and do every thing neceſſary both for the hulls and the rigging of the ſhips. In their paſſage from Owhyhee to Whahoa, a little before dark on the 19th of November, they ſaw a canoe to the South-Weſt making after them, with a ſmall mat up for a ſail, and paddling very hard. On this they brought to, and picked her up. There were four men in the canoe, beſides a quantity of proviſions. It ſeems they belonged to the Iſland of Mowee, and on their ſtanding in for the Eaſt point of it, had put off with their little cargo, hoping to make a good market of it; but upon the ſhip's bearing away from the iſland, they found the weather ſo bad, with a ſtrong wind directly againſt them, that they could not reach the ſhore, therefore bore away after them, ſet their little ſail, and uſed every effort in their power to get up with the ſhip. They were greatly pleaſed to have it in their power to ſave them, for in a little time they muſt all have pe-

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riſhed. Their canoe, when they came along-ſide, was almoſt full of water, and themſelves ſo much ſpent with fatigue, that they were obliged to help them up the ſhip's ſide. All their things were got into the ſhip, the canoe hauled in upon deck, and every method in their power made uſe of to recover them, which had the wiſhed-for good effect; and never were men more grateful than theſe poor Indians, for the little favours they were ſo happy in ſhewing them.

On the 22d, being off Mowee, a number of large and ſmall canoes came along-ſide, with the various produce of the iſland.

On the 23d, it being nearly calm, the Indians that they picked up at ſea, took this opportunity of going on ſhore. They endeavoured to prevail on them to ſtay till next morning, that they might have an opportunity of ſtanding cloſe in ſhore, when they might have gone with greater ſafety; but they choſe to go this time, and made light of the diſtance, though not leſs than five leagues. Theſe poor fellows did not go away

away empty-handed, for beſides the preſents they had from the Captain, almoſt every perſon on board gave them ſome little token of friendſhip, ſo that their misfortune turned out to great advantage.

On the 30th, they anchored in King George's Bay. A few canoes came along-ſide immediately afterwards, but brought little with them: they were given to underſtand, that water was wanted, and was deſired to be ſupplied in the ſame manner as formerly, which they would have been very glad to have complied with; but they informed them that both water and every thing elſe was taboo'd by the King's order. Finding things in this ſituation, they gave to a man who appeared to be of the moſt conſequence amongſt them, a preſent for the King, and another for the old Prieſt, requeſting him at the ſame time to inform the King, that they were in want of water, and ſuch refreſhments as the iſland afforded, and therefore, ſhould be glad if he would immediately take off the taboo, that they might obtain a ſupply of theſe articles. At ſun-ſet the natives left

the ſhip, and went on ſhore. Early the next morning, they had ſome canoes alongſide, who brought them water and a few vegetables, notwithſtanding the taboo. Soon after a large quantity of canoes came round Point Dick into the bay, and landed at the head of it: preſently their old friend the Prieſt paid them a viſit, and came, according to cuſtom, in a large double canoe decorated with branches of the cocoa-nut tree. After paddling round the ſhip with great ſolemnity, and running down every ſmall canoe that came in his way, he came alongſide; but before he entered the ſhip, he enquired for Capt. Portlock, on whoſe appearance he handed up a ſmall pig, which at his coming on board was preſented to the Captain, as a token of peace and friendſhip. This has been obſerved to be the uſual practice at all theſe iſlands. The old man informed them that the King, who had juſt arrived in the bay with a large fleet of canoes, would be on board to pay them a viſit, and upon his returning again on ſhore, the taboo would be taken off, and the natives at liberty to bring them every thing the iſland afforded.

forded. They made him a preſent, and likewiſe gave him one for the King, which they deſired he would carry on ſhore and deliver with his own hand. The Prieſt left them about ten o'clock, and returned about eleven in his own canoe, accompanied by many others, both large and ſmall; in a very large canoe paddled by 16 ſtout men, was the King himſelf, attended by many of the principal Chiefs. When his canoe came near the ſhip, all the reſt paddled at ſome diſtance, to make room for his Majeſty, who, after paddling three times round the ſhip with great ſtate, entered on board without the leaſt appearance of fear, and would not ſuffer any of his attendance to follow him, till he had got permiſſion for their admittance, which was given to eight or ten principal Chiefs. The King brought them a few hogs, and ſome vegetables by way of a preſent, for which he received a preſent, which highly pleaſed him: many of the Chiefs likewiſe brought trifling preſents, for which they received ſuitable returns, being deſirous to keep themſelves on a friendly footing at this iſland.

The King, whoſe name is Taheeterre, is an exceeding ſtout well made man, about fifty years old; appears to be ſenſible and well diſpoſed, and is much eſteemed by his ſubjects: he inquired whether they had been at Owhyhee, and on being anſwered in the affirmative, he was very deſirous of learning ſome particulars reſpecting that iſland, and the King, with whom he ſeemed to be at variance: but they could give him no information, but that the King was in good health, and the iſland in a very flouriſhing condition. Taheeterre remained on board the greateſt part of the day, and gave the natives directions to bring us plenty of water, and every thing elſe the iſland afforded; towards evening he returned on ſhore, perfectly ſatisfied with his reception, and the preſents that were made him. They ſoon began to feel the good effects of Taheeterre's viſit, the natives, now no longer under the influence of the taboo, brought them plenty of water, and they procured a good ſupply of hogs and vegetables, ſo that a party was employed in ſalting pork for ſea ſtore.

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On the 3d of December, Taheeterre paid them another viſit in much the ſame manner as before; great numbers of canoes were about the ſhips, and multitudes of both ſexes playing in the water, notwithſtanding their diſtance from the ſhore, which was not leſs than two miles. Their old friend the Prieſt was almoſt conſtantly on board, and according to cuſtom, drank vaſt quantities of yava, which kept him in a moſt wretched condition; he ſeemed quite debilitated, and his body was entirely covered with a kind of leprous ſcurf. The old man had generally two attendants with him, to chew the yava-root for him, and he found them ſo much employment that their jaws were frequently tired, and he was obliged to hire ſome of the people in the canoes to chew for him, at a bead for a mouthful. One of the yava chewers, a very intelligent fellow, informed them that to the weſtward of Point Roſe, in Queen Charlotte's Bay, there was an exceeding ſnug harbour, where the ſhips might lay with ſafety. As they had a heavy ſwell ſetting into the Bay, round Point Dick, which cauſed the ſhip to roll very

much, they determined to ſend the long-boat down to examine it, and if found a ſafe ſituation, to remove the ſhip thither. The diſtrict where the harbour lies is called by the natives Whyteetee, and the yava chewer, who was found to be a man of ſome property, offered himſelf as a pilot, which was readily accepted.

On the 4th they received another viſit from his Majeſty, and in addition to his uſual preſent, he brought a large quantity of fine mullet, which he told them were caught in a ſmall lake at the head of the Bay. He frequently eat with them, but could never be perſuaded to taſte either wine or ſpirits; nor did he even uſe the yava, but always drank water. He ſeemed greatly delighted with the attention paid him; indeed his viſits ſeem to have been no ways unacceptable, for he not only encouraged the natives to bring them freely water and other neceſſaries, but at the ſame time kept them in good order. This afternoon their water was compleated, having in the ſpace of three days filled forty butts, beſides a number of puncheons and

brandy

brandy pieces; ſo eager did the natives purſue this profitable trade. They now began to want fuel, and no ſooner was it mentioned than the natives brought them a plentiful ſupply, for nails and buttons. Numbers of ſharks were caught, and after taking out their livers, they were given to the natives, who conſidered them as very acceptable preſents; particularly the old Prieſt, who got two, and having got them laſh'd to his canoe, was going to ſend them on ſhore, when the following odd accident happened: One of the ſharks not being properly ſecured, fell out of the canoe, and ſunk to the bottom in eleven-fathom water; at the ſame time there was ſeveral large hungry or ſwimming about, yet an Indian went down with a rope, ſlung the dead ſhark, and afterwards hauled him into his canoe, without any apparent fear of the others that ſurrounded him. They found the ſharks were eſteemed valuable, as they anſwer a variety of purpoſes; they eat the fleſh, the ſkin ſerves for cover to their drum heads, and the teeth they fix in wooden inſtruments which they uſe as knives.

The

The natives continued to bring them plenty of every thing, and great numbers viſited the ſhip to gratify their curioſity: thoſe who had no canoes would ſwim from the ſhore, though two miles diſtant; and after ſtaying all day in the water, ſwim away for the ſhore with as much compoſure as if they had only a few yards to go.

The old Prieſt continued his viſits, ſometimes going on ſhore, under pretence of paying a morning viſit to his Majeſty; but it was ſoon found his principal motive was to repleniſh his ſtock of ava, of which, as has already been obſerved, he conſumed a great quantity. He now began to appear very reſtleſs and uneaſy; on the Captain's inquiring into the cauſe, he hinted that Taheeterre and his principal warriors were meditating ſome miſchief againſt the ſhips; and taking them upon deck, pointed to a large houſe on the top of a hill. This houſe, he aſſured them, was building for an Eatooa, or God's Houſe, wherein they were going to make great offerings to their different Eatooas, and to conſult them on the event of an

an attack on the ſhips, which they were determined on, provided they met with encouragement from their Oracles. He appeared quite diſpleaſed with the King's conduct on this occaſion, and deſired they would be conſtantly on their guard againſt him. Though this piece of information ſeemed rather improbable, yet they thought it prudent to be on their guard to prevent a ſurprize; and at the ſame time ordered a conſtant watch to be kept on the cables, to prevent their being cut by the natives. They had obſerved the natives building this houſe a day or two before the Prieſt pointed it out to them, and had ſeen people going up towards it, loaded, probably with offerings to their different Deities. Towards noon, they obſerved with their glaſſes that the houſe was nearly finiſhed, and the natives were covering it with red cloth. As they had conſtantly treated the King and his attendants with great kindneſs, they could ſcarcely give any credit to the old Prieſt, although the hopes of poſſeſſing all the iron they had on board might probably tempt them to the attack. At any rate, they determined to admit Taheeterre on board as

uſual,

uſual whenever he came, and to regulate their conduct by his behaviour.

Towards noon the next day, the King came off in a large double canoe, attended by a number of his principal Chiefs, all of whom were admitted on board, and treated with the uſual freedom; but they kept well provided for an attack, had one been attempted; having all the loop-holes in the combings of the hatches fore and aft opened, and ten or twelve ſtand of arms below under the direction of proper people, who would very ſoon have cleared the decks if the Indians had offered them any violence: beſides which, centinels were placed in different parts of the ſhip, and all their great guns and ſwivels were pointed into the canoes along-ſide, with lighted matches at hand. Taheeterre could not help obſerving their ſituation, and ſpoke of it to his attendants; notwithſtanding which, he obſerved his uſual manner. After being on board ſome time, he was very deſirous to ſee the effects of their fire-arms, which Captain Portlock ſhewed him, by diſcharging a piſtol loaded with ball at a hog that ſtood

at

at ſome diſtance, and killed it on the ſpot. The King and his attendants were ſtartled at the report of the piſtol; but when they ſaw the hog lie dead, and the blood running from the wound, they were both ſurprized and terrified; and they had not the leaſt doubt but this fatal effect of their fire-arms, made a deep impreſſion on their feelings, and prevented them from making the attack. The King ſtaid on board near two hours, and after receiving a ſmall preſent, took his leave, informing them at the ſame time that he intended leaving the bay, and returning to his reſidence at Whyteetee, in the evening. They could not help remarking, that immediately after the King left the ſhip, all the canoes left them, and paddled to the ſhore in different parts of the bay; but the greateſt number of them landed in the Eaſtern part of it, where the King had a temporary reſidence.

Soon afterwards the old Prieſt came on board, not in a large double canoe as uſual, but in a ſmall old crazy one, that would ſcarcely carry him, and appeared as if he had

come

come off by ſtealth. The moment the old man got upon deck, he began to tell them that the King was a great raſcal, perſiſted in his former ſtory, and begged them to watch him narrowly. After haranguing for a ſhort time, he left them and went on board the Queen Charlotte, where he ſpent the remainder of the day. By this time their wooding buſineſs was compleated, having purchaſed a quantity ſufficient for at leaſt ſix months conſumption. Next morning the long boat came back, and Mr. Hayward informed the Captain, that the place where his guide conducted him, was a ſmall bay cloſe to a ſandy beach, where the natives generally landed with their canoes; but no place for a ſhip to ride in with ſafety. Adjoining to the beach, in a beautiful valley, ſurrounded by fine groves of cocoa-nut trees and a delightful country, there was a large town, where the Yava Chewer informed them the King uſually reſided; and the diſtrict round it was called Whyteetee.

According to Mr. Hayward's account, there was very few canoes to be ſeen; neither

ther did he ſee any great number of inhabitants: ſo that they reaſonably concluded, that moſt of them were come into the bay, led either by buſineſs or curioſity. From this time not a ſingle native came near the ſhips for two days, and their canoes were hauled out of ſight; but they perceived great numbers about the houſe at the top of the hill. By day-light of the 17th, the old Prieſt came on board, and ſeemed quite enraged at the King's recent conduct. He informed them that the King and all his principal Chiefs had been making offerings to their Gods, and conſulting them; but that the Gods were good for nothing, and that the King and his adherents were no better than villains for intending to do them any miſchief, after the many preſents they had received from both ſhips. They thanked him for his intelligence, and told him they ſhould be conſtantly on their guard. For ſome time Captain Portlock had been importuned by the Yava Chewer, and a very fine young man of the firſt conſequence in the iſland, and a conſtant companion of the King's, to take them along with him to

Atooi.

Atooi. But he never thought they were in earneſt till on the 17th, when the young Chief, whoſe name was Paapaaa, came on board, and joined his intreaties with thoſe of the Yava Chewer, in ſo preſſing a manner, that he promiſed to take them on board, and they returned on ſhore to prepare themſelves for the paſſage. The Yava Chewer being now as it were a gentleman paſſenger, no longer conſidered himſelf as a ſervant, but took to drinking Yava heartily, and laid in a plentiful ſtock of that root. Towards the evening this day, the natives were obſerved uncovering and pulling to pieces their new-built houſe on the hill, and about eight o'clock ſeveral large houſes were on fire along the ſhore near the bay; but as no Indians were on board, they did not know whether by accident or deſign.

Next morning the old Prieſt came on board, and upon enquiring the cauſe, he told them they were houſes belonging to Gods whom the Chiefs were diſpleaſed with, therefore out of revenge they had burned Gods and houſes together. The King paid them another

another viſit, but he appeared ſomwhat [illegible] On the Captain's taking notice of the [illegible]ed houſe on the top of the hill, he appeared a good deal confuſed, and waving the converſation, began to talk about his two countrymen who were going with them to Atooi. He ſeemed very much intereſted in Paapaaa's welfare, and particularly requeſted [illegible]m to take care of him and treat him wel[illegible] and if they ſtopped at Atooi, he begged that they would leave him under the care of Taaao, who it ſeem[illegible] is brother to Taheeterre, and a relation of Papaaa's. The two paſſengers aſked them for a few trifles to leave amongſt their friends, which was granted them. The Captain likewiſe made the King a preſent, on which he took his leave of them for the laſt time; and after taking a very affectionate one of his countrymen, he quitted the ſhip and went on ſhore: the other canoes remained along-ſide to diſpoſe of their cargoes, and a good ſupply of hogs was purchaſed, which enabled them to ſet the ſalters to work again. They now began to get every thing ready for ſea. The old Prieſt was yet on board; but towards noon on the 20th of

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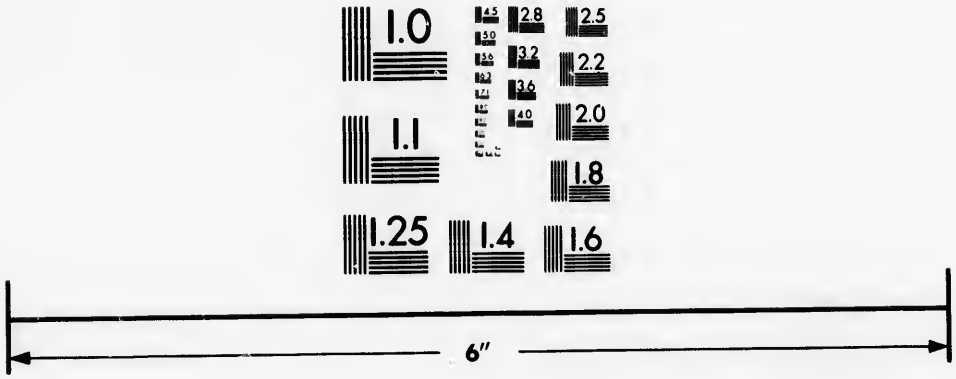

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December, he took his leave, and Captain Portlock made him a present with which he was highly pleased. He then went on board the Queen Charlotte to take leave of Captain Dixon, and soon after left the ships, and with the other canoes paddled for shore.

They did not come to anchor again till the 25th, which was in Wymoa bay. Soon after which, several canoes came off, and they enquired for the King and their old friend Abbenooe, who, they were informed, were with the principal Chiefs at Apoonoo, a town in the North East part of the island, where the King usually resides; but were informed the King and his retinue would shortly be down at Wymoa. The natives in the mean time supplied them with every thing they could wish for. The next day, Captain Portlock, attended by his two passengers, went on shore with an intention of walking round the Western point of the island, in hopes of finding a well-sheltered bay for the ships to ride in. After reaching the shore, he was received in a most friendly manner by a vast number of the inhabitants, and afterwards were

were joined by ſome people of conſequence, who offering to go with them, their proffer was accepted, and they were of great ſervice in keeping the natives at a diſtance, though they did not croud round them with any miſchievous intention; but on the contrary, to render them any little ſervice in their power. After walking two or three miles along the ſhore, they ſat down to take a little refreſhment. During their repaſt, a Chief named Tyaana, who they underſtood was brother to the King, joined them, and preſſed the Captain very much to go back with him to Wymoa, and eat with him there. As he was very anxious to find out a good bay for the ſhips, he declined this friendly offer, but promiſed to call on him on his return; on which he took his leave with many profeſſions of friendſhip, and they continued their walk along the ſhore.

Being diſappointed in his ſearch for a harbour, they began to think of returning back to the ſhip; but after walking four or five miles, they found it would be impracticable to reach Wymoa before night came on, and

being not far from a comfortable houſe belonging to Abbenooe, determined them to take up their abode in it all night, being all greatly fatigued with their walk. They arrived at the houſe about ſun-ſet, and one of Abbenooe's men, who had joined them in the courſe of the afternoon, gave directions for a hog and a dog to be immediately killed and dreſſed for their ſuppers, together with a large quantity of taro. The houſe was well lighted up with torches made of green ruſhes, and at eight o'clock ſupper being ready, it was ſerved up in great order, and they ſeemed to think few people ever eat heartier than they did. Their friend's man acted as maſter of the ceremonies, and ſerved the proviſion to each perſon; and after the feaſt was over, he ordered the remainder to be put by for their uſe in the morning before they left the houſe, which they did; and previous to their quitting the houſe, there were near one hundred women about it, moſtly with children in their arms. They were very anxious to know the Captain's name, which they pronounced Popote; and ſuch of the infants as could ſpeak, were taught to call on

Popote.

Popote. On this, he diſtributed ſome trifling preſents amongſt them, to pleaſe them. They then walked to Wymoa, and reached the ſhore abreaſt of the Queen Charlotte, about nine o'clock. During the Captain's abſence they had carried on a briſk trade for proviſions, and the decks were covered with fine hogs fit for ſalting.

CHAPTER VI.

Variety of Refreſhments procured.—Viſited by the King.—A large Shark caught.—Grateful Behaviour of Neeheowhooa.—Arrival at Oneehow.—Leave Oneehow, and arrive at Atooi.—Remarkable Circumſtance of a Woman with a Puppy at her Breaſt.—Chief Exerciſe with Spears.—Houſe built for Captain Portlock.—Leave Atooi, and arrive at Oneehow.—An Attempt on the Life of an Atooi Chief.—Departure from Sandwich Iſlands.

ON the 25th, the Chief named Tyaana, whom Captain Portlock met with on ſhore, came off in a large double canoe, and brought him a preſent of ſome hogs and vegetables, which was accepted, and a ſuitable return made. He informed them that the King and a number of the principal Chiefs would be down in a day or two; and in the meantime,

time, they ſhould have whatever the place produced. After many profeſſions of friendſhip, Tyaana took his leave and went on ſhore. This day the Captain ſent his boat for a ſailor and the two Chiefs whom he had left on ſhore, after their excurſion there; his man returned, but the two Chiefs choſe to remain on ſhore a day or two longer amongſt their new friends, who were greatly careſſed by the natives.

On the 28th, they obſerved a great number of canoes come round the Eaſtern point of the bay; and ſoon afterwards their good friend Abbenooe came on board, but ſo much reduced, and ſo covered with a white ſcurf from the immoderate uſe of the yava, that they ſcarcely knew him. He brought two canoes loaded with different kinds of proviſions, as a preſent for the two ſhips. After ſtaying a ſhort time with Captain Portlock, he went on board the Queen Charlotte with the preſent he intended for Captain Dixon, and returning again in the evening, took up his lodgings with Captain Portlock. The next day Abbenooe went on ſhore, and pre-

ſently afterwards returned in company with Taaao and moſt of the principal Chiefs belonging to the iſland. His Majeſty brought a very handſome preſent, conſiſting of hogs, taro, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, together with cloths, mats, and ſeveral elegant feathered cloaks; all which he inſiſted on their receiving: they were accordingly got into the ſhip, and an ample return was made him. The two Chiefs who came with them being now on board, Captain Portlock took this opportunity of introducing them to the King, agreeable to Taheeterre's requeſt; previous to which he gave them a few trifling articles, which they preſented to him, and were received with great affability and kindneſs; and he aſſured the Captain they ſhould be under his immediate protection. According to the ideas they had entertained, they found Abbenooe was a man highly eſteemed by the King, who conſulted him on every occaſion. Taaao appeared to be about forty-five years of age, ſtout and well made, and ſeemed the beſt diſpoſed man that they had met among the iſlands. He offered Captain Portlock his friendſhip in the moſt earneſt

earneſt manner; and aſſured him he ſhould be ſupplied with every thing this and the adjacent iſlands afforded. He requeſted Abbenooe to ſtay on board, in order to prevent any of the natives diſputing with their people. The King and his attendants ſtaid on board about two hours, and gratified their curioſity by looking at different parts of the ſhip, which they ſeemed greatly to admire. After taking leave, they went on board the Queen Charlotte, where they ſtaid a ſhort time, and then returned on ſhore. Abbenooe attended his Majeſty, and then returned on board, where he ſtaid all night; and as he conſtantly took up his abode with them, they hung him up a cot in the cabin, which pleaſed him ſo much that he never ſlept out of it.

On the 31ſt, the King paid them another viſit, accompanied by an elderly Chief, whoſe name was Neeheowhooa, who they underſtood was uncle to the King, and a perſon of the firſt conſequence. This old Chief, it ſeems, in his time, had been one of the greateſt warriors that Atooi, or any of the

iſlands

iſlands could boaſt of, and has been greatly inſtrumental in ſettling them under their preſent Kings, Taheeterre and Taaao: his body was almoſt covered with ſcars, and he was quite a cripple; and to add to his diſtreſſed ſituation he had entirely loſt an eye, and the other was in a very weak ſtate, occaſioned by ſome wounds he had lately received in battle, and which was beyond their art to heal. Taaao appeared very unhappy on account of his uncle's ſituation; and perhaps thinking they could perform wonders, begged of them to cure him. Captain Portlock recommended him to the care of his Surgeon, who waſhed his wounds, applied dreſſings to them, and gave him ſome freſh ones, which he was to make uſe of once a day. Neeheowhooa ſeemed perfectly to underſtand the Surgeon's inſtructions, and promiſed to follow them in the moſt punctual manner. After remaining on board a few hours, Taaao and his uncle left them, highly pleaſed with the treatment they had received.

The next morning, though fine, very few

few canoes made their appearance. Upon aſking Abbenooe the reaſon, he informed them that it was occaſioned by a tabooara being laid on by the King, which it ſeems is a kind of tax impoſed upon the ſubjects by the King, and conſiſts of a certain portion of their various produce. At Abbenooe's requeſt, Captain Portlock accompanied him on ſhore to ſee the ceremony, which he could not but admire; great order and regularity were obſerved; men, women, and even children paid their contributions with chearfulneſs and good-will. Some brought hogs, others taro, bread-fruit, and indeed every thing the iſland produced; all of which were placed in two ſeparate heaps. Taaao and moſt of the principal Chiefs attended, to ſee the tabooara was punctually complied with; and when it was finiſhed, the whole was divided into two parcels, which the King informed Captain Portlock, was for the two ſhips, and deſired him to ſend boats on ſhore to take them off. He was greatly pleaſed with the King's method of proceeding, and determined he ſhould not be a loſer by his liberality, though he happened

pened to have nothing about him which he thought a ſuitable return for ſo noble a preſent, the magnitude of which aſtoniſhed him. After taking a very friendly leave, the King retired to a houſe ſituated a little to the Eaſtward of the River, where he reſides when at this part of the iſland; and Captain Portlock went off accompanied by Abbenooe, in his large boat to the ſhip. Next day the weather being tolerably fine, they ſent the long boat on ſhore for more proviſions, and Captain Portlock, accompanied by his friend, followed in the whale boat. They landed abreaſt of the village of Wymoa, and whilſt the people were getting the hogs, &c. in the long boat, walked two or three miles up a valley which leads from Wymoa towards the mountains: this valley abounds with taro, which is planted in trenches that contain about ſix inches depth of water. The taro grounds are divided at convenient diſtances by raiſed foot-paths, which, as well as trenches, are made of ſtone in a very regular manner, and muſt have coſt the natives an infinite deal of time and trouble. Abbenooe conducted Captain Portlock to a large

large new houſe belonging to himſelf, ſituated ſome diſtance up the valley, and very well built, after their manner: he there ſat down a little while, and after taking ſome refreſhment, returned to Wymoa.

In the afternoon of the 4th of January, they caught a ſhark ſo large that it was obliged to be hoiſted out of the water by the tackle; it meaſured thirteen feet and a half in length, eight and a half in circumference, and the liver ſix feet; its mouth was ſo large that it admitted the head of a puncheon with eaſe. On its being opened, there were found forty-eight young ones in her, each about eight inches long; two entire turtles weighing each ſixty pound, beſides ſeveral ſmall pigs, and a large quantity of bones. The liver was kept for oil, and the fiſh given to the natives, who conſidered it an ineſtimable treaſure. Taaao paid them another viſit, which he informed Captain Portlock was his farewell viſit, as he intended to return to Apoonoo, but that he ſhould leave Abbenooe on board, who was to accompany them down to Oneehow, which iſland and its

produce,

produce, he preſſed the Captain to accept of as a preſent, and deſired Abbenooe to ſee that the natives ſupplied them with plenty of every thing, without taking any thing for it in return: he was this time accompanied by Taaevee his eldeſt ſon, a very fine boy about twelve years old. Captain Portlock, after expreſſing himſelf in a ſuitable manner, for the magnitude of the preſent made him, had much to do to get leave for the people of Oneehow to have ſomething given them for their goods: but after ſome little altercation, he got leave for them to be paid for digging and bringing of the yams. After this affair was ſettled to mutual ſatisfaction, the Captain made the King and his attendants ſuch preſents as he thought ſuitable to the generoſity of his viſitors.

Amongſt the people of conſequence, who attended Taaao on his farewell viſit, was his uncle Neeheowhooa; his wounds were getting better, and he ſeemed quite at a loſs how to expreſs his gratitude and thankfulneſs: he begged permiſſion whilſt there, to come on board every day to have them dreſ-

ſed,

ſed, and ſeemed to think they would ſoon be healed. After attending his nephew on ſhore, he returned with a large double canoe full of hogs, for a preſent to the Surgeon and Captain, as a token of his gratitude: the hogs were taken on board, but declined accepting them as a preſent, though it was with great difficulty the old warrior could be prevailed on to take any thing in exchange. He was deſired to go daily on board to have his wounds dreſſed, which pleaſed him much, and he departed highly ſatisfied with his reception.

On the 7th, the King in a large double canoe, attended by ſeveral others, ſet off for Apoonoo, Abbenooe ſtill remaining on board, who was found a very uſeful friend. They then weighed anchor and made ſail for Oneehow, where they came to anchor in Yam bay. The Captain accompanied by Abbenooe, took a walk on ſhore, where he found great part of the country poorly cultivated. Upon enquiring the reaſon, Abbenooe told him, ſince they took in their ſtock of yams, the people had in a great meaſure

neglected

neglected the iſland; barely planting enough for their own uſe: and that ſome had entirely left the iſland, and taken up their future reſidence at Atooi. In the evening they returned on board.

On the 20th, ſeveral of the people had leave to go on ſhore, all of whom returned except three, who were in a very poor ſtate of health, and whom the Captain thought of letting remain a few days on ſhore, for the benefit of their health. Abbenooe had provided them a comfortable houſe, and ordered them to be ſupplied by the natives with every refreſhment they could get. Soon after a heavy gale coming on, they were under the neceſſity of cutting their cables, and running out of the bay, being obliged to leave the three invalids on ſhore. Abbenooe and ſeveral Indians were on board at that time, and went to ſea with them. From the 21ſt to the 27th, they were kept beating off and on, about Oneehow and Atooi; ſuch a heavy ſea running that no canoe could come off to them, till this day, when a few ventured off from Yam Bay.

One

One of them called along-ſide the long-boat, (which was ſent into the bay on the 22d, inſtant, to endeavour to get in the ends of the cables, and lie at anchor there till the ſhip arrived) with a letter from the Officer, acquainting him that nothing could be done: likewiſe arrived the three invalids, who had been kindly treated by the natives while on ſhore; who not ſeeing the ſhip ſo ſoon as they expected, ſuppoſed they were gone to Wymoa Bay, and were preparing to ſend them to Atooi juſt at the time the long-boat made her appearance in the bay. The Indians that were on board all this time, began to be very deſirous of getting on ſhore, being perfectly ſick of their ſea voyage. The weather ſtill continuing very ſtormy, they were under the neceſſity of returning to Wymoa Bay, where the people had leave again to go on ſhore; Abbenooe at the ſame time attending them, to prevent any quarrels between the natives and them; and upon their returning, the Captain found not ſo much as a theft had been attempted, but every luxury the iſland produced had been given them.

A remarkable circumſtance related by Mr. Goulding, a volunteer in the ſervice, ſhews the great regard the natives have for their dogs: In walking a conſiderable way along the ſhore, he met with an Indian and his wife; ſhe had two puppies, one at each breaſt. The oddity of the circumſtance induced him to purchaſe one of them, which the woman could not, by all his perſuaſions or temptations, be induced to part with; but the ſight of ſome nails had ſuch powerful attraction upon the man, that he inſiſted upon her parting with one of them. At laſt, with every ſign of real ſorrow, ſhe did, giving it at the ſame time an affectionate embrace. Although he was at this time a conſiderable way from the ſhip, the woman would not part with him till they arrived where the boat was lying to take him on board, and juſt upon his quitting the beach, ſhe very earneſtly intreated to have it once more before they parted; upon his complying with which, ſhe immediately placed it at the breaſt, and after ſome time returned it to him again.

This

This day, at Captain Portlock's requeſt, two Chiefs that were on board from Wymoa, exerciſed with their ſpears. The dexterity and aſtoniſhing expertneſs ſhewn by them, wonderfully ſurprized every one on board. One of them, whoſe name was Na-Maa-te'erae, that is blind of one eye, is a well-made man, of about five feet ſix inches high, his ſkin much affected by his immoderate drinking of yava; and though he appears to be a perſon of very little property, is yet much reſpected, and his company courted by all the principal men of the iſland, which they ſuppoſed, proceeds from his having been, and ſtill is a great warrior. The loſs of his eye he met with in battle, by a ſtone flung from a ſling; but this accident does not prevent him from being a moſt expert warrior, his manner of exerciſing giving them convincing proofs to the contrary. He took his ſtand about three or four yards from the cabin door, unarmed; the other perſon ſtood about eight or ten yards from him, provided with five ſpears. Upon the ſignal being given for commencing the action, a ſpear was thrown with the utmoſt force

at Namaate'erae, which he avoided by a motion of the body, and caught it, as it paſſed him, by the middle. With this ſpear he parried the reſt without the leaſt apparent concern. He then returned the ſpear to his adverſary, and armed himſelf with a pahoa. They were again thrown at him, and again parried with the ſame eaſe. One of the ſpears ſtruck a conſiderable way into the bulk-head of the cabin, and the barbed part was broke off in endeavouring to get it out. The remarkable coolneſs he ſhewed, at the time the ſpears were caſt at him, proved at once his courage and expertneſs. All who were ſpectators of the ſight, ſhuddered at the danger he was expoſed to, and were aſtoniſhed to ſee with what eaſe he parried every thing that was caſt at him.

This day, the Captain and Abbenooe being on ſhore, the Captain obſerved in the village of Wymoa, about three hundred yards from the beach, a ſtring of four or five houſes, tolerably large, in very good order, without inhabitants. On aſking the reaſon of their being taboo'd, he was informed that they

they were houſes built for the King, whenever he honoured Wymoa with a viſit, and that no perſons whatever were allowed the uſe of them in his abſence. Abbenooe likewiſe informed him, that the King had given him directions to build him a houſe on a clear ſpot juſt to the Weſtward of theſe houſes, and that he brought him to that place for him to point out a ſituation to his own liking. For ſome time he refuſed accepting the favour; but upon his friend's earneſt entreaty, he at laſt conſented to gratify his generoſity; and no ſooner was his conſent made known, than workmen were immediately employed. Some ran to fetch wood from the country, others a long kind of graſs to thatch it with, all of which was executed with the utmoſt diſpatch and pleaſure, delighted with the idea of having their friend Popote amongſt them. Near the ſpot fixed on, was a large flat ſtone, on which the Captain etched the initials of his name, the country he ſerved, and the year of our Lord, which he explained to them as well as he could; and as ſoon as they underſtood the meaning of it, they were much pleaſed,

and the ſtone was ordered to be placed in the center of the houſe. One great inconvenience attend their houſes; namely, their want of windows: the extreme hot weather they have ſo much of, makes it very uncomfortable and cloſe; but they ſeem to guard againſt any thing but the rains and cold. When they find it too warm, they go directly into the water to cool themſelves, it being a matter of indifference to them whether night or day. He requeſted of his friend, that in the building of his houſe he might have windows in it, one at each end, one at each ſide the door, and one at the back, for the benefit of both light and air. It was ordered to be done ſo, and every thing being ſettled to general ſatisfaction reſpecting the building, they proceeded up the valley, attended by a great number of the natives, both young and old, who behaved with the greateſt hoſpitality and friendſhip, preſſing him to go into every houſe he came to, and partake of the beſt fare in their power to give; and numbers of the women bringing him their children to *hone*--that is, ſalute them by touching noſes; his compliance with which gave them ſingu-

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lar pleaſure, and at the ſame time gave himſelf as much. He was pleaſed to ſee ſo much happineſs in the faces of hundreds of Indians, whom they had formerly ſo much reaſon to think were a treacherous people. This excurſion gave him a freſh opportunity of obſerving the amazing ingenuity and induſtry of the natives, in laying out their taro and ſugar-cane grounds, the greateſt part of which are made upon the banks of the river, with exceeding good cauſe-ways made of banks of earth, leading up the valley, and to each plantation. The taro beds are in general about a quarter of a mile over, dammed in, and they have a place in one part of the bank which ſerves as a gate-way. When the rains commence, which is in the Winter ſeaſon, the river ſwells with the torrents from the mountains, and overflows their taro beds; and when the rains are over, and the rivers decreaſe, the dams are ſtopped up, and the water kept in to nouriſh the taro and ſugar-cane. During the dry ſeaſon, the water in the beds is generally about one foot and a half or two feet over a muddy bottom. The ſugar-cane, generally in leſs

water, grows very large and fine; and is a great article of food with the natives, particularly the lower clafs. The taro alfo grows frequently as large as a man's head, and is efteemed the beft bread kind they have: they frequently make a pudding of it, which they call *poe*, and keep till it becomes a little four; and then they are remarkably fond of it, prefering it to any thing elfe. The Indians that were a little while at fea with the Captain, almoft fretted themfelves to death, when their ftock of *poe* was gone; which was very foon done, from the immoderate quantity they eat of it. The Captain has feen Abbenooe eat near two quarts of it at a meal, befides a quantity of fifh or pork: whilft they were walking amongft thefe taro beds, a number of the natives were in them, gathering it and fugar cane to fupply the fhips; they were up to their middle in water.

After gratifying his curiofity amongft the plantations, his friend accompanied him to a large houfe, fituated under the hills on the Weft fide of the valley, and about two

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or three miles fr m the ſea beach: he found this houſe very large, commodious and clean, with a new mat on the floor. On the left ſide of the door was a wooden image of a tolerable large ſize, ſeated in a chair; which nearly reſemble one of our armed chairs. There was a graſs plat all round the image, and a ſmall railing made of wood: beſides the chairs were ſeveral *to-es*, and many other ſmall articles. Abbenooe informed him, that this houſe had been built with the *to-es* he had given him upon his firſt calling at Oneehow: and that the other articles were preſents that he had made him at different times: and that the image was in commemoration, that he had been amongſt them. Few people were admitted into this houſe. Amongſt other articles in it, were ſeveral drums, one in particular was very large; the head of which, was made of the ſkin of the large ſhark already mentioned: and he was told theſe drums were dedicated to their gods. They had ſome refreſhments, ſuch as pork, ſalted fiſh, taro, plantains and cocoa-nuts; and then returned to the beach.: the long-boat being

being in ſhore to take off ſome proviſions of different kinds, that were collected by a Tabooara or General tax laid on the natives by the King. Captain Portlock ordered the officer in her to remain at anchor, a little diſtance from the beach, until ſome of the things came down: and during the whole time had great reaſon to be well ſatisfied with the natives, who attended ſome in canoes, others ſwimming about. The Captain went off in the long boat, attended by Abbenooe and ſome of the Chiefs, who were highly delighted with the ſail to the ſhip, as there happened to be a very briſk breeze. The method of ſteering with the rudder, took very much their attention; and Abbenooe took a ſpell at the helm, and ſaid that he would try to ſteer their canoes in the ſame way. On their arrival on board, every thing was in good order. He ſays it is not in his power, to give the praiſes that is due to theſe people, from the King to the tow-tow: their attention and unwearied induſtry in ſupplying them with every thing in their power was beyond example: their hoſpitality and generoſity were unbounded, and

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their eagerneſs to do acts of kindneſs was amazing. He ſeems to hope, that by the help of their own ingenuity, they will be enabled from their obſervations upon our methods of ſailing, building, &c. to bring theſe articles among themſelves, to much greater advantage than they are at preſent. His friend Abbenooe's attachments to both ſhips companies was ſingular; in general he ſlept on board the King George, where a cot was hung up for him in the cabin: the old man had ſome falls before he was uſed to it, by getting in at one ſide, and falling out of the other; but he always got up again with the greateſt good nature, and in a very little time ſurmounted that difficulty.

On the 8th, the King arrived in the bay, attended as uſual: he came on board and appeared very well pleaſed with the friendly intercourſe that ſubſiſted between his ſubjects and the people. The ſailors always went on ſhore unarmed, which prevented the natives having any apprehenſions of danger; and created a mutual confidence in each other. The King ſtaid on board a few hours

hours, and then went on board the Queen Charlotte, to ſee Captain Dixon. From this time, to the 1ſt of March, they experienced a great deal of bad weather, and were driven out to ſea; and this day came to anchor in Wymoa Bay, in thirty-ſeven fathoms water: made an attempt to get the Queen Charlotte's anchor, without ſucceſs. The anchors of the King George had been got before. A Chief of ſome conſequence, named Nohomitehitee, who had been very often on board, and rendered them a great deal of ſervice in procuring proviſions, preſſed Captain Portlock very much to take him on board. The man appeared ſo very earneſt in his ſolicitations, that at laſt he conſented to his going in the ſhip, and meant to have given him a trip to the North-Weſt coaſt: and at their next touching at theſe iſlands, either to have left him there, or brought him to England. He informed the Captain he had collected a great number of little articles, which he made a preſent of to his father, a very old man, almoſt worn out with age: but Paoareare, one of the King's meſſengers, who

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rules with unbounded ſway, when the King and principal Chiefs are from the iſland, knowing the old man was poſſeſſed of theſe things, went to him and demanded all his treaſure, conſiſting of a few *to-es*, beads, rings, and various trifling articles which his ſon had given him. The old man denied having any thing, for he had taken the precaution not to lodge them in his own houſe, but had depoſited them in a hole in the ground, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe. The meſſenger ſtill perſiſted in his telling him where they were, and the old man continuing obſtinate, the meſſenger caught hold of him by the throat, and threatened that if he would not give up his goods he would murder him, which had nearly been the caſe before he would make the diſcovery; at laſt he was obliged to do it, and the greedy meſſenger took them all away. Nohomitethitee landed with his canoe juſt as his father was in this ſituation, but did not interfere; perhaps not for want of courage, but dreading to lay hands on a meſſenger of the King, who are held in great

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eſteem. He left his father to get out of the affair, and came on board as before related. Being pretty late in the evening, and knowing they never allowed any of them to come on board in the night, he took care to call frequently out for Popote, in a moſt piteous tone, to let him know it was he, and that he wanted to come on board; which he did. He then unfolded his ſorrowful tale, and wanted Captain Portlock to puniſh the meſſenger for his behaviour; but had he been inclined to do it he could not, for he never after that time put himſelf in his power.

Nohomitehitee in a few days after that, being tired of living on ſalt proviſions, left them, and they had no opportunity before they left the iſlands to enquire what was done in the affair. From this time to the 3d of March was employed in getting ready for ſea; and leaving, for the ſecond time, theſe friendly iſlands, made the beſt of their way for the coaſt of America, where they arrived on the 24th of April, without meeting with any very remarkable occurrence; they looked

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for the Iſlands of St. Maria la Gorta, laid down from ſome old charts, but found no ſuch place, having run directly over the ſpot where they were ſaid to be.

CHAP-

CHAPTER VII.

Arrival at Montagu Iſland—Anchor in Hamming's Bay—Boats ſent on a Trading Expedition.—Meet with a veſſel from Bengal.—Their diſtreſſed Situation.—Refreſhments ſent them.—Viſited by a powerful Tribe of Indians.—Their Propenſity to Theft.—Leave Montagu Iſland.—The Ships ſeparate.—Arrival of the King George in Hinchinbrooke Cove.—Indians viſit the Ship with Sea-Otter Skins.—Boats ſent on a Trading Expedition—Plundered by the Indians.—Arrival of the Nootka—Long-Boats ſent to Cook's River.—Departure of the Nootka.—Long-Boats return.—Viſited by different Tribes of Indians.—Abundance of Salmon, Herrings and Crabs.—Departure from Port Etches.

UPON coming to anchor at Montagu Iſland they were viſited by five canoes, ſome containing but one, others two men in them; they were rather ſurprized to find that they had

had not the ſkin of any animal amongſt them; they poſſeſſed many beads of various colours, which they ſeemed to put a great value on, and they were obſerved to be of the ſame kind with thoſe ſeen in Cook's River the Summer before. Their viſitors frequently repeated the word Nootka, pointing at the ſame time up the Sound. Never having, either at this place or in Cook's River, heard the natives make uſe of the word before, they were induced to think they had been taught the word by ſome viſitors who had recently been at Nootka; and they were ſoon convinced that there had lately been ſome people trading with them, for on aſking for the ſea-otter ſkins, they were given to underſtand that all they had been able to get was ſold to a Thomas Molloy, who, they underſtood, had left the Sound. This piece of information, however incorrect it might be, convinced them that they had very little to hope for from that place. However, they ſtood in for Prince William's Sound. Towards evening their viſitors left them and paddled out of the bay, after ſtealing ſeveral fiſhing lines that were hanging overboard.

The only wind to which this bay is expoſed is the South-Weſt, and with that a veſſel may run before it into the harbour. On the 25th they got ſome water for preſent uſe, and ſome of the ſhips company were ſent on ſhore on the 26th to gather ſhell-fiſh, which were the only refreſhment this place was known to afford. The only ſpace to walk in was along the beach, the adjacent country being entirely covered with ſnow. There were plenty of wild geeſe and ducks, but ſo ſhy that they could not get within ſhot. In a walk Captain Portlock took along the beach, he ſaw the remains of two Indian huts, and a quantity of wood that had been cut down with edged tools; the cuts in the wood were ſo large and fair as to convince him they were made by tools of a different kind to thoſe uſed by Indians; it was therefore concluded that the Ruſſians had viſited this place the laſt Autumn.

No Indians coming near, they determined to leave the place; and accordingly, on the 29th they unmoored the ſhip, weighed, and ſailed out of the bay; but the ſame evening were

were under the neceſſity of running in again, on account of contrary wind. But on the 2d of May, they weighed and ſteered up the Sound; and on the 4th came to anchor in a bay farther up the Sound, where the long-boat and whale-boat belonging to each ſhip were made ready for a trading expedition up the Sound; and early on the morning of the 5th ſet out, under the command of Captain Dixon. In the mean time Captain Portlock had all hands employed in cleaning and repairing the ſhips, and thinking it neceſſary for both veſſels to be on ſhore, it was done, and by the 10th every thing was finiſhed, when Captain Dixon returned and gave the following account of his excurſion:

" This morning, the 5th of May, I ſet out with the boats, in order to ſearch for Indians, and if poſſible to purchaſe ſome furs; my intention was to make Hinchinbrooke Cove firſt, and from thence proceed to Snug Corner Cove, as I knew they were the moſt likely places to meet with inhabitants. Bad weather coming on at eight o'clock, I put into a Cove in Montagu Iſland, but towards

nine, the weather clearing up, I proceeded round the North-Eaſt end of the iſland into a large bay. Here I found ſome Indians on a hunting party, who gave me to underſtand that they belonged to Cape Hinchinbrooke. It being late in the evening, I came to an anchor for the night in the long-boat, and made the whale-boats faſt, one on each ſide.

" As the Indians did not leave us when the night came on, I ordered ſix hands to keep watch, and the remainder to have their arms ready, ſo that I might call them at a moment's notice. The Indians ſculked about us till near two o'clock, waiting, no doubt, for an opportunity to cut the boats off, but finding us attentive to all their motions, they then left us. At four o'clock next morning I weighed and ſtood over for Cape Hinchinbrooke, where I came to anchor at half paſt ten. At this place I found ſeveral Indians, and purchaſed a few ſea-otter ſkins. The Indians frequently pointed to Snug Corner Cove, and endeavoured to make me underſtand a veſſel lay there. Though this circumſtance ſtrongly excited my curioſity, and made

made me particularly anxious to know whether this piece of intelligence was true, yet the day being by this time far ſpent, I determined to keep my preſent ſituation during the night, as the weather was very unpromiſing: ſo that our ſtanding for Snug Corner Cove, under ſuch circumſtances, would be attended with ſome degree of difficulty and danger. A ſtrict and vigilant look out was more neceſſary this night, if poſſible, than the preceding one. The Indians whom I had traded with for furs during the afternoon, were a different tribe from that I met with in the bay. Their behaviour was very daring and inſolent, though they did not directly attack us; nor did they leave the boats till day-light next morning. I make no doubt, but a ſight of the various articles I had brought to trade with theſe people, occaſioned them to lurk about us all night, in hopes of a booty; but finding themſelves diſappointed, they paddled away ſeemingly much diſcontented.

"Early in the morning of the 7th, I ſet off for Snug Corner Cove; but the wind during

the whole day being very light, the long boat made very little way; ſo that the whale-boats were obliged to take her in tow: this retarded my paſſage ſo much, that I did not arrive in the cove till 11 o'clock at night. Contrary to my expectation, I found no veſſel, neither did I perceive any of the inhabitants: notwithſtanding which I ordered the ſame ſtrict watch to be kept as before, remembering, that the Diſcovery was boarded by the natives in this very cove, during Captain Cook's laſt voyage, in open day. During the night none of the inhabitants came near us.

At day-light in the morning of the 8th, two Indians came along-ſide in a canoe, and gave us to underſtand, that there was a ſhip at no great diſtance; and at the ſame time offered to conduct me to it for a ſtring of beads. Glad to embrace this propoſal, I willingly accepted their offer; and ſet off in the whale-boats, leaving the long-boat at anchor. I had not gone far, before the weather grew very bad; and my guides gave me the ſlip. I however continued the ſearch along

along ſhore till 12 o'clock; by which time I had got into the entrance of a large bay, and the weather growing very ſqually with heavy ſtorms of ſnow and ſleet, I thought it moſt adviſeable to return to the boat, where I arrived about three o'clock. At half paſt ſix, ſix canoes came into the cove where we lay, and told us there was a ſhip not far off, to which they were going, and offered to ſhew me the way. The weather was then very bad; but as they were going up the inlet, and not out to ſea as my guides had done in the morning, I ſet out with them in my own whale-boat; and at ten o'clock in the evening, we arrived in the creek, where the veſſel I ſo much wiſhed to ſee lay. I found her to be a ſnow, called the Nootka from Bengal, commanded by a Captain Meares, under Engliſh colours. I learned from Captain Meares, that he had ſailed from Bengal in March 1786, and that he had touched at Oonalaſka in Auguſt: from thence he proceeded to Cook's River, which he intended to make by way of the Barren Iſlands; but the weather at that time being thick and hazy, he got into

Whitſuntide Bay, through which he found a way into Cook's River. In this ſtraight he met with a party of Ruſſian ſettlers, who informed him, that the land to the Eaſtward of the ſtraight is called by them Kodiac, and that they had a ſettlement there: likewiſe, that two European veſſels were then at anchor at Kodiac, and that they had lately ſeen two other ſhips in Cook's River. This intelligence induced him to ſteer for Prince William's Sound, where he arrived the latter end of September. He had wintered in the creek, where I now found him; and his veſſel was ſtill faſt in the ice: the ſcurvy had made ſad havock amongſt his people, he having loſt his ſecond and third Mate, Surgeon, Boatſwain, Carpenter, Cooper, Sailmaker, and a great number of his foremaſt men, by that dreadful diſorder; and the remaining part of his crew were in ſo feeble a ſtate at one time, that Captain Meares himſelf was the only perſon on board able to walk the deck. It gave him very great pleaſure to find two veſſels ſo near him who could in ſome meaſure aſſiſt him in his diſtreſs, and I had no leſs ſatisfaction in aſ-

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ſuring him, that he ſhould be furniſhed with every neceſſary we could poſſibly ſpare. As Captain Meares's people were getting better, he deſired me not to take the trouble of ſending any refreſhments to him, as he would come on board us very ſhortly in his own boat.

" I left the Nootka, at three o'clock in the morning of the 9th, and got to my boats about eight: at ten o'clock, I weighed and ſtood down for our ſhips, being now convinced that there was no proſpect of my meeting with any furs of conſequence. Towards noon it grew nearly calm, and the whale-boats were obliged to take the long-boat in tow: whilſt we were proceeding in this manner acroſs the ſound, ſome canoes joined us; and one of the Indians had a few ſea-otter ſkins, which he offered to ſell. Happening to caſt his eyes on a frying-pan, which my people had to dreſs their victuals in, he requeſted to have it in barter; accordingly it was offered him; but he abſolutely refuſed to take it entire, and deſired us break off the handle, which he ſeemed to regard

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as a thing of ineſtimable value; and rejected the bottom part with contempt. Towards ſix o'clock, the wind freſhening, the whale-boats were caſt off; and ſoon after the weather grew very rough, with conſtant ſnow and ſleet, which occaſioned the boats to ſeparate. The night was very ſtormy, and I did not get on board my own veſſel, till four o'clock in the morning of the tenth: the King George's boats arrived nearly about the ſame time."

They now found out, the number of ſhips that had been on the coaſt, and the great price given for the ſkins, had made the value of their cargo much leſs than they expected. The only articles the natives would even look at, were green and red beads, and unwrought iron, in pieces nearly two feet long: they therefore ordered a tent to be erected on ſhore for the armourers, and they were buſily employed in working up iron into *to-es*, about eighteen inches or two feet long, theſe being articles the Indians are very fond of. About eight o'clock, Captain Portlock being on ſhore, giving directions

rections about the Armourers tent, he was informed from the ſhip, that they ſaw a boat about the entrance of the bay, plying into the harbour: conjecturing it to be the Nootka's long-boat, he went immediately on board, and ſent his whale-boat out to their aſſiſtance. At ten o'clock, her boat returned with the Nootka's long-boat in tow. Their aſſiſtance was very acceptable, for the long-boat's crew were almoſt worn out with wet and cold, and were in a very weak condition. Captain Meares was in the boat himſelf, and from him they received ſome further account of their diſtreſſing ſituation during the Winter: and by the accounts, it was a very deplorable one; for before the Winter broke up, the Captain and a Mr. Roſs, his Chief Mate, were the only two perſons capable of dragging the dead bodies from the ſhip over the ice: and not a ſingle perſon, but what was deeply afflicted with the ſcurvy. They learned from Captain Meares, that on his arrival in the ſound, he could not for a long time purchaſe one ſingle ſkin, they being all diſpoſed of to his conſort, the Sea-Otter, commanded by Mr.

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Tipping, who, as well as Captain Meares, was a Lieutenant in the Navy. Both theſe ſhips had traded with unwrought iron and ſmall tranſparent beads, of the ſame kind as they ſaw the natives have in Cook's bay. Captain Meares informed them that ſeveral other ſhips had been trading on the Coaſt at different times, a circumſtance that they had not the leaſt idea of before they left England, which had the appearance at that time of entirely ruining their project; and they were under the neceſſity of ſeparating, by which means they would be able to explore the whole coaſt; and it was immediately determined, that Captain Dixon ſhould make the beſt of his way to King George's Sound, and the King George to remain in and about Prince William's Sound: Captain Portlock likewiſe diſpatched his long-boat on a trading expedition to Cook's River, under the direction of Mr. Hayward his third Mate, and Mr. Hill, with ſix good and truſty men, in whom they could place entire confidence. Hinchinbrooke Cove was appointed as a place of rendezvous for the long-boat, and for her to lie there. On the twentieth of

June,

June, towards evening, the wind blew ſtrong and in ſqualls; but the next morning, being the 21ſt of June, the weather grew moderate, when all hands were employed in wooding, watering, brewing and working in the hold. The Queen Charlotte having finiſhed cleaning, breaming and paying, ſhe was hauled off the beach into her former ſtation in the afternoon, and compleated their watering, having filled forty butts, two brandy pipes and nineteen puncheons. At five o'clock, Captain Meares took leave of them, after being furniſhed with flour, loaf ſugar, molaſſes, Sandwich Iſland pork, gin, brandy and cheeſe, and two good ſeamen, to aſſiſt in navigating his ſhip to China, at which place he was to return them: their names were George Willis and Thomas Dixon, both of whom went at their own requeſts, and not from any intreaty. Beſides the above articles, they furniſhed Captain Meares with 150 cocoa-nuts, which it was thought would be a great help to recover the people. Next day, the long-boat ſet off for her expedition to Cook's River; the crew all in high ſpirits, and well fitted out for a ſix week's cruize.

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On the 13th they were viſited by two large canoes, containing about forty natives, with a number of ſmall canoes attending them: they brought only two very indifferent ſkins, and a few furs, which were purchaſed, and a preſent made the Chief, whoſe name they underſtood was Sheenawaa. This they found to be a very powerful tribe in the Sound: they were audacious thieves, and what was very remarkable, the little boys were furniſhed with ſmall hooked ſticks for the purpoſe of picking pockets. Their viſitors remained about the ſhip till about 6 o'clock, when they left them and went out of the harbour. At this time the Queen Charlotte's people were about two miles from the ſhips on a fiſhing party, and the Indians immediately joined them. Being apprehenſive of their pillaging the boat, Captain Portlock kept a look out with his glaſs, and preſenty perceived a ſtruggle betwixt the two parties; on this he immediately ſet off in the whale-boat, which was always kept ready armed, to their aſſiſtance, and leaving directions for the yaul to follow, puſhed out towards them with all ſpeed. The Indians no ſooner ſaw

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the boat than they took to their paddles, and went off as faſt as they were able. Upon joining the boat they found the Indians had taken away all their fiſhing lines, and were juſt forcing their anchor out of the boat as they hove in ſight. On enquiry, they found the people had no fire-arms in the boat, which was very unlucky, as even the ſight of a muſket will prevent the Indians from attempting any violence, ſo thoroughly have the Ruſſians taught them, by experience, the fatal effect of fire-arms. Captain Meares informed them that, ſince their viſit in the Reſolution, a party of Ruſſians had wintered in the Sound, and, according to the deſcription given, in the very place they were now at anchor in, where they had a battle with the natives, who were beat off; but ſeven Ruſſians loſt their lives in the conteſt.

On the 14th, having every thing ready for ſea, and thinking this a good opportunity for parting, Captain Dixon went on board the King George, and they took leave of each other. The Queen Charlotte ſhaped her courſe out of the Sound, and the King

George

George made for Hinchinbrooke Cove, where they arrived next day.

We ſhall now follow the King George till their arrival at China, at which place they met with Captain Dixon again; and then ſhall give an account of the proceedings in the Queen Charlotte, from the time of their ſeparation to their arrival at China.

On the 16th Captain Portlock had, in the courſe of the day, ſeveral canoes along-ſide, of whom he purchaſed ten or twelve good ſea-otter ſkins; they likewiſe hauled the ſeine frequently, but without ſucceſs.

On the 18th the Captain went in the whale-boat with an intention of ſurveying the harbour, but whilſt engaged in this buſineſs he ſaw the enſign flying; this being the ſignal for canoes, he returned on board, and purchaſed a few good ſkins from the natives. On enquiry for ſalmon, he was given to underſtand, that when the ſnow melted from the hills there would be plenty. As the articles he had to barter with were held in no great

great eſtimation, he diſpatched Mr. Creſſleman, the Second Mate, with the whale-boat and yaul, on board the Nootka, to requeſt of Captain Meares ſome articles of trade, which he could well ſpare. Having now no other way of getting on ſhore but in the Sandwich Iſland canoe, and ſhe being difficult to manage, it became neceſſary to have ſome ſafer kind of conveyance. Accordingly, the Carpenter, aſſiſted by ſeveral other hands, began to build a punt of twelve feet long, ſix feet wide, and about three feet deep; the Captain approved of the plan very much, as this punt could not fail to be uſeful in wooding and watering whilſt the boats were abſent. The harbour affording very fine crabs and muſcles, a number of the people were ſent to procure ſome, and they returned in the evening with a good quantity of each. Several canoes came along-ſide with a trading party, who brought ſome very good ſea-otter ſkins and a few indifferent ones. The weather being fine, all their operations on ſhore went briſkly forward; one part were employed cutting wood, another ſaw-

ing plank, and the Carpenter, with his aſſiſtants, about the punt.

Two canoes viſited them on the 22d, and brought a few good ſkins. They informed the Captain that the adjacent country was called Tacklaccimute, and that it was inhabited by a tribe, the name of whoſe Chief was Nootuck, and the name of another Chief belonging to the ſame tribe was Corcha. Three canoes belonging to Nootuck's tribe came to the ſhip the next day, but brought nothing except a few halibuts.

On the 25th the whale-boat returned from the Sound; they had parted with the yaul juſt off the North point of the bay. The next day they had a very heavy gale of wind, and the yaul not making her appearance, it gave them great uneaſineſs, as her crew were not only expoſed to the weather, but might probably be driven out of the Sound and all periſh: neither could the whale-boat be ſent to look for and aſſiſt them, without running a great riſk of loſing her crew likewiſe. However, the weather growing

ing moderate on the 27th, the whale-boat was ſent in ſearch of the yaul, with proper refreſhments for her crew, and at nine o'clock both boats came along-ſide; the yaul's crew in a much better ſtate than could be expected. The whale-boat met the yaul at the entrance of the bay, making an effort to get in, which muſt have been a fruitleſs one, had they not met and taken them in tow; for the boats were ſcarcely got along-ſide before it began to rain and blow as violently as before.

From this to the 30th bad weather prevented any buſineſs from going forward on ſhore. During this interval only three canoes came along-ſide, with cod and halibut ſufficient to ſerve the ſhip's company one day, and a few middling ſea-otter ſkins. The weather now growing moderate, the parties reſumed their different employments on ſhore.

On the 4th of June Meſſrs. Creſſleman and Bryant were ſent with the whale-boat and yaul, on a trading expedition, up an opening between the harbour they lay in and

Snug Corner Cove, by which means they were likely to obtain part of the trade intended for the Nootka. Juſt as night came on a few Indians came along-ſide with ſome halibut and cod, but no furs.

The weather being fine on the 6th, a party was ſent to dig a piece of ground for a garden, on a ſmall iſland ſituated in the entrance of the cove, and which was named Garden Iſland. After the ground was ready, a variety of ſeeds were ſown in it, ſuch as cabbage, onion, Scotch kale, radiſh, ſavoy, purſlane, thyme, celery, ſpinach, cauliflour, turnip, muſtard, rape and creſs, with peas, beans, French beans, and lettuce, beſides oats and barley. The ſoil being tolerably good, it would be rather extraordinary if, among ſo great a variety, nothing ſhould come to perfection. In the evening the whale-boat and yaul returned from their expedition, with a few very good ſkins, which they purchaſed of a Chief whoſe name was Sheenaawa, and who was conjectured to be the ſame perſon who paid them a viſit at Montagu Iſland. The Captain intended them for a longer trip, but

but it ſeems they unluckily got into a large flat bay, where the boats grounded, and before they could extricate themſelves from the ſhoals the tide ebbed, and left them dry for near two miles round. Sheenaawa and his tribe, which conſiſted of near two hundred men, ſaw their ſituation and paid them a viſit, moſt of them armed with knives and ſpears. The boats crews at firſt were greatly alarmed at their ſituation; but their fears rather ſubſided, when they found that plunder was what the Indians wanted: this they endeavoured to prevent, but at the ſame time kept their plunderers in good temper; which was the moſt prudent method the people could poſſibly have taken, for had they acted in any other manner, and ſtrove to have prevented them from ſtealing by force, not a man in either boat could have eſcaped the vengeance of their numerous opponents. This plundering party obtained an excelleut booty in their own eſtimation; they ſtole moſt of the trading articles, two muſkets, two piſtols, and ſome of the people's cloaths; but what old Sheenaawa ſeemed to regard as a thing of ineſtimable value, was

Mr. Creſſleman's quadrant, which he ſeized, together with his ephemeris and requiſite tables. It was at this time, that they purchaſed the ſkins juſt mentioned: Sheenaawa's people affecting to traffic as a ſort of introduction to their depredations.

Captain Portlock being at Garden Iſle on the 9th, ſaw the Nootka turning in towards the port; on this, the whale-boat and yaul were immediately ſent to her aſſiſtance; and in the afternoon, ſhe anchored juſt without the King George. Some Indians came into the bay on the 10th, and appeared ſhy on ſeeing the Nootka, which could not be accounted for any other way, than they having fired at ſome of the natives juſt before they left Sutherland's Cove, and wounded one of them. Captain Meares went on board the King George, to requeſt of Captain Portlock to ſend his carpenter on board the Nootka, to examine her maſts, pumps and ſides, which was complied with. The carpenter found her maſts and yards in good order, but the ſides in many parts were dangerouſly open, and her pumps in a very bad

bad condition; on this, he was ſent to work on board her; the armourer was ſet to work on her pump geer: a party of men were ſent on ſhore to cut fire wood for her, and the cooper employed in brewing ſpruce beer for her uſe.

On the 11th, the long-boat returned from Cook's River, and had met with tolerable ſucceſs. Meſſrs. Hayward and Hill aſſuring Captain Portlock, that much more buſineſs might be done in another trip. As ſoon as the boat was cleared, he ordered her to be fitted out with proviſions, and an aſſortment of trade, for a ſecond expedition. After the boat's arrival in Cook's River, ſoon after getting above point Bede, they fell in with a body of Kodiac Indians, who they ſuppoſed were hunting on account of the Ruſſians, but they ſaw no Ruſſian party; and the inhabitants in the river behaved in a friendly manner. Early next morning, the boat ſailed again for Cook's River, with poſitive orders to return by the 20th of July. By the 17th, the artificers belonging to the

King George, had put the Nootka in a condition fit for ſea.

For ſome time paſt the weather had in general been very wet, which affected the health of the ſailors very much; and many of them were laid up with fevers and violent colds. The Nootka being ready for ſailing, at one o'clock on the 19th ſhe weighed anchor, and ſtood out for the cove. Spruce beer, which was now in good order, was daily ſerved out; and the ſick people found great benefit from it. The Surgeon, and thoſe people who had been ill, took a walk on ſhore on the 20th, and gathered a good quantity of water creſſes, which they found growing near the freſh water rivulets. The people caught plenty of flounders along-ſide with hook and line; theſe, together with crabs, which were now very fine, proved an excellent change from ſalt proviſions. Some of them in fiſhing along-ſide for flounders, caught ſeveral cod and halibut; on this, the canoe was ſent on the 22d, at ſome diſtance into the bay, to try for them, and they ſoon returned with a load

load of fine halibut and cod. This ſucceſs induced them to ſend her out frequently with a fiſhing party, and they caught conſiderably more than what was ſufficient for daily conſumption, ſo that the remainder was ſalted for ſea ſtore. In the afternoon, a party of Indians viſited the ſhip bringing a few good ſea-otter ſkins; they pointed to the South Weſt, and gave them to underſtand that plenty of furs might be procured from that quarter: on this, Captain Portlock diſpatched the whale-boat and yaul on the 24th, on a trip to the South Weſt part of the ſound with proviſions for a month, and a proper aſſortment of trade. Some of the people, who had leave to go on ſhore, aſcended the higheſt hills in the neighbourhood; on the ſides of which, they found good quantities of ſnake root, and a variety of flowers in full bloom. In the evening they obſerved two Indian boats and ſeveral canoes come into the bay. They landed on a ſandy beach, about three miles diſtant from the ſhip. Early next morning, their new viſitors came along-ſide: the party conſiſted of about twenty five perſons. Their Chief appeared

peared to be a well diſpoſed man, rather low in ſtature, with a long beard; and ſeemed about ſixty years of age: he was entirely diſabled on one ſide, probably by a paraletic ſtroke.

The old man made Captain Portlock a preſent of a good ſkin, but had little to ſell except a few ſalmon: he gave the Captain to underſtand that his name was Taatucktellingnuke; that the country he came from was called Cheeneecock, and ſituated in the South Weſt part of the ſound. The whole of this party were very friendly and well diſpoſed. The country where Sheenaawa and his tribe take up their reſidence, is called Taaticklagmute: they, it ſeems, are the moſt powerful tribe about the ſound, and hated by all their neighbours, with whom they are continually at variance. Sheenaawa, (whoſe rapacious diſpoſition has already been noticed) whilſt the Nootka wintered in Sutherland's Cove, ſent frequent meſſages, intimating that he intended to come and cut them off. Theſe meſſages or rather threats, were always delivered to an Indian girl that

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an officer belonging to the Nootka had purchaſed on their firſt arrival in the ſound. This girl made her eſcape from the Nootka, towards the latter part of the Winter; and propably gave the Indians an account of her weak and defenceleſs ſituation: for there is hardly a doubt, from the number of men that Sheenaawa had with him at the time he plundered the King George's boats, but that he then meditated an attack on the Nootka, but very bad weather coming on immediately afterwards, probably fruſtrated his deſign.

The party who were daily ſent out to fiſh for cod and halibut, had their hooks and lines often broke by large ground ſharks: ſeveral of them were killed, but they were of no uſe, their livers yielding ſcarcely any oil. Taatucktellingnuke viſited the ſhip on the 26th, and was particularly anxious to take one or two of the people with him on ſhore to ſpend the night, offering at the ſame time, to leave ſome of his people on board as hoſtages till their return. Captain Portlock complied with this ſingular requeſt,

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and gave two of the people leave to accompany him on ſhore: he left *three* of his tribe on board, being deſirous to convince them that he intended no harm. Early the next morning, the friendly old Chief came on board in one of his boats, and after exchanging hoſtages, and receiving a few preſents, he went on ſhore highly pleaſed.

Theſe Indians lodged in temporary huts, compoſed only of a few ſticks and a little bark: the principal part of their food was fiſh, and by way of variety they eat the inner rind of the pine bark dried; but their greateſt luxury was a kind of rock weed covered with the ſpawn of ſome fiſh or other, of which they gathered and eat great quantities: they alſo eat the inner rind of the angelica and hemlock roots, which though poiſon to Engliſhmen, by conſtant and habitual uſe, becomes to them familiar and ſerviceable. In hauling the ſeine on the 30th, they caught a large quantity of herrings, and ſome ſalmon: the herrings though ſmall, were very good; and two hogſhheads of them were ſalted for ſea ſtore.

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At noon on the 6th of July the whale-boat and yaul returned from their expedition, without the leaſt ſucceſs, not having ſeen a ſingle canoe during their trip. Captain Portlock was now convinced that nothing could be done by ſending the boats on another expedition, and expecting the long-boat's return in a few days, after which he intended to get to ſea as quick as poſſible, all hands were ſet to work in getting the ſhip ready. Large quantities of ſalmon were daily caught, but the unſettled ſtate of the weather not permitting them to cure it on board, the Boatſwain was ſent with a party on ſhore, to build a kind of houſe to ſmoke them in.

On the 9th the houſe was finiſhed, and the Boatſwain, with his party, were employed in ſmoking ſalmon; they had ſufficient room to hang 600 fiſh up conveniently, and ſeven fires being conſtantly burning, they were cured very well.

The ſeine was frequently hauled on the 11th, and not leſs than 2,000 ſalmon were caught at each haul; indeed, they were now

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in ſuch numbers along the ſhores, that any quantity whatever might be caught with the greateſt eaſe.

On the 21ſt Captain Portlock took ſeveral of the people who were lately recovered from ſickneſs on ſhore, to take a walk and gather water-creſſes. This little excurſion had a wonderfully good effect on every one; they ſat down on the graſs and made a hearty meal on fried pork and ſalmon, and, by way of ſallad, had an abundance of water-creſſes: they likewiſe gathered a ſufficient quantity to ſerve every perſon on board. Near the place where they landed was a freſh water lake, in which there was abundance of ſalmon, and not far from it was a piece of wild wheat growing, at leaſt two feet high, amongſt which they found the water-creſſes. This wheat, with proper care, might certainly be made an uſeful article of food. They returned on board in the evening without ſeeing any Indians.

Next day at noon, the long-boat came along-ſide, and all her crew in good health.

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In this trip they had experienced a great deal of very bad weather, and had not met with ſuch good ſucceſs as they expected. They fell in with numbers of the Kodiac Indians, who always behaved in the moſt friendly manner, as did all the inhabitants of the river.

In the afternoon of the 24th they compleated their wood and water, and every thing from the ſhore was got on board. They lopped all the branches off the higheſt tree on Garden Iſland, and fixed a ſtaff about ten feet long at the top, with a wooden vane on it, and near the bottom was inſcribed the ſhip's name, with the year and day of the month.

Every thing being ready for ſea, they weighed anchor at two o'clock in the morning of the 26th, and ſtood out of the cove. On quitting the harbour (which obtained the name of Port Etches) Captain Portlock at firſt intended to ſtand out of the Sound by way of Cape Hinchinbrooke, but on opening that paſſage, the weather looked very

very thick and dirty, on which he came to the resolution of pushing for the passage on the West side of Montagu Island. Accordingly they stood to the South-West, but meeting with contrary winds, did not get through till the morning of the 31st, when they were well clear of the land, the South West point of Montagu Island being three leagues distant.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Short Account of Prince William's Sound.—Description of the Inhabitants.—Their Persons,—Manners,—Diseases,—Dress,—and Ornaments.—Food,—Cookery,—Weapons.—Proceed along the Coast.—Anchor in Portlock's Harbour.—Transactions there.—Visit an Indian Habitation.—An Account of the Spaniards being there and leaving the Small-Pox.—Another Visit from the Natives.—Ceremonies to be observed.—Jos. Woodcock sent as an Hostage into the Country.—An Account of the Natives.—Their Thieving Disposition, &c.—Leave the Coast of America.—Arrival at Sandwich Islands.—Receive a Letter from Captain Dixon.—Leave that Place and Arrive at China.

ON taking leave of Prince William's Sound, though a copious description of the natives, their manners, customs, &c. and produce of their country, may perhaps be unnecessary, yet, a few particulars may be selected, which probably will give the reader

ſatisfaction, as they are the reſult of cloſe attention, and minute remarks on their behaviour and general conduct.

Theſe people are, for the moſt part, ſhort in ſtature, and ſquare made men: their faces, men and women, are in general flat and round, with high cheek bones and flattiſh noſes: their teeth are very good and white; eyes dark, quick of ſight: their ſmell very good, and which they quicken by ſmelling at the ſnake-root parched. As to their complexions, they are generally lighter than the Southern Indians, and ſome of their women have roſy cheeks. Their hair is black and ſtraight, and they are fond of having it long; but on the death of a friend they cut it ſhort, to denote them to be in mourning; nor does it ſeem they have any other way to mark their ſorrow and concern for the loſs of their relations. The men have generally bad ill-ſhaped legs, which is attributed to their ſitting in one conſtant poſition in their canoes. They generally paint their faces and hands. Their ears and noſes are bored, and their under lips ſlit. In the hole in the

noſe

noſe they hang an ornament, as they deem it, made of bone or ivory, two or three inches long: at the ears, they moſtly wear beads hanging down to the ſhoulder; and in the ſlit in the lip, they have a bone or ivory inſtrument fitted, with holes in it, from which they hang beads as low as the chin: theſe holes in the lip disfigure them very much, ſome of them having it as large as the mouth. But with all this fancied finery, they are remarkably filthy in their perſons; and not frequently changing their garments, they are very louſy; and in times of ſcarcity, theſe vermin probably ſerve them as an article of food, for they often pick and eat them; and in general they are very large. Their clothing conſiſts wholly of the ſkins of animals and birds. In juſtice to them it muſt be ſaid, that in general they were found very friendly; and they appear ſo remarkably tender and affectionate to their women and children, that you cannot pleaſe them more than in making them ſmall preſents; but your attention to their women muſt be carried no farther, for nothing gives them

greater displeasure than taking liberties with them.

Another very prevalent inclination, is, that of thieving: this, however, is by no means peculiar to them, but is equally to be seen in all other Indians, not only from strangers, but from one another. In the course of their trading they were frequently seen to steal from each other, and on being detected, they will give up the articles they have stolen with a laugh, and immediately appear as unconcerned as if nothing had happened amiss. Thieving with dexterity, is rather considered a grace than a disgrace, and the complete thief is a clever fellow; but the bungling pilferer is less admired. The man who comes as a professed thief may generally be known, for his face will be all daubed with paint; and whilst you may be viewing the curious figure he cuts with his painted face, you may be sure that his hands are not idle, if there is any thing near him worth stealing; and whenever you see his arm slipped from out of the sleeve of the frock of skins which they always wear, you may rest assured

aſſured that the perſon is intent on thieving; and they always conceal the articles they have ſtolen under their frocks, until they have an opportunity of ſtowing them away in their canoes. But notwithſtanding all Captain Portlock's care, and all the people's vigilance, they frequently ſtole little things from them: however, on the Captain appearing rather angry, and endeavouring to convince them of the impropriety of their behaviour, they became leſs addicted to thieving. Upon the whole, they appear a good kind of people, and there is not the leaſt doubt, if a ſettlement of ſufficient ſtrength was eſtabliſhed, would be an induſtrious ſet of people in hunting, and procuring the ſea-otter and other ſkins, for ſale to the ſettlers. The weaker tribes are frequently robbed and plundered by the ſtronger, and prevented from hunting; which would not be the caſe were there a proper ſettlement eſtabliſhed in ſome convenient place, for that would give protection to the whole. The inhabitants of this Sound, and indeed from hence to King George's Sound, are by no means ſo numerous as was in general ſup-

poſed; therefore, not ſo dangerous to ſettlers. This Sound, and as far as Comptroller's Bay, would ſcarcely muſter three hundred fighting men; and Cook's River, according to Mr. Hill's obſervation, could not muſter much above that number; and the whole of theſe people ſtand ſo much in awe of fire-arms, that a few men, well provided, would be perfectly ſecure.

The place moſt likely for wintering at and forming a ſettlement, ſeems to be the Weſt harbour of Port Etches: it hath ſeveral advantages over any place Captain Portlock ſaw upon the coaſt; one of them is, that it lies ſo near the ſea, that in all probability it would be one of the laſt places that would freeze, and one of the firſt in which the ice would break: In the next place, the ſettlers would be much ſheltered by the high land lying to the Eaſtward and Northward, from the bleak winds in the Winter; and they would have all the Southern aſpect open over the low land which lies to the Southward, which land in a very little time might be turned to very uſeful purpoſes in raiſing articles

articles of food. They might ſee from this ſituation, the paſſage from ſea and a great part of the Sound. The ſurrounding country after the ſnow leaves it, which is about the middle of June, is pleaſant enough; the weather is at times, long before that period, very fine and pleaſant, and at other times exceedingly boiſterous with conſtant rain, which waſhes in a ſhort time great quantities of the ſnow away, ſoon leaves the lower parts clear, and you may immediately perceive the vegetables coming forth. This country abounds with trees of the pine kind, ſome very large; a good quantity of alder and witch hazel. The fruit-buſhes are in great abundance; ſuch as bilberry-buſhes, raſberry-buſhes, ſtrawberries, alderberry-buſhes, and currant-buſhes, red and black. The vegetables, are water-creſſes, wild celery, ſour-dock, ſhepherd's purſe, angelica, hemlock, wild peas, and wild onion. Unfortunately none of the ſeed that was ſown on Garden Iſland came to any perfection; but probably it was ſpoiled by age, being near twelve months old before the ſhip left England. There were no berries fit for ga-

thering when they left Port Etches, but in a ſhort time would be quite ripe, and any quantity might be gathered for a Winter's ſtock. They made uſe of alder-buds when they were young as greens, and when they were boiled they eat very well. All the ſhip's company partook of them one day for dinner, but they had a ſtrange effect; not a perſon on board but what was phyſicked in a moſt extraordinary manner: On ſome it acted as an emetic as well as a purge, and kept working for thirty-ſix hours. The buds of the young black currant-buſhes were made uſe of as tea, with the pine-tops mixed, which drank very pleaſant. The articles of food of the inhabitants, are fiſh, and animals of all kinds, of which they eat very heartily when they have it in their power; they alſo eat the vegetables which the country affords, and the inner bark of the pine-tree, which in the Spring muſt be of infinite ſervice in recovering them from the ſcurvy, with which diſeaſe, there is reaſon to think, they are much afflicted during the Winter, as many of them had ſwollen legs and ſores, which certainly proceeded from that diſ-

eaſe;

eaſe; for as the Summer advanced, little of thoſe appearances were to be ſeen. They never ſmoke their proviſions; and for want of ſalt, have no other way of curing their Winter ſtock of fiſh than drying it in the ſun: their freſh fiſh they generally roaſt, by running ſome ſtick through to ſpread it, and then putting it before the fire. Their animal food they generally dreſs in baſkets or wooden veſſels, by putting to it red-hot ſtones, until the victuals are dreſſed enough; and it is ſurpriſing to ſee how quick they dreſs their proviſions in this way. During the Summer ſeaſon they lead a ſtrange wandering life; and the ſhelter they live under in bad weather, when from home, is either their canoes, or ſmall ſheds made of a few ſticks, and covered with a little bark. Their Winter habitations are alſo ill-made and inconſiſtent; they in general are not more than from four to ſix feet high, about ten feet long, and eight feet broad, built with thick plank, and the crevices filled up with dry moſs; and one of theſe houſes is generally occupied by a great number of inhabitants. Their weapons for war are ſpears

of

of ſixteen or eighteen feet long, headed with iron, bows and arrows, and long knives; all of which they are amazingly dexterous in uſing. Their fiſhing implements are wooden hooks, with lines made of a ſmall kind of rock-weed, which grows to a conſiderable length. With theſe hooks and lines they catch halibut and cod; ſalmon they either ſpear or catch in wiers; and herring they catch with ſmall nets. Their implements that they kill the ſea-otter and other amphibious animals with, are harpoons made of bone with two or more barbs, at the top of a ſtaff ſix or eight feet long, on which is faſtened a large bladder as a buoy, and darts of about three or four feet long, which they throw with a wooden inſtrument of about a foot long.

It ſhould before have been mentioned, that in the bay where the water-creſſes grew, was a tree with an inſcription on it; the characters, ſome were of opinion, were Greek: it appeared as if the inſcription had been made in the latter part of the preceding year, and probably by a man who ſome time after the Nootka's arrival, left her. This

This man is a native of one of the iſlands in the Mediterranean, and it ſhould ſeem, was drove from the Nootka by bad uſage, and is ſtill among the Indians.

Being well clear of Montagu Iſland, they ſtood to the Southward and Eaſtward, with an intention of making a harbour near Cape Edgecombe.

On the 6th of Auguſt, they ſaw an opening in the land, which promiſed well for a good harbour, and ſituated about eight leagues to the South-Eaſt of Croſs Cape. On drawing near the opening, a large Indian boat came out with twelve people in her, and only three of them men, the reſt women and children. About noon, they anchored in a moſt ſpacious and excellent harbour, entirely land-locked. Soon after they were moored, the Indian boat which had followed them in, came along-ſide, and gave them a ſong in the uſual Indian manner: their language was totally different from that ſpoken by the natives in Prince William's Sound; but they extended their arms as a token of peace, nearly the ſame as thoſe people.

Their

Their boat was the body of a large pine-tree, neatly excavated, and tapered away towards the ends until they came to a point; indeed the whole was finiſhed in a neat and very exact manner. Captain Portlock made his viſitors ſome trifling preſents, and ſhewing them a ſea-otter's ſkin, made ſigns for them to bring him ſome, which they ſeemed inclined to do. They were ornamented with beads of various ſorts, and had ſome tin kettles and towees, which inclined the Captain to think, that the Queen Charlotte had touched near this neighbourhood; particularly, as they made him underſtand that the veſſel from which they procured theſe articles, had been in a port to the Eaſtward of Cape Edgecombe, and that ſhe had two maſts. This information induced Captain Portlock to think that the Charlotte might ſtill be ſomewhere about the Cape; and as he had formed an intention of ſending the long-boat on a trading expedition, he determined to fit her out with all poſſible diſpatch. The Indians, after receiving a few preſents, left the ſhip and went on ſhore, where they remained a ſhort time, and then

returned

returned with a few good dry ſea-otter ſkins. Theſe Indians are not ſo particular in dreſſing or ſtretching their ſkins, as the inhabitants in Prince William's Sound, or Cook's River; neither were any of them marked with paint, as is the practice in the Sound and River. On a marked ſkin being ſhewn to the Chief, he immediately knew what country it came from, and deſcribed the inhabitants as having their under lips ſlit, and wearing ornaments in them; he alſo deſcribed their canoes, with their method of paddling; and on being ſhewn a model of the Prince William's Sound canoes, he knew it to be the ſame ſort with thoſe he had been deſcribing. He informed Captain Portlock that they had a frequent intercourſe with the natives of Prince William's Sound, in the courſe of which, quarrels often aroſe, and battles frequently enſued; and one of the men ſhewed a deep wound near his lip, which he received in an engagement with them. The daggers which the people hereabouts uſe in battle, are made to ſtab with either end, having three, four, or five inches above the hand, tapered to a ſharp point.

Towards

Towards evening, the Indians prepared to go on ſhore; but by way of ſecuring the Captain's friendſhip, were deſirous to leave one of their party on board for the night, and take one of his people on ſhore. As they ſeemed to betray neither a miſchievous or thieving diſpoſition, he had no objection to the propoſal; particularly, as the perſon who went with them, might have an opportunity of obſerving what number of ſea-otter ſkins they poſſeſſed; and might alſo form ſome idea of their manner of living. Accordingly, one of the people was ſent on ſhore, and that they might be under no apprehenſion about his ſafety, *two* of the Indians (inſtead of one as was firſt propoſed) remained on board, and behaved remarkably well. They were both young, very well made, good-looking men, and appeared to be brothers.

Next morning, the Indians returned with the man they had taken away the night before; but they brought very little trade. Their reſidence was at the foot of a hill near a run of freſh water, which iſſued out of an adjacent

adjacent valley. Their houſe (for they had only one) appeared to be only a temporary habitation, and they ſeemed to have but few articles of trade amongſt them.

Early in the morning of the 7th, the long-boat was ſent on a trading expedition towards Cape Edgecombe, with particular orders to return in ſeventeen days. The adjacent country abounding with white cedar, the carpenter was ſent on ſhore with a party on the 8th, to cut ſome for ſawing into ſheathing-boards; the remainder of the ſhip's company were buſied in various neceſſary employments. In the courſe of the day, a ſmall canoe came along-ſide with one man and a woman in her, but had nothing to ſell. After ſome time, they went on ſhore in order to give their tribe intelligence of our being in the harbour. Towards evening, their firſt viſitors came along-ſide, and the two young men again requeſted to ſleep on board, which was permitted; and Joſeph Woodcock, one of the Captain's apprentices, ſlept on ſhore with their party. When the Indians left the ſhip, they did not go to their

old

old habitation, but took up their abode in a ſmall bay near the ſhip; where they erected a miſerable hut, inſufficient to keep out either wet or cold.

Not having any ſucceſs in hauling the ſeine near the ſhip, the whale-boat was ſent with it up an arm of the ſound which extended to the Northward. At the head of it they found a freſh water rivulet, where they caught a few good ſalmon, and a great number of very indifferent ones, moſt of which were ſuffered to eſcape. Thoſe of the bad ſort had a moſt diſagreeable colour, to appearance, as if in a ſtate of putrefaction, and the upper jaw had a number of large teeth projecting almoſt right out of it. Since their arrival they had frequently ſeen in the freſh water creeks (in which places theſe kind of ſalmon get a conſiderable height) many of them dying, and great numbers on the bank quite dead: indeed, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that few of them ſurvive the approach of Winter: but the other ſort keep in deep water, and about the mouths of creeks.

The

The ſmall canoe, which viſited the ſhip in the morning, returned again at eight o'clock, in company with two large boats, containing about twenty-five men, women and children: after ſinging near an hour, they took their leave, and went on ſhore to the little bay juſt mentioned; where ſome of them erected temporary huts to lodge in: but others contented themſelves with ſuch kind of ſhelter, as ſome rocks which hung over the beach afforded. On leaving the ſhip, they promiſed to bring ſome very good furs the next morning. Accordingly, ſoon after day-light they came along-ſide with five very good ſea-otter, and a number of beautiful black ſkins, which appeared to be a ſpecies of ſeal.

This tribe traded very fairly, and as they did not ſeem to be of a thieving diſpoſition, Captain Portlock admitted a number of them on board. When dinner was brought into the cabin, they required very little invitation to partake; but begun to eat very heartily, and ſo well did they reliſh the victuals, that the table was preſently cleared; and

there was occaſion for another courſe, which was brought in, and they fell to with as keen an appetite as at firſt; till at length, being fairly ſatiated, they gave over, though with ſome reluctance. Soon afterwards, they returned to the ſhore, well ſatisfied with their entertainment. In the afternoon, an Indian boat viſited the ſhip with two men and two children in her. One of the men was a remarkably fine-looking fellow, and appeared to be a perſon of great conſequence. They brought a few good ſea-otter ſkins, and a number of wild geeſe. The method they make uſe of in catching theſe birds, is to chace and knock them down, immediately after they have ſhed their large wing feathers, at which time they are not able to fly. Theſe Indians were ornamented with beads of a different ſort to any that had hitherto been ſeen, they had alſo a carpenter's adze, with the letter B, and three fleurs-de-lis on it. They procured theſe articles from two veſſels, which had been with them to the North Weſt; and the Chief deſcribed them, as having three maſts, and that they had a drum on board, and a number of great guns.

Theſe

Theſe circumſtances render it probable that the veſſels deſcribed by the Chief, were the French men of war that were fitting out for diſcovery, at the time the King George and Queen Charlotte left England. Beſides theſe two ſhips, they alſo mentioned another veſſel with two maſts, having been on the coaſt, and that an unfortunate accident happened to one of her boats, which was fiſhing at anchor in the mouth of the port where ſhe lay; whilſt fiſhing, the wind came in freſh from the ſea, and when endeavouring to weigh their anchor, the cable ſlipt on the broad ſide of the boat, which overſet her; and before any aſſiſtance could be given them from the ſhip, five men were drowned. This boat they deſcribed to be exactly like the King's George's whale-boat. This Chief and his little party took leave of Captain Portlock on the 10th, and told him that he would return in ten days with more furs.

On the 11th, two large boats came into the ſound from the Eaſtward, with a tribe which were entire ſtrangers: they brought

a few good ſea-otter ſkins, and ſome of the black ſkins before mentioned. This new party of traders did not aſſociate with the other Indians; but after their buſineſs was over, they went on ſhore in a bay not far from the ſhip, where the cooper was employed in brewing ſpruce beer; and took up their lodging in a good convenient houſe, which he and his aſſiſtants had built to ſhelter themſelves from the rain, and which was well covered with cedar bark. Some of their former acquaintance came on board in the evening, and a hoſtage was ſent on ſhore as uſual: indeed it was abſolutely neceſſary to conform to their cuſtom in this particular for more than once. When Captain Portlock refuſed to exchange hoſtages with them, they were immediately alarmed, and would not come near the ſhip on any account whatever: but on his permitting a perſon to go with them on ſhore, they would receive him on entering their boat with a general ſhout of exultation, and ſeem perfectly convinced that no harm was intended them. On theſe occaſions, inſtead of one Indian ſtaying on board in exchange for the

perſon

perſon ſent on ſhore, more than half a dozen would offer themſelves as volunteers, and three or four of them generally ſlept on board.

On the 12th, part of the ſhip's company had leave given to recreate themſelves on ſhore. In the courſe of their ramble, they fell in with a large quantity of Indian tea: this diſcovery was a timely one, for the greateſt part of their tea was expended; and this newly-diſcovered tea proved an excellent ſubſtitute. It grows on a low ſmall ſhrub, not more than twelve inches from the ground; the leaf is about half an inch long, and tapers gradually to a point, the under part covered with a light downy ſubſtance. In the forenoon, Captain Portlock went in the whale-boat, accompanied by a young Indian, who had generally been on board, to viſit their reſidence. After proceeding a conſiderable way up the ſound, they arrived at the Indians habitation about noon, and found one ſmall temporary houſe, and the ruins of two others, which had been much larger, and appeared to have been made uſe

of as Winter habitations. On the beach was a large boat capable of holding thirty perſons, and three others to hold ten people each: From this circumſtance, the Captain expected to have ſeen a numerous tribe, and was quite ſurpriſed to find only three men, three women, the ſame number of girls, and two boys about twelve years old, and two infants. The oldeſt of the men was very much marked with the ſmall-pox, as was a girl who appeared to be about fourteen years old. The old man endeavoured to deſcribe the exceſſive torments he endured, whilſt he was afflicted with the diſorder that had marked his face, and gave Captain Portlock to underſtand that it happened ſome years ago: he ſaid the diſtemper carried off great numbers of the inhabitants, and that himſelf had loſt ten children by it. He had ten ſtrokes tattoed on one of his arms, which it ſeems were marks for the number of children he had loſt.

None of the children under ten or twelve years of age were marked, ſo that there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe the diſorder raged but little

little more than that number of years ago; and as the Spaniards were on this part of the coaſt in 1775, it is very probable that theſe poor wretches caught this fatal infection. They were amongſt them in the height of Summer, and probably they caught the diſorder about the month of Auguſt. To ſee their manner of living at that ſeaſon of the year, one would think it a miracle that any of them eſcaped with their lives: men, women and children were all huddled together in a cloſe houſe near a large fire, and entirely ſurrounded with ſtinking fiſh: round the houſe, for at leaſt one hundred yards, and all along the banks of a little creek that ran down by this miſerable dwelling, were ſtrewed with ſtinking fiſh; and in ſeveral places were beds of maggots a foot deep, and ten or twelve feet in circumference; nay, the place had ſuch a dreadfully offenſive ſmell, that even the young Indian himſelf, though habituated to ſuch wretched ſcenes from his earlieſt infancy, having now been abſent a few days, could not bear it, but earneſtly entreated the Captain to return on board.

The ſufferings of the poor Indians, when the diſorder was at its height, muſt have been inconceivable; and no doubt the country was nearly depopulated, for to this day it remains very thinly inhabited. A number of the Indians who came into the Sound from the Eaſtward, were marked with the ſmall-pox, and one man in particular had loſt an eye by that diſorder: but none of the natives from the Weſtward had the leaſt traces of it. Theſe circumſtances make it probable that the veſſel, from which theſe unfortunate Indians caught the infection, was in a harbour ſomewhere about Cape Edgecombe; and none of the natives to the Weſtward of this Sound having any intercouſe with her, by that means happily eſcaped the diſorder.

On the 15th, the long-boat returned from her expedition to the Eaſtward of Cape Edgecombe, when they had brought ſome pretty good ſea-otter ſkins. The people with whom they bartered had a number of articles, the ſame as thoſe on board the King George; ſuch as tin kettles, rings, &c.

ſo

ſo that it was pretty evident the Charlotte had been in that neighbourhood. Whilſt they were at anchor, and buſied in putting the boat to rights, ſome of the Indians cut their cable, and afterwards made for the ſhore. The people in the long boat purſued them, and deſtroyed their canoes; but the Indians fled into the woods with precipitation. On the long-boat's return, one of the people fell overboard, but was providentially ſaved by another of them ſwimming to him with an bar, by which he kept himſelf above water till they got him on board.

On the 18th, Captain Portlock went in the whale-boat to ſurvey part of the Sound, and landing in a ſmall bay, found a ſort of monument, erected probably to the memory of ſome diſtinguiſhed Chief. This edifice was compoſed of four poſts, each about twenty feet long, and ſtuck in the ground, about ſix feet diſtant from each other. About twelve feet from the ground there was a rough boarded floor, in the middle of which, an Indian cheſt was depoſited; and on that part of the edifice which pointed up the

the Sound, there was painted the reſemblance of a human face. As none of the inhabitants were near, they intended to examine the cheſt; but on one of the boat's crew attempting to get up for that purpoſe, the whole fabric had like to have given way, on which he deſiſted, as Captain Portlock was not willing to deſtroy a building that probably was looked on by the Indians as ſacred.

On the 20th, their late viſitor from the North-Weſt made his appearance in a large boat, along with about twenty men and women, and twelve children. This Chief came along-ſide with great parade, and ſinging in their uſual way, and by way of addition, their ſinging was accompanied by inſtrumental muſic, ſuch as a large old cheſt for a drum, and two rattles. The Chief was dreſſed in an old cloth cloak that formerly had been ſcarlet, with ſome old gold fringe about the ſhoulders, and ornamented with buttons down each ſide: with this coat, and his hair full of white down, (which they always wear when in full dreſs) he diſplayed as much importance as any Spaniſh Don would

would have done. He had besides in his boat, another old dress that was composed of different coloured pieces, and worn chiefly by his wife. The Chief did not produce any thing for sale, but soon went on shore, probably to sort his trade, for he soon returned; but did not come on board until he had entertained them with singing; during which time, the Chief acted different characters, and always changed his dress for each representation; at the same time, some of his people held up a large mat by way of scene, to prevent them on board from seeing what was going on behind the curtain. At one time he appeared in the character of a warrior, with all the ferocity of an Indian about him; and at another time, he represented a woman, in which character he wore a very curious mask, representing a woman's face. After this entertainment was over, the Chief and some of his people went on board, and trade commenced. During the day, Captain Portlock bought about twenty-five pieces of good sea-otter skins; but the Chief traded in so very tedious a manner, that he could not purchase the whole of his furs before

fore the evening came on. The Chief remained on board with one of his people; and as he required a hoſtage, Joſeph Woodcock was ſent on ſhore with his party.

Woodcock having frequently been on ſhore as an hoſtage, he was well known to the natives, and they ſeemed very fond of his company. On one of theſe occaſions, he remained amongſt the Indians for three days, during which time he had an opportunity of ſeeing their cuſtoms and mode of living. Their filth and naſtineſs was beyond conception; their food, which conſiſted chiefly of fiſh, was mixed up with ſtinking oil, and other ingredients equally diſagreeable; and the remains of every meal were thrown into a corner of their hut, upon a heap of the ſame kind that was in a ſtate of putrefaction, which, together with large quantities of fat and ſtinking oil, cauſed a very loathſome and offenſive ſmell; and what rendered it ſtill worſe, the ſame apartment ſerved them both to eat and ſleep in.

This uncomfortable ſituation, frequently induced

induced Woodcock to take a ramble into the woods; but he was always narrowly watched by ſome of his new companions, who ſeemed to apprehend that he was endeavouring to make his eſcape from them. Once in particular, having rambled a conſiderable diſtance from the Indians place of reſidence, he begun to amuſe himſelf with whiſtling, not expecting, if the natives heard him, it could poſſibly be a matter of offence; but in this he was miſtaken, for ſeveral of them immediately ran up to him and inſiſted upon his giving over: at firſt, he did not comprehend their meaning, and went on with his whiſtling; however, one of them ſoon put a ſtop to it, by laying his hand on Woodcock's mouth, being apprehenſive that he meant the whiſtling as a ſignal for ſome of his companions to come for him. Except their watching him ſo cloſely, they always treated him with great kindneſs, and at meal-times gave him what they conſidered as choice dainties; mixing his fiſh with plenty of ſtinking oil, which in their opinion gave it an additional and moſt agreeable reliſh; and he found it no eaſy matter

to

to perſuade them to let him eat his fiſh without ſauce. Theſe poor wretches by living in ſo filthy manner, were entirely covered with vermin, and when the lice grew troubleſome, they picked and eat them with the greateſt reliſh and compoſure: ſometimes indeed, when they were greatly peſtered, and had not an opportunity of ridding themſelves of their gueſts in that manner, they would turn their jackets and wear them inſide outwards by way of giving them a few hours of reſpite. Poor Woodcock ſoon became as much incumbered with vermin as his companions; but uſe had not as yet reconciled him to ſuch troubleſome gueſts, and he felt his ſituation very diſagreeable. At length, he perſuaded one of the women to rid him of the vermin, and ſhe (probably conſidering them as a peculiar dainty) accepted the office with pleaſure, and entirely cleared him from every thing of the kind.

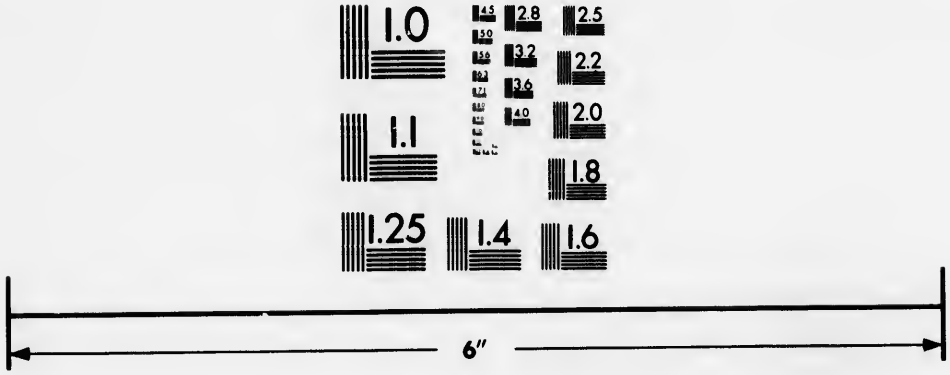
The next morning trade again commenced, and the Chief at laſt diſpoſed of all his furs. Captain Portlock finding the adjacent

cent neighbourhood was ſtript of all their furs, determined to go to ſea the firſt opportunity. Accordingly, in the morning of the 22d, they weighed anchor and ſtood out of the Sound.

This party from the North Weſt, were much more addicted to thieving than any of the Indians in the Sound; and it was aſtoniſhing to ſee with what patience they would wait, when once they had fixed on any thing to ſteal, and with what dexterity they would convey their booty away. One fellow took a liking to Captain Portlock's drinking mug, and he got it under his frock, but unfortunately for the poor fellow, it happened to be half full of beer, a part of which ſpilling over, diſcovered the thief. Notwithſtanding, two people were conſtantly in the cabin to watch the Indians, one fellow found an opportunity to get a cutlaſs under his frock, and was not diſcovered till he was going down the ſide of the ſhip, and another found means to ſteal four pair of worſted ſtockings, with which he got out of the ſhip undiſcovered.

The

IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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The women at this Sound, (which has obtained the name of Portlock's Harbour) disfigures themselves in a most extraordinary manner, by making an incision in the under lip, in which they wear a piece of wood of an oval form: they wear them large in proportion to their age, and some old women had them as large as a tea saucer. The weight of this trencher weighs the lip down, and leaves all the lower teeth entirely exposed; which gives them a very disagreeable appearance. When eating, they generally take more in the mouth than they can swallow, and after masticating it, they put part on the piece of wood, and take it in occasionally as they empty their mouths. The children have their lips bored, when about two years old, and wear a peice of copper wire to prevent it from closing; this they wear until they are about fourteen years old, when they take out the wire, and introduce a piece of wood nearly the size of a button. Both sexes (as is the general characteristic amongst the Indians) are addicted to indolence and laziness, are fond of dirt and filth, and differ but little in their manners and customs,

from

from those of Prince William's Sound, which have already been described.

Nothing remarkable happened in their passage from the coast to Sandwich Islands, and on the 27th of September, they saw Owhyhee, at about eight leagues distant. At day-light next morning, being about six miles from the land, a multitude of canoes came off with the different productions of the island, in abundance, and in the course of the day, they bought a vast quantity of hogs and vegetables. Having procured an abundant supply of provisions, Captain Portlock left Owhyhee and shaped a course for Atooi, and in the morning of the 3d of October, they were not more than two leagues from the South point of that island, on which, they edged away for Wymoa Bay. In running along shore, a number of canoes came off, but had scarcely any thing to sell, giving them to understand that the King was at Onechow, and that he had tabooed the hogs before he set out for that island: they also informed the Captain, that Captain Dixon had left a letter for

 him

him with Abbenooe, which lay at his houſe at Wymoa. On this, Captain Portlock ſtretched in for the Bay, and when about a mile from the ſhore, brought the main-topſail to the maſt. Soon afterwards, Taheira, ſon to Abbenooe, came on board, and informed him that the letter was tabooed in his father's houſe, and that it could not be had until Abbenooe either came himſelf, or ſent directions for its being delivered. Finding this the caſe, they bore away for Oneehow, and came to an anchor there on the 4th.

In the afternoon, the King, accompanied by Abbenooe, and moſt of the other principal men of Oneehow, came on board, and brought with them a good quantity of yams and potatoes. Abbenooe told Captain Portlock, that he would immediately diſpatch a meſſenger for his letter, and preſſed him hard to ſtay till the man's return, which he ſaid would be in thirty-ſix hours. This being a good opportunity of procuring a ſtock of yams, the Captain willingly complied with Abbenooe's requeſt. A Chief of ſome conſequence, named Tabooaraanee, belonging

to

to Owhyhee, took his paſſage on board the King George to Oneehow, and was received by the King and principal men with much ſatisfaction. This Chief informed Captain Portlock that he was preſent when Captain Cook was killed; and on ſeeing a bayonet in the cabin, he laid hold of it, and ſaid the *Orono* (the name by which Captain Cook was diſtinguiſhed) was killed with a weapon of that kind, the point entering between his ſhoulders and coming out at his breaſt. Abbenooe acquainted them, that the Nootka had left Oneehow near a month, and that they parted on very bad terms, Captain Meares having fired on them, but that no perſon was hurt: he alſo mentioned Tyaana going off on board the Nootka.

In the morning of the 6th, a Chief brought a letter on board, which was left by a Mr. David Roſs, Chief Mate of the Nootka, wherein he mentioned their having left an anchor in Yam Bay, and ſuppoſes their cable was cut by the natives. By the afternoon, they had procured near twelve tons of yams, and filled up their water.

Early next morning, Abbenooe's messenger returned from Atooi, with Captain Dixon's letter. Every thing now being ready for sea, they weighed anchor and got under sail, in order to proceed to China, which was the next place of their destination.

On the 4th of November, they passed the Islands of Saypan and Tinian, which had a most beautiful appearance.

At day-light in the morning of the 18th, they were surrounded by a great number of Chinese fishing-boats; and soon afterwards seeing a Chinese vessel steering towards them, they shortened sail, and sent a boat on board her for a pilot; the boat presently returned with one, and Captain Portlock agreed with him to carry the ship to Macao. They anchored in Macao Roads on the 20th, and the whale-boat was sent on shore to Macao.

Next morning the boat returned, and the Officer brought a letter from Captain Dixon, informing them of his safe arrival in China.

Having

Having finiſhed their buſineſs at Macao, they weighed anchor on the 23d, and proceeded towards Wampoa, at which place they came to anchor on the 25th, where they met with Captain Dixon, whoſe proceedings we ſhall now give an account of from the time of their ſeparation, to their arrival at China.

CHAPTER IX.

The Queen Charlotte arrives at Port Mulgrave, Transactions there.—Account of the Inhabitants.—Their Method of Fishing,—Cooking,—Burial Places.—Leave Port Mulgrave.—Arrival at Norfolk Sound.—Description of that Place.—The Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants.—Departure from Norfolk Sound.—Proceed along the Coast.—Arrival at Port Banks.—Description of that Place.

AFTER the vessels parted company, Captain Dixon steered for the passage between Cape Hinchinbrooke and Montagu Island, with an intention of standing well in with the coast, in hopes of meeting with a harbour on his passage to King George's Sound. They kept coasting along with light variable winds, till the 22d of May, when seeing the appearance of an inlet, the Captain determined to examine it, as there was a probability

bility of finding inhabitants, and conſequently ſome trade might be expected. Accordingly, next morning the Second Mate was ſent in the boat to look for anchoring ground; and ſoon afterwards, they perceived a ſingle canoe with one perſon in her, which gave them great pleaſure, as there was now a certainty of their finding inhabitants in the adjacent harbour. The Mate returned in the forenoon, with an account that he had found an excellent harbour, and ſeen a number of inhabitants; on which they ſtood in, and came to anchor in the evening. Theſe people were found to be a different nation from thoſe of Prince William's Sound; not only from their difference of language, but from the conſtruction of their canoes, which were altogether of wood, and very neatly finiſhed. The inhabitants were greatly pleaſed at the arrival of the ſhip; and underſtanding that they were come for furs, an old man brought ten excellent ſea-otter ſkins, which he ſold for towees. This circumſtance, together with their ſeeing very few ornaments amongſt the Indians, gave them reaſon to expect a good traffic; but a

few days convinced them that their conjectures were built on a ſandy foundation, for they procured very few valuable furs, and the Indians were remarkably tedious in their trading: four or ſix of them would come along-ſide in a canoe, and wait an hour before they produced any thing to ſell; they then by ſignificant ſhrugs, would hint at having ſomething to diſpoſe of, and wiſh to ſee what would be given in exchange, even before their commodity was expoſed to view. If this manœuvre did not ſucceed, a few trifling pieces of old ſea-otter ſkins were produced, and a conſiderable time was taken up in concluding the bargain. This harbour was calculated to contain about ſeventy inhabitants, including women and children; they in general are about the middle ſize; their limbs ſtraight and well-ſhaped; but like the other inhabitants on the coaſt, are particularly fond of painting their faces with a variety of colours; ſo that it is no eaſy matter to diſcover their real complexion: however, one woman was prevailed on by perſuaſion and a trifling preſent, to waſh her face and hands, and the alteration it made

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in her appearance was abſolutely ſurprizing; her countenance had all the chearful glow of an Engliſh milk-maid; and the healthy red which fluſhed her cheek, was even beautifully contraſted with the whiteneſs of her neck: her eyes were black and ſparkling; her eye-brows the ſame colour, and moſt beautifully arched; her forehead ſo remarkably clear, that the transflucent veins were ſeen meandring even in their minuteſt branches: in ſhort, ſhe was what would be reckoned handſome, even in England. But this ſymmetry of features is entirely deſtroyed by a cuſtom extremely ſingular, and which has never been mentioned by any navigators whatever: an aperture is made in the thick part of the under-lip, and increaſed by degrees in a line parallel with the mouth, and equally long. In this aperture, a piece of wood is conſtantly wore, of an eliptical form, about half an inch thick; the ſuperficies not flat, but hollowed out on each ſide like a ſpoon, but not quite ſo deep; the edges are likewiſe hollowed in the form of a pulley, in order to fix this precious ornament more firmly in the lip, which by this

means

means is frequently extended at leaſt three inches horizontally, and conſequently diſtorts every feature in the low r part of the face. This curious piece of wood is wore only by the women, and ſeems to be conſidered as a mark of diſtinction, it not being worn by all indiſcriminately, but only by thoſe who appeared in a ſuperior ſtation to the reſt.

Their habitations are the moſt wretched hovels that can be conceived: a few poles ſtuck in the ground, without order or regularity, encloſed and covered with looſe boards, conſtitute an Indian hut; and ſo little care is taken in their conſtruction, that they are quite inſufficient to keep out the ſnow or rain; the numerous chinks and crannies ſerve, however, to let out the ſmoke, no particular aperture being left for that purpoſe. The inſide of theſe dwellings exhibits a complete picture of dirt and filth, indolence and lazineſs; in one corner are thrown the bones and remaining fragments of victuals left at their meals; in another, are heaps of fiſh, pieces of ſtinking fleſh, greaſe, oil, &c. In

ſhort

ſhort, the whole ſerved to ſhew in how wretched a ſtate it is poſſible for human beings to exiſt; and yet theſe people appear contented with their ſituation, and probably enjoy a greater portion of tranquility than is to be found under the gilded roofs of the moſt deſpotic monarch. 'Tis probable, that the chief reaſon why theſe Indians take no greater pains in the ſtructure of their habitations is, that their ſituation is merely temporary; no ſooner does the maſter of a tribe find game begin to grow ſcarce, or fiſh not ſo plentiful as he expected, than he takes down his hut, puts the boards into his canoe, and paddles away to ſeek out for a ſpot better adapted to his various purpoſes; which having found, he preſently erects his dwelling in the ſame careleſs manner as before.

The boat was one day ſent out with ſeven people to catch halibut, which are very plentiful at this place, but their ſucceſs was greatly inferior to that of two Indians who were fiſhing at the ſame time; which is rather extraordinary, if we conſider the apparent inferiority of their tackle to that of Captain

Dixon's

Dixon's people. Their hook is a large ſimple piece of wood, the ſhank at leaſt half an inch in diameter; that part which turns up, and which forms an acute angle, is conſiderably ſmaller, and brought gradually to a point; a flat piece of wood, about ſix inches long, and near two inches wide, is neatly laſhed to the ſhank, on the back of which is rudely carved the repreſentation of an human face. 'Tis not likely that this was altogether intended as an ornament to their hooks, but that it is intended as a kind of Deity to inſure their ſucceſs in fiſhing, which is conducted in a ſingular manner: They bait their hook with a kind of fiſh, called by the ſailors *ſquids*, and having ſunk it to the bottom, they fix a bladder to the end of the line as a buoy, and ſhould that not watch ſufficiently, they add another. One man is ſufficient to look after five or ſix of theſe lines: when he perceives a fiſh bite he is in no great hurry to haul up his line, but gives him time to be well hooked, and when the fiſh is hauled up to the ſurface of the water, he knocks him on the head with a ſhort club provided for that purpoſe, and afterwards

ſtows

ſtows his prize away at his leiſure. This is done to prevent the halibut (which ſometimes are very large) from damaging, or perhaps upſetting his canoe in their dying ſtruggles.

They dreſs their victuals by putting heated ſtones into a kind of wicker baſket, amongſt pieces of fiſh, ſeal, porpoiſe, &c. and covered up cloſe; ſometimes they make broth, and fiſh-ſoup by the ſame method, which they always preferred to boiling; though Captain Dixon gave them ſome braſs pans, and pointed out the mode of uſing them. The Indians are particularly fond of chewing a plant which appears to be a ſpecies of tobacco; not content, however, with chewing it in its ſimple ſtate, they generally mix lime along with it, and ſometimes the inner rind of the pine-tree, together with a roſinous ſubſtance extracted from it. About a mile and a half from where the ſhip lay at anchor were a number of white rails, on a level piece of ground; at that diſtance they appeared to be conſtructed with ſuch order and regularity, that Captain Dixon concluded them

them beyond the reach of Indian contrivance, and conſequently, that they were erected by ſome civilized nation: willing to be ſatisfied in this particular, he took an opportunity of going to the ſpot, and to his great ſurprize, found it to be a kind of burying-place, if that it may be called ſo, where dead bodies are not depoſited in the earth.

The manner in which they diſpoſe of their dead is very remarkable: they ſeparate the head from the body, and wrapping them in furs, the head is put into a ſquare box, and the body in a kind of oblong cheſt. At each end of the cheſt which contains the body, a thick pole, about ten feet long, is drove into the earth in a ſlanting poſition, ſo that the upper ends meet together, and are firmly laſhed with a kind of rope prepared for that purpoſe. About two feet from the top of this arch, a ſmall piece of timber goes acroſs, and is very neatly fitted to each pole: on this piece of timber the box which contains the head is fixed, and ſtrongly ſecured with rope: the box is frequently decorated with two or three rows of ſmall

ſhells,

ſhells and ſometimes teeth, which are let into the wood with great neatneſs and ingenuity, and as an additional ornament, is painted with a variety of colours; but the poles are uniformly painted white. Sometimes theſe poles are fixed upright in the earth, and on each ſide the body, but the head is always ſecured in the poſition already deſcribed. What ceremony is uſed by theſe people, when they depoſit their dead in this manner, could never be learned, as nothing of that ſort happened during the veſſel's ſtay in the harbour. The different ſorts of furs purchaſed here, were the ſea-otter, land-beaver, and ſome cloaks made from the earleſs marmot: and the articles of trade, were towees and beads. The natives being ſtript of all their furs, Captain Dixon weighed anchor on the 4th of June, and ſtood out of the harbour, ſhaping his courſe along ſhore to the Southward.

On the 11th, they ſaw Cape Edgecombe, and the ſame afternoon, opened a very large and extenſive bay, which had every appearance

ance of an excellent harbour; but night coming on, they did not come to anchor.

The next morning at day-light, they again ſtood for the Bay, and at ſix o'clock, ſaw a large boat full of people, a very conſiderable diſtance out at ſea, making towards them as faſt as poſſible: ſhe hoiſted ſomething which had the appearance of a white flag, but they could not diſtinguiſh, with the help of their glaſſes, what nation ſhe belonged to; ſome judging them to be Ruſſians, and others thought they might poſſibly be Spaniards, who had been left here ever ſince the year 1775, at which time, two Spaniſh veſſels were at anchor near this place; or that they belonged to ſome ſhip which probably lay here at preſent. However, the boat on coming near, was found to be an Indian canoe, which belonged to the place they were ſteering for. The Indians had ſeen the ſhip on the preceeding evening, and had loſt ſight of her during the night. What had been taken for a white flag on ſeeing the canoe, was a tuft of white feathers, which the Indians had hoiſted at the top of a long

a long pole, as an emblem of peace or friendſhip. They purchaſed a few furs from the people in this canoe, and were given to underſtand that they would meet with plenty in the adjacent harbour, which encouraged them to proceed. At twelve o'clock they came to an anchor in an excellent and well ſheltered ſituation. One of the Mates, who had been out in the whale-boat to examine the harbour, ſaw a large cave, formed by Nature in the ſide of a mountain, about four miles to the Northward of the anchoring-birth: curioſity prompted him to go on ſhore, in order to examine it, as there appeared ſomething, which, at a diſtance looked bright and ſparkling. On getting into the cave, he found the object which attracted his attention, to be a ſquare box, with a human head in it, depoſited in the manner already deſcribed at Port Mulgrave: the box was very beautifully ornamented with ſmall ſhells, and ſeemed to have been left there recently, being the only one in the place. This circumſtance ſeems to ſhew, that the natives of this place diſpoſe of their dead in the ſame manner as at Port

Mulgrave; but probably make choice of caves for that purpoſe, in preference to the open air.

By day-light, in the morning of the 15th, they had a number of canoes, full of inhabitants, along-ſide: after a conſiderable time ſpent in ſinging, a briſk trade commenced, and they bought a number of excellent ſea-otter ſkins. The people ſeemed far more lively and alert, than thoſe they had left at Port Mulgrave; and from every appearance, they had reaſon to expect an excellent trade at this place. To-es were the article of traffic held in the firſt eſtimation by the natives; but they always refuſed ſmall ones, wanting them in general from eight to fourteen inches long. Beſides theſe, they traded with pewter baſons, hatchets, howels, buckles, rings, &c. Of theſe, the baſons were beſt liked; for though the hatchets and howels were obviouſly the beſt tools theſe people could poſſibly have had, yet, they were only taken in exchange for furs of inferior value. Beads of every ſort were conſtantly refuſed with contempt, when offered

offered by way of barter, and would ſcarcely be accepted of as preſents. Amongſt the people who came to trade, was an old man, who ſeemed remarkably intelligent: he gave them to underſtand, that a good while ago there had been two veſſels at anchor near this place, one of which, was conſiderably larger than the Queen Charlotte; that they carried a great number of guns, and that the people reſembled them in colour and dreſs. He ſhewed Captain Dixon a white ſhirt they had given him, and which he ſeemed to regard as a great curioſity: on examining it, the Captain found it to be made after the Spaniſh faſhion, and immediately judged theſe veſſels deſcribed by the Indian to be the Spaniards, who (as has already been related) were on this coaſt in 1775. Should this conjecture be right, it ſufficiently proves, that this place is ſeldom viſited by Europeans; for in that caſe, a variety of ſhips would have rendered the old man's accounts confuſed and imperfect; on the contrary, his remarks were always clear and pertinent, and uniformly tended to deſcribe the ſame object. Though trade

principally engaged Captain Dixon's attention, yet a variety of neceſſary employments were carried on, and parties were frequently ſent on ſhore to cut fire-wood, and fill water.

At firſt, the natives behaved civilly enough, and ſuffered the people to follow their various employments unmoleſted; but they ſoon grew very troubleſome, and attempted to pick their pockets, and even to ſteal their ſaws and axes, in the moſt open, daring manner; indeed they could ſcarcely be reſtrained from theſe proceedings without violence; but this it was neither the Captain's intereſt or inclination to offer, if it could poſſibly be avoided. Luckily, the natives had frequently ſeen him ſhoot birds, and as the people went on ſhore well armed, the ſight of a few muſquets kept the Indians in a kind of awe. This harbour (which Captain Dixon diſtinguiſhed by the name of Norfolk Sound) is a very extenſive place; but how far it ſtretches to the Northward is uncertain. The ſhore here, in common with the reſt of the coaſt, abounds with

pines.

pines. There is alſo greater quantities of the witch-hazle here than had hitherto been met with. There was alſo various kinds of flowering-trees and ſhrubs; amongſt which were wild-gooſeberries, currants, and raſberries; wild parſley is found in great plenty, and they frequently picked great quantities of it, which eat excellently, either as a ſallad, or boiled among ſoup. The ſaranne, or wild lilly-root, grows here in great plenty and perfection. There are very few wild ducks or geeſe ſeen here, and thoſe ſhy and difficult of approach. Captain Dixon was frequently on ſhore with his fowling-piece, but he ſhot any thing that came in his way, indiſcriminately; his motive being rather to ſhew the Indians the effects of fire-arms, than to purſue game; and the event ſhewed that his intention was completely anſwered. The inhabitants frequently caught halibut; and large quantities of ſalmon were frequently ſeen hung up on ſhore to dry; but they were not willing to ſell it, which ſhews, that fiſh is a principal and favourite article of food here: a few ſalmon, indeed, were bought, but they were of a very inferior

kind to thoſe met with in Cook's River. Fiſh, however, being the only freſh proviſion in their power to obtain, the boat was frequently ſent out with ſix hands, to catch fiſh for the ſhip's company; and they were always tolerably ſucceſsful, catching great numbers of fine rock-fiſh, and ſome hake, but very few halibut. There are great quantities of muſcles in ſome parts of the Sound, together with a few crabs, ſtar-fiſh, &c. The number of inhabitants in the harbour were eſtimated at four hundred and fifty, including women and children. Their make, ſhape, and features, are pretty much the ſame with thoſe at Port Mulgrave. Their faces are alſo painted with a variety of colours. The women ornament, or rather diſtort their lips, in the ſame manner as has already been deſcribed; and it ſhould ſeem, that the female who is ornamented with the largeſt piece of wood, is moſt reſpected by her friends, and the community in general. This curious operation of cutting the underlip of the females never takes place during their infancy, but ſeems confined to a peculiar period of life. When the girls arrive at the

the age of fourteen or fifteen, the center of the under-lip, in the thick part of the mouth, is ſimply perforated, and a piece of copper-wire introduced to prevent the aperture from cloſing: the aperture afterwards is lengthened from time to time in a line parallel with the mouth, and the wooden ornaments are enlarged in proportion, till they are frequently increaſed to three, and even four inches in length, and nearly as wide; but this generally happens when the matron is advanced in years, and conſequently the muſcles are relaxed. Their traffic, and indeed all their concerns, appear to be conducted with great order and regularity: they conſtantly came along-ſide to trade at day-light in the morning; and never failed to ſpend more than half an hour in ſinging, before the traffic commenced. The Chief of a tribe has the entire management of all the trade belonging to his people, and takes infinite pains to diſpoſe of their furs advantageouſly. Should a different tribe come along-ſide to trade whilſt he is engaged in traffic, they wait with patience till he has done; and, if in their opinion, he has made

a good market, they frequently employ him to ſell their ſkins; ſometimes, indeed, they are extremely jealous of each other, and uſe every precaution to prevent their neighbours from obſerving what articles they obtain in exchange for their commodities. About twelve o'clock, they conſtantly left the ſhip, and went on ſhore, where they ſtaid about an hour, which time was taken up in eating. This evidently ſhews, that they have at leaſt one *fixed* meal in the day, and that it is regulated by the ſun. They likewiſe frequently left the ſhip about four in the afternoon; but this time was not ſo exactly obſerved as at noon. When the traffic of the day is pretty well over, they begin to ſing, and never leave off till the approach of night; thus beginning and ending the day in the ſame manner. One peculiar cuſtom is practiſed by the traders here, totally different from that of any other part of the coaſt: the moment a Chief has concluded a bargain, he repeats the word *Coo* thrice, with quickneſs, and is immediately anſwered by all the people in his canoe, with the word *Whoah*, pronounced in a tone of exclamation,

but

but with greater or leſs energy, in proportion as the bargain he has made is approved of. One of the Chiefs, who came one day with ſome furs, happening to caſt his eyes on a piece of Sandwich Iſland cloth, which hung up in the ſhrouds to dry, became very importunate to have it given him. The man to whom the cloth belonged, parted with it very willingly, and the Indian was perfectly overjoyed with his preſent. After ſelling what furs he had brought with great diſpatch, he immediately left the ſhip and paddled on ſhore, without ſinging a parting ſong, as is generally the cuſtom.

Soon after day-light the next morning, he appeared along-ſide, dreſſed in a coat made of the Sandwich Iſland cloth, given him the day before, and cut exactly in the form of their ſkin-coats, which greatly reſemble a waggoner's frock, except the collar and wriſt-bands. The Indian was more proud of his newly-acquired dreſs than ever London beau was of a birth-day ſuit; and the Captain was greatly pleaſed with this proof of theſe people's ingenuity and diſ-

patch.

patch. The coat fitted exceedingly well; the ſeams were ſewed with all the ſtrengh the cloth would admit of, and with a degree of neatneſs equal to that of an Engliſh mantua-maker.

On their endeavouring to get the meaning of ſome words in the Indian language from one of the Chiefs, and pointing to the ſun, he gave them to underſtand, that notwithſtanding their apparent ſuperiority in poſſeſſing various uſeful articles which the Indians did not, yet that their origin was the ſame; that they both came from above; and that the ſun animated and kept alive every creature in the univerſe. This man had, no doubt, ſome idea of a Supreme Being; and if the probability of their morning and evening hymn, being intended as a kind of adoration to that Supreme Being, be admitted, it will ſerve to give no very inadequate idea of their religion. Beſides their ordinary dreſs, the natives at this place have a peculiar kind of cloaks, made purpoſely to defend themſelves from the inclemency of the weather: they appear to be made of reeds ſewed

very

very clofely together, and are exactly the fame with thofe wore by the inhabitants of New Zealand. The furs purchafed at this place were about two hundred excellent fea-otter fkins, a good quantity of inferior pieces of fea-otter, together with a large parcel of indifferent pieces and flips; about one hundred good feals, and a great number of fine beaver tails.

By the 22d, the natives being ftripped of every thing worth carrying away, Captain Dixon determined to leave the harbour the firft opportunity; and the next day, a light breeze coming on from the Weftward, they weighed and got under fail. It was the Captain's intention to keep well in with the land all along the coaft, in order to examine every place where there was a probability of finding inhabitants. At fix o'clock, a fine entrance prefenting itfelf to the Eaft North Eaft, they ftood in for it, and foon afterwards came to anchor in a fecure harbour, completely land-locked, and within mufquet fhot of the fhore. Though this appeared a moft

a moſt eligible ſpot for the natives to take up their abode in, yet no people were to be ſeen: on this a four-pounder was fired in the evening, in order to excite the curioſity of the inhabitants, if there ſhould be any within hearing.

The morning of the 24th was very fine, but no Indians were to be ſeen, on which Captain Dixon went in the whale-boat to look for inhabitants in the adjacent creeks and harbours. A paſſage up a corner of the bay, to the Eaſtward of their ſtation, firſt engaged his attention; but he returned without ſucceſs. The creek run a conſiderable diſtance inland, and terminated at the foot of a mountain, from whence it received a copious ſupply of freſh water. Near this place were the veſtiges of an Indian hut, which ſeemed to have been recently taken away, and probably had been the reſidence of ſome hunting party. Various kinds of flowers and flowering ſhrubs were ſpringing up in the valley near the rivulet, and though no inhabitants were found here, yet the place

place ſeems peculiarly eligible for a Summer reſidence, and the more ſo, as there is a probability of meeting with fine ſalmon further on in the ſeaſon.

The afternoon and following day were employed by the Captain in ſearching for inhabitants, but with no better ſucceſs than before. This harbour obtained the name of Port Banks, in honour of Sir Joſeph Banks. The proſpect at Port Banks, though rather confined, yet has ſomething in it more pleaſing and romantic than any they had ſeen on the coaſt. The land to the Northward and Southward riſes to an elevation ſufficient to convey every idea of Winter; and though its ſides are perpetually covered with ſnow, yet the numerous pines, which ever and anon pop out their buſhy heads, entirely diveſt it of that dreary and horrific caſt with the barren mountains to the North-Weſt of Cook's River. To the Eaſtward, the land is conſiderably lower, and the pines appear to grow in the moſt regular and exact order: theſe,

theſe, together with the buſhwoods and ſhrubs on the ſurrounding beaches, form a moſt beautiful contraſt to the higher land, and render the appearance of the whole truly pleaſing and delightful.

CHAP-

CHAPTER X.

Leave Port Banks and proceed along the Coaſt.—Diſcover a group of Iſlands.—Trade with the Natives and procure a great Number of Sea-Otter Skins.—Short Account of the Inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Iſlands.—Meet with Two Engliſh Veſſels.—Paſſage from the Coaſt to the Sandwich Iſlands.—Tranſactions there.—Leave Sandwich Iſlands and proceed to China.—Arrival at Canton.

As ſtaying any longer at Port Banks was only a needleſs waſte of time, they weighed anchor in the morning of the 26th, and ſtood out of the harbour, ſtill keeping cloſe in with the coaſt; and at noon on the 27th they ſaw an appearance of a fine bay, but on ſending a boat to examine it, the Officer, on his return, informed Captain Dixon, that the bay afforded no place for a ſhip to anchor in, the greateſt part of it being ſhoal water.

Diſap-

Diſappointed of meeting with a harbour at this place, they kept ſtanding to the Southward, and on the 2d of July, ſtanding in for the land, they ſaw ſeveral canoes full of Indians, who appeared to have been out at ſea, making towards them; and when the canoes came up with the ſhip they had the pleaſure of ſeeing a number of excellent beaver cloaks, which the Indians, at firſt, were not inclined to ſell, though they endeavoured to tempt them by exhibiting various articles of trade, ſuch as towees, hatchets, adzes, howels, tin-kettles, and pewter-baſons. Their attention was entirely taken up with viewing the veſſel, which they apparently did with marks of wonder and ſurprize. After their curioſity in ſome meaſure ſubſided, they began to trade, and Captain Dixon preſently bought all their ſkins and cloaks, in exchange for towees, which they ſeemed to like very much. After the trade was over, the Indians made ſigns for the ſhip to go in towards ſhore; giving them to underſtand that they would find more inhabitants and plenty of furs. On ſtanding in within a mile of the ſhore, they ſaw an Indian town, consiſting

conſiſting of ſix huts, built in a regular manner, and pleaſantly ſituated, but the ſhore was rocky, and afforded them no place to anchor in. On this they ſtood in for a bay which preſented itſelf to the Eaſtward, and as they advanced up it there was every appearance of an excellent harbour; but unluckily both wind and tide were againſt them, ſo that they found it impoſſible to make the harbour; therefore hove to, in order to trade with the Indians, who by this time were about the ſhip in ten canoes, containing 120 people, many of whom brought beautiful ſea-otter cloaks, others excellent ſkins, and, in ſhort, none came empty-handed; and the rapidity with which they ſold them was a circumſtance additionally pleaſing: they fairly quarrelled with each other who ſhould ſell his cloak firſt, and ſome actually threw their furs on board, if nobody was at hand to receive them; but particular care was taken to let none go from the veſſel unpaid. Towees were the only articles bartered with on this occaſion, and in leſs than an hour near three hundred ſea-otter ſkins were purchaſed, of an excellent quality.

The cloaks generally contained three ſea-otter ſkins, one of which was cut into two pieces, afterwards they are neatly ſewed together, ſo as to form a ſquare, and are looſely tied about the ſhoulders with ſmall leather ſtrings faſtened on each ſide. Trade being entirely over by 3 o'clock, they made ſail and ſtood out of the bay, with an intention of trying for the harbour the next morning.

In the forenoon of the 3d, ſeveral canoes came along-ſide, but they found them to be the Indians traded with the day before, and that they were ſtripped of every thing worth purchaſing; which made Captain Dixon leſs anxious of getting into the propoſed harbour, as there was a greater probability of meeting with freſh ſupplies of furs to the Eaſtward.

In the afternoon of the 5th, they met with a freſh tribe of Indians, bringing a number of good cloaks, which they diſpoſed of very eagerly; but trade now ſeemed to have taken a different turn; braſs pans, pewter

baſons,

baſons, and tin kettles, being the articles moſt eſteemed by theſe people. Captain Dixon now judged it more advantageous to ply along ſhore, as circumſtances required, than come to anchor; eſpecially, as he had every reaſon to conclude that the natives did not live together in one ſocial community, but were ſcattered about in different tribes, and probably at enmity with each other. The Indians did not leave the ſhip till evening came on, and then promiſed to return the next morning with more furs.

In the forenoon of the 6th, the Indians returned with ſome excellent ſea-otter cloaks, which they diſpoſed of with the ſame facility as before. The furs in each canoe, ſeemed to be a diſtinct property, and the people were particularly careful to prevent their neighbours from ſeeing what articles they bartered for. Meeting now with a freſh tribe of Indians, Captain Dixon was convinced that coaſting along ſhore to the Eaſtward, was attended with better and ſpeedier ſucceſs, than lying at anchor could poſſibly be. Being cloſe in ſhore in the afternoon of the

7th, a number of canoes were ſeen putting off, on which they ſhortened ſail and lay to for them. The place theſe people came from had a very ſingular appearance, and on examining it narrowly, it was found that they lived in a very large hut, built on a ſmall iſland, and well fortified after the manner of an Hippah, on which account, this place was diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Hippah Iſland*. The tribe who inhabit this Hippah, ſeem well defended by Nature from any ſudden aſſault of their enemies; for the aſcent to it from the beach is ſteep and difficult of acceſs. And the other ſides, are well barricadoed with pines and bruſhwood. Notwithſtanding which, they have been at infinite pains in raiſing additional fences of rails and boards, ſo that they muſt ſurely repel any tribe, who ſhould dare to attack their fortification. A number of circumſtances had occurred ſince their firſt trading in Cloak Bay, which ſerved to ſhew, that the inhabitants at this place were of a more ſavage diſpoſition, and had leſs intercourſe with each other, than any Indians met with on the Coaſt: and there was great reaſon to

ſuſpect

ſuſpect, that they were cannibals in ſome degree. Captain Dixon no ſooner ſaw the fortified hut juſt mentioned, than this ſuſpicion was ſtrengthened, as it was, he ſaid, built exactly on the plan of the Hippah of the ſavages at New Zealand. The people, on coming along-ſide, traded very quietly, and ſtrongly importuned thoſe of the Queen Charlotte to go on ſhore: at the ſame time, giving them to underſtand (pointing towards the Eaſt) that if they viſited that part of the coaſt, the inhabitants there would cut off their heads.

A number of excellent cloaks and ſome good ſkins were purchaſed from this party, which conſiſted of not more than thirty-ſix people, and as they were well armed with knives and ſpears; it is probable they expected to meet their enemies, being equally prepared for war or trade.

Having done trading with this party, Captain Dixon proceeded to the Eaſtward, and on the 9th, fell in with another tribe of Indians, from whom he purchaſed ſome

very good cloaks, and a few good ſkins. In one of the canoes was an old man, who appeared to have ſome authority over the reſt, though he had nothing to diſpoſe of: he gave them to underſtand, that in another part of theſe iſlands (pointing to the Eaſtward) he could procure a plentiful ſupply of furs; on which Captain Dixon gave him a light-horſeman's cap: this preſent added greatly to his conſequence, and procured him the envy of his companions in the other canoes, who beheld the cap with a longing eye, and ſeemed to wiſh it in their poſſeſſion. There were likewiſe a few women amongſt them, who all ſeemed pretty well advanced in years; their under lips were diſtorted in the ſame manner as theſe of the women at Port Mulgrave and Norfolk Sound, and the pieces of wood were particularly large. One of theſe lip pieces appearing to be peculiarly ornamented, Captain Dixon wiſhed to purchaſe it, and offered the old woman to whom it belonged a hatchet; but this ſhe refuſed with contempt: towees, baſons, and ſeveral other articles were afterwards ſhewn to her, and conſtantly rejected. The Captain

tain began now to despair of making his wished-for purchase, and had nearly given it up, when one of the people happening to shew the old lady a few buttons, which looked remarkably bright, she eagerly embraced the offer; and was now altogether as ready to part with her wooden ornament, as before she was desirous of keeping it. This curious lip-piece measured three and seven-eighth inches long, and two and five-eighth inches in the widest part; it was inlaid with a small pearly shell, round which was a rim of copper. In standing along shore to the Eastward, they met with different tribes of Indians, with whom they traded much in the same manner as before.

On the 24th, eleven canoes came alongside, containing near one hundred and eighty men, women, and children, which was by far the greatest concourse of people they had seen at any one time; but curiosity, it seems, had chiefly induced the natives to visit the ship at that time, for they brought scarcely any thing to sell: indeed, till now, they seldom had seen any women or children

in the trading parties; for the men, probably expecting to meet with their adverſaries, for the moſt part left the women and children behind, as an uſeleſs incumbrance.

The land which they had been cruizing along for ſome time paſt, was now judged to be a group of iſlands; and as it was pretty evident that no more trade could be expected on that ſide, Captain Dixon purpoſed ſtanding round a point to the South-Eaſt, in order to try what the oppoſite ſide afforded.

After proceeding round the point, they fell in with ſeveral tribes of Indians, who brought ſome very good furs.

On ſtanding round the iſlands, land was ſeen to the Eaſtward, which they ſuppoſed to be the Continent; and on the 29th, the tide ſetting out from that land, it frequently drove large patches of ſea-weed, long graſs, and pieces of wood, by the veſſel, which made them conclude that there is a large river ſetting out from that part of the coaſt. The river called Los Reys by De Fonte, is near

this

this place; and though what he ſays about it is almoſt incredible, yet from the above circumſtance, it appears very probable that there are deep inlets into the country.

In the afternoon of the 29th, no leſs than eighteen canoes came along-ſide, containing more than two hundred people. This was not only the greateſt concourſe of traders they had ſeen, but what rendered the circumſtance additionally pleaſing, was the great quantity of excellent furs they brought, and the facility with which they traded.

Amongſt theſe traders was the old Chief whom they had ſeen on the other ſide theſe iſlands, and who now appearing to be of the firſt conſequence, Captain Dixon permitted him to come on board. The moment he got on the quarter-deck, he began to tell a long ſtory, the purport of which was, that he had loſt in battle the cap which had been given him; and by way of corroborating this circumſtance, he ſhewed ſeveral wounds which he had received in defending his property. Notwithſtanding this, he begged for another cap,

cap, intimating at the ſame time, that he would never loſe it but with his life.

The Captain, willing to gratify his ambition, made him a preſent of another cap, and found it was not beſtowed in vain, for he became extremely uſeful to them in their traffic: whenever any diſpute or miſtake aroſe in the unavoidable hurry occaſioned by ſo great a number of traders, they always referred the matter to him, and were conſtantly ſatisfied with his determination.

On Captain Dixon pointing to the Eaſtward, and aſking the old man whether any furs were to be procured there, he gave the Captain to underſtand, that it was a different nation from his, and that he did not even underſtand their language, but was always at war with them; that he had killed great numbers, and had many of their heads in his poſſeſſion. The old fellow ſeemed to take particular pleaſure in relating theſe circumſtances, and took uncommon pains to make Captain Dixon comprehend his meaning. He cloſed his relation with adviſing him not

to

to go near that part of the coaſt, for that the inhabitants there would certainly deſtroy him and his people.

They endeavoured to learn how the Indians diſpoſed of the bodies of their enemies who were ſlain in battle; and though they could not underſtand the Chief clearly enough, poſitively to aſſert that theſe poor wretches are feaſted on by the victors, yet there is too much reaſon to fear, that this horrid cuſtom is practiſed on this part of the coaſt. The heads are always preſerved as ſtanding trophies of victory.

Of all the Indians they had ſeen, this Chief had the moſt ſavage aſpect; and his whole appearance ſufficiently marked him as a proper perſon to lead on a tribe of canibals. His ſtature was above the common ſize; his body ſpare and thin; and though at firſt ſight he appeared lank and emaciated, yet his ſtep was bold and firm, and his limbs apparently ſtrong and muſcular; his eyes were large and goggling, and ſeemed ready to ſtart out of their ſockets; his forehead

deeply

deeply wrinkled, not merely by age, but from a continual frown; all this, joined to a long viſage, hollow cheeks, high elevated cheek bones, and a natural ferocity of temper, formed a countenance not eaſily beheld without ſome degree of emotion: however, he proved very uſeful in conducting the traffic ſo as to give general ſatisfaction; and the intelligence he gave Captain Dixon, and the methods he took to make himſelf underſtood, ſhewed him to poſſeſs a ſtrong natural capacity. Beſides at leaſt three hundred and fifty ſkins, which were procured from this party, they brought ſeveral racoon cloaks, each cloak conſiſting of ſeven racoon ſkins, neatly ſewed together; they had alſo a good quantity of oil, in bladders of various ſizes, from a pint to a gallon: this was a moſt excellent ſort for the lamp, was perfectly ſweet, and chiefly collected from the fat of animals. Towards evening, theſe numerous tribes of Indians having diſpoſed of every ſaleable article, they left the ſhip and paddled for the ſhore.

Next day in the afternoon, eight canoes came

came off to the ſhip, but they brought very few furs, and thoſe of an inferior quality; intimating at the ſame time, that their ſtock was nearly exhauſted. Some of them had been out on a fiſhing party, and caught a number of halibut, which proved a ſeaſonable refreſhment to the ſhip's company.

Hitherto all the people that had been met with at theſe Iſlands, though evidently of a ſavage diſpoſition, had behaved in a quiet orderly manner, but this evening they gave a convincing proof of their miſchievous diſpoſition, and that in a manner which ſhewed a conſiderable degree of cunning. The people who had got the halibut to ſell, artfully prolonged their traffic more than was cuſtomary, and endeavoured by various means to engage the attention of the people on board. In the mean time ſeveral canoes paddled ſlily aſtern, and ſeeing ſome ſkins piled againſt one of the cabin windows, one of the Indians thruſt his ſpear through it, in order to ſteal the furs, but perceiving the noiſe alarmed thoſe on deck, they paddled away with precipitation: Captain Dixon, however,

however, willing to make them ſenſible that he was able to puniſh attempts of this ſort, even at a diſtance, ordered ſeveral muſkets to be fired after them, but did not perceive that they were attended with any fatal effects.

It being pretty evident that few furs more were to be expected from this part, Captain Dixon judged it moſt prudent to make for King George's Sound, eſpecially as the time was nearly at hand when he expected to join Captain Portlock at that place.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt, in the evening, a canoe, with fourteen Indians, came along-ſide, but had nothing to ſell; they gave the people on deck to underſtand that one of their companions was killed with a muſket ſhot, and at the ſame time endeavoured to make them ſenſible that they were not at variance with them on that account. Indeed they came along-ſide the veſſel without the leaſt fear, and it is probable that the deſign of their viſit was to inform the Queen Charlotte's people of the above circumſtance.

The

The iſlands juſt left have proved uncommonly fortunate; a few remarks concerning them may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to the reader. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, not only from the number of inlets they met with in coaſting along the ſhore, but from meeting the ſame inhabitants on the oppoſite ſides of the coaſt, that this is not one continued land, but rather forms a group of iſlands, and as ſuch they were diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Queen Charlotte's Iſlands*. The number of people inhabiting theſe iſlands were eſtimated at 1,700, and the great plenty of furs met with here ſufficiently indicated that the natives have had no intercourſe whatever with any civilized nation; and there is no doubt but Captain Dixon may juſtly claim the honour of adding Queen Charlotte's Iſlands to the geography of this part of the coaſt. The ornaments ſeen amongſt them were very few; and 'tis probable that their knives and ſpears have been obtained by war rather than traffic, as there ſeems to be an univerſal variance amongſt the different tribes. However, be all this as it may, they undoubtedly approach much

nearer

nearer to a ſtate of ſavage brutality than any Indians that were ſeen on the coaſt. The Indians in general are very jealous of their women, and would ſeldom permit them to come on board; but this was not altogether the caſe with theſe ſavages, many of whom not only permitted, but urged their females to come on board, whenever invited; but it was ſoon found that they were not inſtigated to pay theſe viſits from any amorous diſpoſition, but merely for the ſake of plunder, as they were by far the moſt rapacious thieves that had been ſeen during the voyage, ſtealing every thing indiſcriminately which they could lay their hands on, and that with a degree of dexterity which would not diſgrace a diſciple of the *Juſtitia hulk*. Notwithſtanding the general tenor of theſe women's behaviour, one inſtance of feeling and ſenſibility was met with amongſt them which was perfectly aſtoniſhing, and is not, perhaps, *always* to be ſeen amongſt the ſex in civilized countries.

It was on the 24th of July (as has already been related) when the natives came along-

ſide

ſide principally through curioſity, that a Chief and his wife were very deſirous to ſee the ſhip. Captain Dixon, willing to gratify them in this particular, and thinking that a ſight of the veſſel would be a ſtanding ſubject for them to talk about, permitted them to come on board. They had a little child along with them, of which they ſeemed particularly fond, and not caring to truſt it with the people in their canoe, the Chief came on board by himſelf, leaving their tender charge with his wife. When the poor fellow firſt came on deck, he was a good deal frightened, and began to ſing, and make a number of humiliating geſtures; the intent of which was to impreſs them with a favourable opinion of him. By degrees, he grew eaſy, and was prevailed on to go down into the cabin: having ſtaid there ſome time, he came upon deck, and after ſatisfying his curioſity with looking at various things, went into his canoe very well pleaſed. The woman, after giving her infant a maternal kiſs, came over the ſide without the leaſt heſitation; and when ſhe got on the quarter deck, gave them to underſtand, that ſhe was only

come to ſee the veſſel, and with a modeſt diffidence in her looks, endeavoured to beſpeak their indulgence and permiſſion for that purpoſe. She was neatly dreſſed after their faſhion: her under garment, which was made of fine tanned leather, ſat cloſe to her body, and reached from her neck to the calf of her leg: her cloak or upper garment was rather courſer, and ſat looſe like a petticoat, and tied with leather ſtrings. Having taken notice of every thing which ſeemed to attract her attention, Captain Dixon made her a preſent of a ſtring of beads for an ornament to each ear, and a number of buttons, with which ſhe was highly pleaſed, and made her acknowledgements in the beſt manner ſhe was able. She was ſcarcely got into the canoe, before a number of women flocked about her, and ſeeing the beads in her ears, began to talk very earneſtly: moſt probably to tax her with inconſtancy, for ſhe immediately claſped her infant to her breaſt with unſpeakable fondneſs, and burſt into a flood of tears; and it was a conſiderable time before the ſoothings of her huſband, and the apologies

of

of her friends, could bring back her former chearfulneſs and tranquility. Harmony being at length reſtored in the canoe, the Chief held up his child, and endeavoured to make them ſenſible that it was equally dear to him as his wife; intimating at the ſame time, that though he had received no preſent, yet, he hoped his little one would be remembered. On this Captain Dixon gave the child a couple of towees, which pleaſed the Chief wonderfully: a few buttons were alſo diſtributed amongſt the other women in the canoe, and they left the ſhip ſoon afterwards, perfectly ſatisfied with their preſents.

Though every tribe at theſe iſlands is governed by its reſpective Chief, yet they are divided into families, each of which appears to have regulations, and a kind of ſubordinate government of its own. The Chief uſually trades for the whole tribe, but ſometimes, when his method of barter has been diſapproved of, each ſeparate family has claimed a right to diſpoſe of their own furs, and the Chief always complied with this requeſt: though it is uncertain whether he

receives any emolument upon these occasions.

The number of sea-otter skins collected at Queen Charlotte's Islands was no less than 1,821, many of them very fine: other furs are found in less variety here, than in many other parts of the coast. Racoons, pine martin and seals, being the only kinds that were seen. Towees, at first, were quite a leading article in barter: but so great a number of traders required a variety of trade, and they were frequently obliged to produce every article on board, before their numerous friends were pleased.

Captain Dixon stood on for King George's Sound, and on the 8th of August, being then no great distance from the entrance into that harbour, they saw a sail, and presently afterwards a smaller vessel in company: this gave them some hopes that it might possibly be the King George and her long-boat; but on coming up with them, they proved to be two vessels from London, and belonged to the same owners as the

King

King George and Queen Charlotte. These vessels had been in King George's Sound, but the King George was not arrived there. As, therefore, there was no necessity for the Charlotte to proceed into that harbour, they took leave of their new partners in trade, and shaped a course for Sandwich Islands.

A few general remarks concerning the coast of America, in addition to what has occasionally been said, may not be displeasing to the reader.

This vast country, with very little deviation, has the appearance of one continued forest, being covered with pines of different species, and these intermixed with alder, birch, witch-hazle, &c. besides various kinds of brush-wood: and the valleys and low grounds, which are exposed to the sun, and sheltered from the wind, afford wild currants, gooseberries, rasberries, and various other flowery shrubs. The soil on the hills is a kind of compost, consisting of rotten moss and old decayed trees. This is fre-

quently waſhed down into the vallies by the ſudden melting of the ſnow, and there incorporating with a light ſand, forms a ſoil in which moſt of the Engliſh garden productions might be cultivated with ſucceſs.

What number of inhabitants the coaſt, from Cook's River to King George's Sound, may contain, is not eaſy to determine with any degree of certainty; but from a moderate computation, there cannot be leſs than ten thouſand; indeed, appearances might warrant the conjecture of there being conſiderably more, as the women appear very prolific, and the people are totally free from that long catalogue of diſeaſes, which luxury and intemperance have introduced amongſt more civilized nations. But then it muſt be remembered, that neighbouring tribes are generally at war with each other; and theſe commotions, both from the nature of their weapons, and the ſavage diſpoſition of the people, muſt be attended with fatal conſequences; beſides, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that numbers are yearly loſt at ſea, as they go out to a very conſiderable diſtance from the

the land on fiſhing parties, and ſhould bad weather ſuddenly come on, it is impoſſible for their canoes to live. Theſe circumſtances certainly tend to depopulate the country, and in ſome meaſure account for its being ſo thinly inhabited. The hair of both ſexes is long and black, and would be an ornament to them, were it not for the large quantities of greaſe and red oker conſtantly rubbed into it, which not only gives it a diſguſting appearance, but affords a never-failing harbour for vermin. Sometimes, indeed, the women keep their hair in decent order, parting it from the forehead to the crown, and tying it behind after the manner of a club. The young men have no beards; but this does not ariſe from a natural want of hair on that part, for the old men had beards all over the chin, and ſome of them had whiſkers on each ſide the upper-lip. As this ſuppoſed defect amongſt the natives of America has occaſioned much ſpeculative enquiry amongſt the learned and ingenious, every opportunity was taken of learning how it was occaſioned; and they were given to underſtand, that the young

men got rid of their beards by plucking them out, but as they advance in years the hair is ſuffered to grow. It might be imagined, that the chilren of theſe ſavages would enjoy the free and unreſtrained uſe of their limbs from their earlieſt infancy: this, however, is not altogether the caſe. Three piecesof bark are faſtened together, ſo as to form a kind of chair; the infant after being wrapped in furs, is put into this chair, and laſhed ſo cloſe, that it cannot alter its poſture even with ſtruggling; and the chair is ſo contrived, that when a mother wants to feed her child, or give it the breaſt, there is no no occaſion to releaſe the infant from its ſhackles. Soft moſs, is uſed by the Indian nurſe to keep her child clean; but little regard is paid to this article, and the poor infants are often terribly excoriated; nay, boys of ſix or ſeven years old, may frequently be ſeen, whoſe poſteriors have been evident marks of this neglect in their infancy.

Ornaments ſeem to differ in particular places, more than dreſs. The aperture, or ſecond mouth above the chin, ſeems confined

fined to the men of Cook's River and Prince William's Sound; whilſt the wooden ornament in the under-lip is wore by the women only, in that part of the coaſt from Port Mulgrave to Queen Charlotte's Iſlands. Beſides the ornaments already mentioned, the Indians are very fond of maſks or viſors, and various kinds of caps, all which are painted with different devices; ſuch as birds, beaſts, fiſhes, and ſometimes, repreſentations of the human face; they have likewiſe many of theſe devices carved in wood, and ſome of them are far from being ill executed. Theſe curioſities are greatly valued, and are carefully packed in neat ſquare boxes, that they may the more conveniently be carried about. Whenever any large party came to trade, theſe treaſures were firſt produced, and the principal perſons dreſſed out in all their finery, before the ſinging commenced. In addition to this, the Chief (who always conducts this vocal concert) puts on a large coat made of the elk-ſkin, tanned, round the lower part of which is one, or ſometimes two rows of dried berries, or the beaks of birds, which make a rattling noiſe whenever

he

he moves. In his hand he has a rattle, or more commonly a contrivance to anſwer the ſame end, which is of a circular form, about nine inches in diameter, and made of three ſmall ſticks bent round at different diſtances from each other; great numbers of birds' beaks and dried berries are tied to this curious inſtrument, which is ſhook by the Chief with great glee, and in his opinion, makes no ſmall addition to the concert. Their ſongs generally conſiſt of ſeveral ſtanzas, to each of which is added a chorus. The beginning of each ſtanza is given out by the Chief alone; after which, both men and women join, and ſing in octaves, beating time regularly with their hands or paddles: meanwhile, the Chief ſhakes his rattle, and makes a thouſand ridiculous geſticulations, ſinging at intervals in different notes from the reſt; and this mirth generally continues near half an hour without intermiſſion.

Whether or no they make uſe of any hieroglyphics to perpetuate the memory of events, cannot be aſcertained, though their numerous drawings of birds and fiſhes, and their

their carved representations of animals and human faces, might perhaps, warrant a supposition of the kind. Many of these carvings are well proportioned, and executed with a considerable degree of ingenuity, which appears rather extraordinary amongst a people so remote from civilized refinement. But then, we must consider, that this art is far from being in its infancy; a fondness for carving and sculpture, was discovered amongst these people by Captain Cook: iron implements were then also in use; and their knives are so very thin, that they bend them into a variety of forms, which answer their every purpose nearly as well as if they had recourse to a carpenter's tool-chest.

At what period iron was introduced on this coast is very uncertain, but it must doubtless be a considerable time ago, and their implements certainly are not of English manufacture; so that there is little doubt of their being obtained from the Russians. The only implement that was seen (iron excepted) was a towee made of *jasper*, the same as those used by the New Zealanders.

The

The ingenuity of theſe people is not confined to devices on wood, or drawings on bark; they manufacture a kind of variegated blanket, or cloak, ſomething like the Engliſh horſe-cloths; they do not appear to be wove, but made entirely by hand, and are neatly finiſhed. Theſe cloaks are made of wool, collected from the ſkins of beaſts killed in the chace; they are held in great eſtimation, and and only wore on extraordinary occaſions. Beſides the ſkin-coats wore in common, they have large cloaks purpoſely for wear, made of the elk-ſkin, tanned, and wore double, ſometimes three-fold.

Though theſe poor ſavages are in their general manners, truly in a ſtate of uncultivated barbariſm, yet in *one* inſtance they can boaſt of a refinement equal to that of more polite nations, and that is *gaming*, which is carried on here to a very great pitch. The only gaming implements they ſaw, were fifty-two ſmall round bits of wood, about the ſize of the middle finger, and differently marked with red paint. A game is played by two perſons with theſe pieces of wood, and it chiefly consiſts

ſiſts in placing them in a variety of poſitions. A man at Port Mulgrave loſt a knife, a ſpear, and ſeveral towees at this game, in leſs than an hour. Though this loſs was at leaſt equal to an Engliſh gameſter loſing his eſtate, yet the poor fellow bore his ill-fortune with great patience and equanimity of temper.

Time is calculated by moons, and remarkable events are remembered with eaſe, for one generation; but whether for any longer period, is very doubtful. What other particulars reſpecting the manners and cuſtoms of theſe people, occurred during the voyage, have already been given in the former part of this work.

After quitting the American Coaſt, they ſteered for Sandwich Iſlands, and arrived in ſight of Owhyhee on the 5th of September. The next day they were ſurrounded by a number of canoes, and the Indians traded very eagerly; many of them climbing up the ſhip's ſide for that purpoſe, and numbers merely to gratify their curioſity, and look

for

for any thing they could run away with. One of this laſt deſcription, watching his opportunity whilſt all the people were buſily engaged with the traders, ſnatched a poker from the armourer's forge, and jumped overboard with it. They repeatedly called to him to bring it back, but all in vain; the fellow ſwam off with it, and ſeemed remarkably well pleaſed with his acquiſition. Preſently one of the canoes picked him up, and they paddled away for the ſhore. On this, the Captain determined to make an example of him, and the more ſo, as, if he was ſuffered to eſcape with impunity, they would find it impoſſible to trade with ſuch a multiplicity of people, without being continually ſubject to their depredations: on which ſeveral muſquets were fired at the thief, and they preſently ſaw he was very ſeverely wounded by his bleeding profuſely. After ſome time, his companions were perſuaded to bring him along-ſide, and they got him on board. The ball had ſtruck his under jaw, and hurt part of the upper lip. The Surgeon dreſſed the wound in the beſt manner he was able, and ſent the poor fel-

low

low away; but before he left the ſhip, he petitioned the Captain for a towee, and received it. The Indians were not in the leaſt intimidated by this circumſtance, but traded preſently afterwards, as if nothing had happened.

Having procured a good ſupply of hogs and vegetables, together with a large quantity of excellent line for making rope, at Owhyhee, they ſteered for Whahoa, and anchored in King George's Bay on the 10th.

The next day all the ſhip's company were buſily employed, in purchaſing wood and water, the natives bringing both thoſe articles, together with what refreſhments the iſland afforded, as uſual. About noon the King came on board, and repeatedly enquired for Popote: after ſtaying ſometime, and receiving a few preſents, he returned on ſhore.

By the 13th, the wooding and watering buſineſs being compleated, they weighed anchor, and made ſail for Atooi. Before they

they were well out of King George's Bay, they saw a large canoe putting off in a hurry, and when it came near, they found it to be Taheeterre and his attendants. When the King came on board, he seemed sorry that they should leave Whahoa so soon, and at the same time frequently insinuated, that their being so speedily supplied with wood and water, was in consequence of his immediate orders for that purpose; and that the same respectful attention should be shewn to Popote whenever he arrived. On this Captain Dixon made him a present of a few saws and axes, which pleased him greatly; and he took his leave with many professions of friendship.

On the 16th they arrived near the East side of Atooi, and on standing along shore, were joined by a great number of canoes. The people rejoiced to see them again; numbers asked after Popote, and seemed concerned that he was not in their company.

In the afternoon they anchored in Wymoa

moa Bay. Early the next morning they were ſurrounded with canoes, bringing the greateſt abundance of fine hogs and vegetables; and Abbenooe was particularly anxious to accommodate Captain Dixon with every thing in his power.

On the 18th their decks were crowded with viſitors of rank, and amongſt the reſt, Tyheira (ſon to Abbenooe) introduced his wife and two little boys: the eldeſt was a ſharp little fellow about four years old; the younger, an infant in his mother's arms. Tyheira, by way of compliment, had named his eldeſt *Popote*, after Captain Portlock; and the other, *Ditteana*, after Captain Dixon. In the forenoon Taaao came on board, in a large double canoe, accompanied by another, in which were his daughter and two nieces. The attendants on theſe great perſons were very numerous, and joined in a *heeva*, or ſong, on their coming along ſide, ſuperior to any thing of the kind ever heard at theſe iſlands.

The king was greatly pleaſed to ſee them again, and inquired particularly after Popote. He ſeemed ſolicitous to accommodate them with every thing the iſland afforded; and indeed, all the Chiefs vied with each other in ſupplying their various wants. Amongſt the many inſtances of kindneſs and good-natured attention they met with at this time from the Chiefs in general, an action of Nohomaitahaite's muſt not be omitted, as it does him the greateſt honour, and would reflect credit even on a perſon of education and refined ſenſibility. Nohomaitahaite had been often on board when they were laſt at Atooi, and by that means was perſonally acquainted with all the people. Being naturally curious and inquiſitive, he now took an opportunity of going amongſt them, to aſk a number of queſtions about the voyage. On going down between decks, he met with the Carpenter who had been troubled with a lingering diſorder for a conſiderable time, and at preſent was very weak and poorly. His pale countenance and emaciated figure affected poor Nohomaitahaite very ſenſibly;

a tear

a tear of pity ſtole unheeded down his cheek; and he began to enquire about his complaint, in a tone of tenderneſs and compaſſion: ſeeing him very weak and infirm, he gently chafed and preſſed the ſinews and muſcles of his legs and thighs, and gave him all the conſolation in his power. Preſently afterwards he came upon deck, called his canoe, and went on ſhore in a hurry, without taking leave of any perſon on the quarter-deck, which was contrary to his uſual cuſtom; but he returned very ſhortly, bringing a fine fowl along with him, which he immediately carried down to the Carpenter; told him to have it dreſſed immediately, and he hoped it would make him better in a day or two.

At noon a freſh breeze ſpringing up from the Northward, Captain Dixon wiſhed to embrace this opportunity of weighing anchor, but on looking over his ſtock of vegetables it was judged neceſſary to procure a further ſupply. No ſooner were the King and Chiefs informed of this circumſtance, than they all went on ſhore, promiſing to return ſhortly with great plenty of taro; ac-

cordingly by three o'clock they all returned, each bringing a large double canoe, loaded with taro and ſugar-cane, ſo that now they were completely furniſhed with every neceſſary article the iſland afforded. The expedition and diſpatch with which this laſt taro was brought, and their free and generous manner in bringing it on board, both ſurprized and pleaſed Captain Dixon, and he was not ſlow in making ſuitable returns. To the King he gave a *pahou*, a large baize cloak edged with ribbon, and a very large towee, which pleaſed him ſo much that he began to think himſelf the greateſt monarch in the univerſe. The other Chiefs were rewarded with towees, axes, and ſaws, entirely to their ſatisfaction. The ladies too, (of whom they had no ſmall number on board) were liberally ornamented with buttons and beads; in ſhort, all parties were perfectly pleaſed, and were profuſe in their profeſſions of kindneſs and acknowledgment.

The different productions of theſe iſlands have already been noticed, yet a ſhort ſupplementary account, in addition to what has already

already been ſaid about them, will find a place here.

Theſe people, in their temper and diſpoſition, are harmleſs, inoffenſive, and friendly; not ſubject to paſſion or eaſily provoked: in their manners they are lively and chearful, ever ready to render any little ſervice in their power even to ſtrangers, and purſue every thing they undertake with unremitting diligence and application. When attached to any perſon they are ſteady in their friendſhip, and are not eaſily tempted to neglect the intereſt of a perſon for whom they have once profeſſed a regard. Their language is ſoft, ſmooth, and abounds with vowels. In their converſation with each other, it appears very copious, and they ſpeak with great volubility when converſing with each other; but when converſing with their viſitors they only made uſe of thoſe words which are moſt expreſſive and ſignificant. The Sandwich Iſlanders in general are about the middle ſize, their limbs ſtrait and well proportioned. Some of the Chiefs, and particularly the women, are inclined to corpulency, and their ſkin is

ſmoother and ſofter than thoſe of the common rank; but this is owing to want of exerciſe, and an unlimited indulgence in the article of food. They are in general of a nut colour, though ſome of the women are fairer, and their hands and fingers are remarkably ſmall and delicate. Both ſexes go naked except about the waiſt. The men wear a narrow piece of cloth, called a *marow*, barely ſufficient to cover the adjacent parts. The *abou*, or women's dreſs, is much larger, and generally reaches from the waiſt to the middle of the thigh. The beards of the men are ſuffered to grow; their hair is cut cloſe on each ſide of the head, but grows long from the forehead to the back of the neck, ſomewhat reſembling an helmet. The women cut theirs quite cloſe behind and on the top of the head; the front is turned up in the form of a toupee, and is frequently daubed with cocoa-nut oil, and lime made from ſhells, which often gives it a ſandy diſagreeable colour. Sometimes, by way of ornament, they wear a wreath of flowers, fancifully diſpoſed, about the head; inſtead of a bracelet a ſhell is tied round the wriſt, and a

fondneſs

fondneſs for this ornament has rendered buttons ſo much eſteemed by theſe gay damſels in general; the neck too is decorated with various ſorts of ſhells, faſtened on ſtrings after the manner of a necklace. But the moſt beautiful ornament wore by the women is a necklace, or araia, made from the variegated feathers of the humming bird, which are fixed on ſtrings ſo regular and even as to have a ſurface equally ſmooth as velvet; and the rich colour of the feathers gives it an appearance equally rich and elegant. The caps and cloaks wore by the men are ſtill ſuperior in beauty and elegance. The cloaks are in general about the [illegible] of thoſe wore by the Spaniards; the ground is net-work, and the feathers are ſewed on in alternate ſquares, or triangular forms of red and yellow, which have a moſt brilliant appearance. The ground of the caps is wicker work in the form of a helmet; the elevated part from the forehead to the hind part of the neck, is about a hand's breadth, and generally covered with yellow feathers, the ſides of the cap with red. This cap, together with the cloak, has an appearance equally ſplendid, if not

ſuperior, to any ſcarlet and gold whatever. Theſe truly elegant ornaments are ſcarce, and only poſſeſſed by Chiefs of high rank, who wear them on extraordinary occaſions. There are cloaks of an inferior kind, which have only a narrow border of red and yellow feathers, the reſt being covered with feathers of the tropic and man of war bird. Nor are theſe caps and cloaks, though confeſſedly elegant in a ſuperior degree, the only proofs of invention and ingenuity ſhewn by theſe people in matters of ornament. Their mats are made with a degree of neatneſs equal to any of European manufacture, and prettily diverſified with a variety of figures ſtained with red. Thoſe uſed to ſleep on are plain, and of a coarſer kind, but made with an equal degree of neatneſs and regularity. Cloth is another article which gives theſe Indians equal ſcope for fancy and invention. It is made from the Chineſe paper-mulberry tree, and when wet (it being of a ſoft malleable ſubſtance) is beat out with ſmall ſquare pieces of wood, from twelve to eighteen inches wide, and afterwards ſtamped with various colours, and a diverſity of patterns, the

the neatneſs and elegance of which would not diſgrace the window of a London linen-draper. The different colours with which their cloth is ſtamped are extracted from vegetables found in the woods. There is another kind of cloth much finer than the above, and beat out to a greater extent: it is of a white colour, and frequently wore by the Aree women, in addition to the ahou. Fans and fly-flaps are uſed by both ſexes. The fans are uſually made of the cocoa-nut fibres, neatly wove; the mounting is of a ſquare form, and the handle frequently decorated with hair. The fly-flaps are very curious; the handles are decorated with alternate pieces of wood and bone, which at a diſtance has the appearance of finiered work; the upper part or flap is the feathers of the man of war bird. Fiſh-hooks are made of the pearl oyſter-ſhell, and ſo contrived as to ſerve for both hook and bait. Thoſe intended for ſharks are conſiderably larger, and made of wood. The form of their gourds, or calabaſhes, is ſo very various, that they certainly make uſe of art to give them different ſhapes: ſome are of a globu-

lar

lar form, with a long narrow neck like a bottle; others are tall and circular, but of equal width from top to bottom; others again, though narrower towards the mouth, yet are ſufficiently wide to admit the hand: many of theſe are very prettily ſtained with undulated lines, which at a diſtance appear like paint. Their houſes greatly reſemble an hayſtack in ſhape, and are neatly thatched with flags or ruſhes; the door-place is ſo very low that they are obliged to enter almoſt double. They have no better contrivance for a door than a few temporary boards. The inſide of their dwellings are kept neat and clean; a coarſe mat is ſpread on the floor; and as they have no ſeparate appartments, that part of the room appropriated for repoſe is rather elevated, and covered with mats of a finer ſort. The houſhold utenſils are placed on a wooden bench, and conſiſt of gourds, and wooden bowls and diſhes, which, in general, conſtitute the whole of their furniture. Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of hogs or fowls, keep them in ſmall out-houſes appropriated for that purpoſe The method univerſally practiſed

to

to dreſs their victuals is baking, which is done in the following manner: a hole is dug in the ground ſufficiently deep to anſwer the purpoſe of an oven, at the bottom of which a number of hot ſtones are laid; theſe being covered with leaves, whatever they want to dreſs is laid on them; more leaves are now laid on, and another layer of hot ſtones being added, the oven is covered. If a hog is baked the belly is always filled with hot ſtones. Cuſtom has rendered this mode of dreſſing victuals ſo very familiar, that they can tell the exact time when any thing is ſufficiently done; and in baking yams or taro they far excelled them on board the Charlotte. They alſo dreſs the young tops of taro ſo as to be an excellent ſubſtitute for greens, though on board they never could boil them ſo as to eat palatably. The canoes are not only finiſhed with neatneſs and ingenuity, but at the ſame time are laſting proofs of perſeverance and induſtry. They are made of a ſingle tree, and are from twelve to forty or fifty feet long. The hollowing theſe trees, and bringing each end to a proper point with their rude unfaſhioned

unfaſhioned tools, muſt be a work of time and unremitting attention: they are in general about an inch thick, and heightened with additional boards neatly fitted round the ſides. The ſingle canoes are ſteadied by an outrigger, and the double ones are held together by ſemicircular poles, firmly laſhed to each part of the canoe: over theſe, and parallel with the canoe, is a kind of platform, which ſerves to carry hogs, vegetables, or any thing they want to convey from one place to another, and at the ſame time is a convenient ſeat for the principal perſons of both ſexes, whilſt the towtows, who paddle, always ſit in the body of the canoe. Their paddles are about four or five feet long, and greatly reſemble a baker's pail.

Theſe people are very dexterous at catching fiſh, two inſtances of which they had an opportunity of ſeeing.

One day, when a number of Indians were along-ſide, one of the Queen Charlotte's people, who was fiſhing with a hook and line, had his bait taken by a large fiſh; being

being unwilling to loſe his line (which being a Sandwich Iſland one was regarded as a curioſity) he veered it away, but was afraid to haul it again; on this an Indian requeſted to have the management of it, which being granted, he played the fiſh with eaſe, and in a ſhort time got it ſafe into his canoe. It proved to be a cavallie, and weighed one hundred pounds. Another time, a large ſhark laid hold of a ſmall line, which was immediately given to an Indian who happened to be along-ſide; he played the ſhark for at leaſt two miles without hurting the line, and he only got away at laſt by drawing the hook ſtraight as wire.

Another ſpecies of ingenuity met with amongſt the natives here, is carving: they have a number of wooden images repreſenting human figures which they eſteem as their Gods; but it is a matter of doubt whether religion is held in any great eſtimation amongſt them, for every God amongſt the iſlands might be purchaſed for a few towees. Sometimes their yava diſhes are ſupported by three of theſe little wooden images; and this

this is reckoned a maſter-piece in their carving.

The inhabitants of theſe iſlands appear ſubject to very few diſeaſes; and though they doubtleſs have been injured by their connection with Europeans, yet ſo ſimple is their manner of living, that they pay little regard to this circumſtance, and ſeem to think it an affair of no conſequence. It is probable that moſt of their diſorders proceed from an immoderate uſe of yava; it weakens the eyes; covers the body with a kind of leproſy; debilitates and emaciates the whole frame; makes the body paralytic; haſtens old age; and, no doubt, brings on death itſelf.

The heevas, or ſongs, rather reſemble a quick energetic manner of ſpeaking, than ſinging; and the performers ſeem to pay more attention to the motions of the body, than the modulations of the voice. The women are the moſt frequent performers in this kind of merriment: they begin their performance ſlow and regular; but by degrees it grows briſker and more animated, till

till it terminates in convulſions of laughter. It is very evident, that theſe people have not the leaſt idea of melody, as the tones and modulation in all their ſongs are invariably the ſame; however, there ſeems to be ſome degree of invention in the compoſition of the words, which are often on temporary ſubjects; and the frequent peals of laughter, are, no doubt, excited by ſome witty alluſion contained in them. They have drums, which ſometimes are beat as an addition to their heevas; theſe are about twelve or ſixteen inches high; ſeveral holes are cut in the ſides, and a hog's ſkin, and ſometimes a ſhark's, is ſtrained over one end: but they produce a very dull heavy ſound.

It already has been obſerved, that the Chiefs brought an abundant ſupply of proviſions on board; and every thing being ready for ſea, they weighed anchor at five o'clock on the 18th, and came to ſail, their friends taking leave of them with a univerſal wiſh for a good voyage, and the moſt unreſerved marks of friendſhip and attachment.

China

China was the next place of their deſtination, and they were already in the ſame latitude, conſequently had only the longitude to run down; but the Captain judged it moſt prudent to ſteer to the Southward, till they were in about thirteen deg. thirty min. North latitude, and then bear away to the Weſtward, as that track was moſt likely for a trade wind.

On the 22d of October, they paſſed the iſlands of Tinian, Saypan, and Aguigan. Theſe iſlands are remarkably free from rocks or ſhoals, ſo that veſſels may ſafely run by them in the night-time in moderate weather; they are all tolerably level, and have a very beautiful appearance.

On the 8th of November, they were in ſight of the Lima Iſlands, and ſaw a great number of Chineſe fiſhing-boats. In the forenoon, a Pilot came on board; and the ſame evening, they anchored in Macao Roads.

Next morning, the Captain went to Macao,

cao, in order to procure a choppe for their paſſage to China. He returned again on the 11th, and brought a Pilot along with him. They then weighed anchor, and proceeded towards the Bocca Tigris; and on the 16th, came to anchor at Wampoa.

CHAPTER XI.

Transactions at Canton.--Death of Mr. M'Leod. Short Account of Tyaana, a Sandwich Island Chief.—Furs sold.—Reasons for their not fetching a better Price.—Ships leave Wampoa.—Short Account of the Fur Trade.—Death of Mr. Lauder, Surgeon to the Queen Charlotte.—The Vessels part Company.—Arrive at St. Helena.—The Vessels meet there.—Departure from thence, and Arrival in England.

THE arrival of the King George has already been noticed, and an account given of her transactions after the ships parted company.

In the morning of the 26th, both Captains went to Canton, and Mr. Brown, (President of the Supercargoes) assured them, that

that their buſineſs ſhould be expedited without delay.

On the 29th, Mr. William M'Leod, Firſt Mate of the King George, departed this life. His death was not occaſioned by any diſorder caught during the preſent voyage, but from an old complaint. At the time of his being taken ill, (which was on the 28th) he was on a viſit on board the Locko Indiaman, and his drinking ſome ſtale porter after dinner brought on ſo violent a relapſe of his diſorder, as was ſuppoſed to be the immediate cauſe of his death. He died univerſally lamented, and was interred in the forenoon of the 30th, on Frenchman's Iſland.

On the 2d of December, the Superintendant of the China cuſtoms, (a John Tuck, as he is commonly called) came down from Canton to meaſure the veſſels, and made each Captain a preſent of two buffaloes, eight jars of ſamſhu, and eight bags of ground-rice.

This neceſſary piece of buſineſs being over, a factory was hired at Canton, and the

cargo of both ſhips ſent up thither on the 5th; but for a whole month, the buſineſs was entirely at a ſtand, and none of the furs were diſpoſed of.

In order to form ſome idea of the probable reaſons for this delay, it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that theſe furs were conſigned to the Eaſt-India Company's Supercargoes, who were to ſell them to the beſt advantage. Accordingly, after the ſkins were properly aſſorted, two thouſand five hundred ſea-otter, beſides ſundry other ſkins, were offered to the Hong Merchants, in expectation of their taking them at an advantageous price; but in this particular the Captains were woefully diſappointed, for the moment theſe Hong Merchants had looked the ſkins over, and fixed a value on them, no other Merchant durſt interfere in the purchaſe; beſides, the quantity juſt mentioned, was not ſuffered to be divided, and there were not many people, except the Hong Merchants, who had it in their power to buy ſo large a parcel, and advance the money immediately: add to this, the duty on merchandize at the Port of Canton, ſeems

ſeems not to be regulated by any fixed rule, but reſts in a great meaſure in the breaſts of thoſe appointed by the Hoppo to lay it on, and who fix it higher or lower at pleaſure. With theſe people the Hong Merchants have great influence; ſo that had any indifferent perſon been at liberty to purchaſe the ſkins, and diſpoſed to give an advantageous price for them, the fear of having an enormous duty to pay, would at once deter them from any attempt of the kind. During this time, ſome of the refuſe ſold to conſiderable advantage.

Captain Portlock being one day on a viſit to Mr. Cox, an Engliſh gentleman reſident at Canton, was much ſurprized to ſee his old friend Tyaana, whom the reader may recollect he met with on his firſt viſit to the Sandwich Iſlands. Tyaana immediately recollected him, and ſo ſenſibly was he affected with the interview, that he claſped his arms about him in the moſt affecting manner, and reclined his head on Capt. Portlock's ſhoulder, while tears ran unheeded down his cheeks. It was a conſiderable time before he became

calm or collected enough to pronounce the name of his old acquaintance Popote, or to enquire after his friends at Atooi. On enquiring how he came to China, it ſeems Captain Meares had touched at Atooi in his paſſage from the coaſt of America to China, and Tyaana expreſſing a wiſh to accompany him to *Pretane*, Captain Meares had taken him on board and brought him to Macao, at which place he left him in the care of Mr. Roſs his Chief Mate, of whom Tyaana was remarkably fond. They remained ſome time at Macao, and Tyaana was generally indulged in walking about whenever his inclination led him: on theſe occaſions, he conſtantly wore a beautiful feathered cap and cloak, with a ſpear in his hand, to ſhew that he was a perſon of conſequence, and did not like to wear any other dreſs, except the maro, which is always wore by the Sandwich Iſlanders about the waiſt. Such an appearance, however, being ſcarcely modeſt in a civilized country, Mr. Roſs got a light ſattin waiſtcoat and a pair of trowſers made for him, which he at firſt wore rather reluctantly, but afterwards they became habitual.

Tyaana,

Tyaana, though *no papiſt*, uſed often to frequent the places of public worſhip at Macao, and always paid particular attention to the external ceremonies of the congregation, ſtanding up when they ſtood up, kneeling when they kneeled, and in ſhort, conformed to all their rules with the moſt obſequious decorum. His noble and generous ſpirit was ſhewn on many occaſions; one time he went up to an orange-ſtall, and picking out half a dozen of the fineſt, gave the woman who ſold the oranges, a couple of nails for them, things of great eſtimation in his own country, obſerving at the ſame time, that though one nail was more than ſufficient for his purchaſe, yet he would make her a handſome preſent beſides. The good woman, however, was not by any means ſatisfied with ſuch payment, and was going to raiſe a diſturbance; but ſome gentlemen, who luckily happened to be with Tyaana at the time, ſoon ſatisfied the orange-ſeller.

When the Queen Charlotte arrived in Macao Roads, Mr. Roſs and Tyaana went with Captain Dixon, as paſſengers to Wam-

poa. During this ſhort paſſage, Tyaana often expreſſed his diſlike of the Chineſe, and could ſcarcely be prevented from throwing their Pilot overboard. When he arrived at Canton, he was particularly noticed by the gentlemen at the Engliſh factory, and in ſhort, by every perſon at that place.

A Captain Taſker, of the Milford, from Bombay, gave a ſumptuous entertaiment to a number of Engliſh gentlemen, and of courſe Tyaana (being a favourite) was amongſt the gueſts. After dinner, being upon deck, a number of poor Chineſe in ſmall ſampans were about the ſhip, aſking alms, as is cuſtomary there.. Tyaana immediately enquired what they wanted, and was told they were beggars; on which, he obſerved, that it was wrong to let any perſon want food; that they had no people of that deſcription at Atooi; at the ſame time he was very importunate to have ſomething given them. Captain Taſker willing to gratify him in this particular, ordered all the broken victuals to be brought upon deck, and Tyaana had the diſtribution of them

amongſt

amongſt the poor Chineſe, which he did in the moſt impartial manner. Captain Portlock aſked him if he was ſtill willing to go to *Pretane*, but he ſaid that he expected to have been there in twelve moons, but that now he ſhould be glad to return to Atooi.

It ſeems Captain Meares had engaged in a Portugueze expedition to the coaſt of America, and promiſed to leave Tyaana at Atooi, in his paſſage thither.

The gentlemen at Canton, deſirous to give him laſting proofs of their friendſhip, furniſhed him with whatever could be uſeful or acceptable; ſuch as bulls, cows, ſheep, goats, rabbits turkies, &c. with oranges, mangoes, and various kinds of plants; ſo that ſhould he arrive ſafe with his cargo, it will be of the utmoſt importance to his country.

Tyaana is tall, being ſix feet two inches in height, and exceedingly well made, rather inclined to corpulency; has a pleaſing and animated countenance, with expreſſive features

tures and fine piercing eyes: in ſhort, his whole figure has ſomething in it exceedingly prepoſſeſſing, and ſhews him to be a perſon of the firſt conſequence.

The furs already mentioned, after being in the market till the 26th of January, were then ſold and delivered to the Eaſt-India Company's Supercargoes for 50,000 dollars. There ſtill remained ſundry parcels of inferior furs to diſpoſe of; and as theſe kept the Captains at Canton, they at laſt were bought by an old Chineſe Merchant, whoſe name was Chichinqua, and who obſerved, that he had no other motive for making this purchaſe, than a wiſh to haſten their departure, it being a pity, he ſaid, that two ſuch ſmall veſſels ſhould be detained at a heavy expence for ſuch a trifle.

By this time a cargo of teas was got on board each veſſel, and all their buſineſs being finally ſettled, they weighed anchor, and on the 9th of February, arrived in Macao Roads.

Before

Before they left this place, a friend gave them the following account of the different ſhips that had been at China, with furs, with the quantity each veſſel had.

The firſt was fitted out by a Captain Hanna, being a brig of ſixty tons, and thirty men: ſhe arrived in King George's Sound, in Auguſt 1785, and procured five hundred and ſixty ſea-otter ſkins; and arrived at Macao in December, the ſame year. The total amount of which ſkins ſold for 20,600 dollars. The ſame veſſel made a ſecond trip, when they procured only four hundred ſkins, which was ſold for 8,000 dollars.

The ſnow Captain Cook, Captain Lorie, of 300 tons, and the ſnow Experiment, Captain Guiſe, of one hundred tons, were fitted out at Bombay, and left that place in the beginning of 1786. They arrived in King George's Sound in June, where they procured ſix hundred ſea-otter ſkins, which ſold for 24,000 dollars.

The

The Nootka, Captain Meares, was fitted out at Bengal, by a ſet of gentlemen who ſtiled themſelves the Bengal Fur Society, and ſailed from thence in March 1786. She procured three hundred and fifty-ſeven ſkins, which ſold for 14,242 dollars.

The Imperial Eagle, Captain Berkley, had eight hundred ſkins, and the price fixed on them was 30,000 dollars, though they were not ſold when theſe ſhips left China.

The Spaniards had likewiſe imported about ſeventeen hundred, which were not ſold.

The two French ſhips, commanded by Peyrouſe and De Langle, procured about ſix hundred ſea-otter ſkins, which were ſold for 10,000 dollars; and the furs brought by theſe two ſhips, ſold in all for 54,857 dollars.

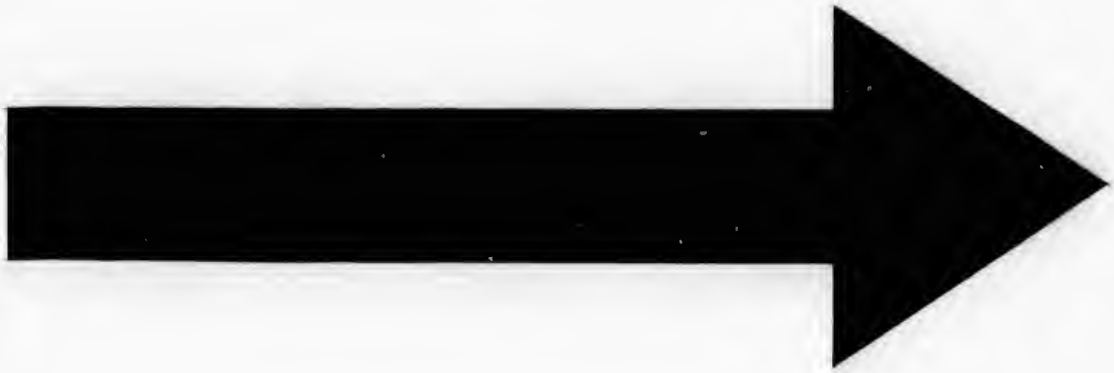
What furs the Ruſſians procure on the American coaſt, it is impoſſible to aſcertain, as they never bring them to the Canton market;

market; but they ſeem think their annual collection cannot exceed five hundred ſkins.

From the above ſketch, it appears very plain that the fur trade, if once ſet on a proper footing, by eſtabliſhing a factory on the coaſt, would be a very lucrative branch of commerce. And are likewiſe other articles to be met with, which might be made uſeful; ſuch as ginſang, copper, oil, ſpars, &c. with great quantities of ſalmon.

On the 9th of February, 1788, they weighed, and ſtood down Macao Roads, from whence they proceeded on their courſe to Old England.

On the 28th of February, the Queen Charlotte loſt her Surgeon. He was taken ill long before they left Wampoa, but for ſome time they had hopes of his recovery, being young and of a ſound conſtitution; yet his diſorder baffled the power of medicine, and he reſigned himſelf to the Divine will



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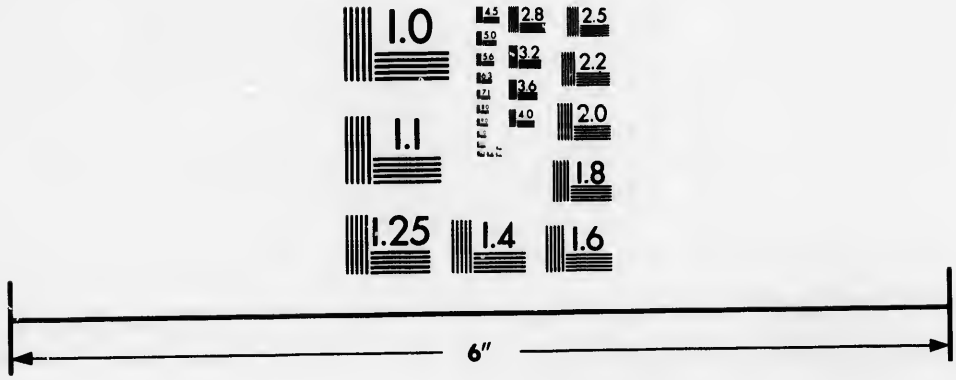

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will with the greateſt compoſure, being perfectly ſenſible to the laſt moment; and the next day he was committed to the deep.

From this time to the 28th of March, they experienced a great deal of ſickneſs in paſſing through the Straights of Banca and Sunda, the land on both coaſts being low, flat, and marſhy; and they had in general light winds, with hot ſultry weather.

The King George loſt two of their people with the flux.

They now agreed to part company, and each make the beſt of their way to St. Helena, where the King George arrived on the 13th of June, and the Queen Charlotte on the 18th.

Here they got on board ſome freſh proviſions, and ſuch other neceſſaries as could be procured, and made the beſt of their way to England, where the King George arrived the 22d day of Auguſt, and the Queen

Queen Charlotte not till the 17th day of September, all hands well, and in high ſpirits.

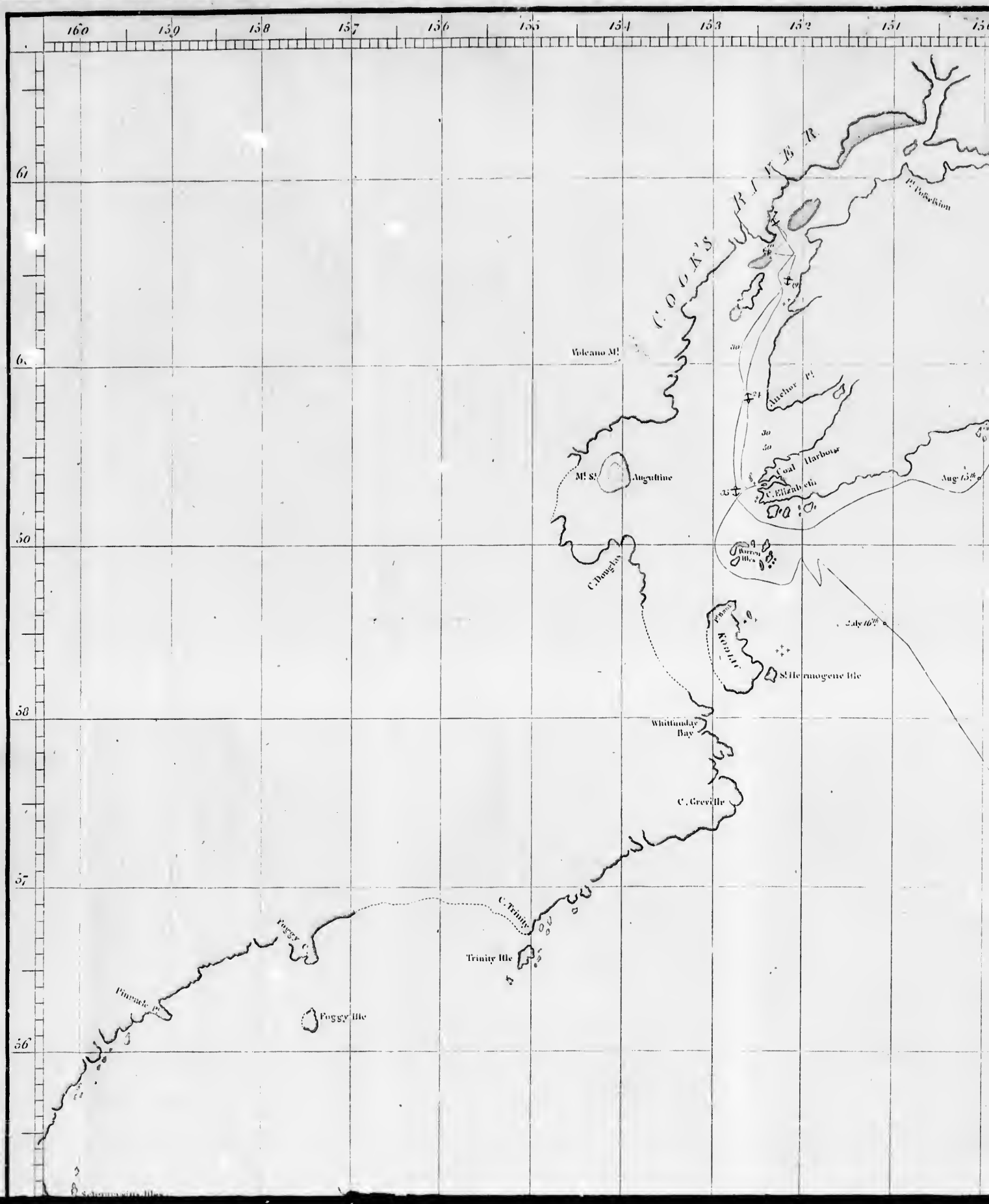
The grand object of the voyage, of which an account is given in the preceding ſheets, being to trade for furs, with an expectation, no doubt, of gaining more than common profits by an undertaking which at once was new, hazardous, and uncertain, the world will naturally enquire whether ſuch expectation has been anſwered; and more particularly, as reports have been induſtriouſly propagated to the contrary.

That the King George's Sound Company have not accumulated immenſe fortunes, may, perhaps, be true; but it is no leſs certain, that they are *gainers* to the amount of ſome thouſands of pounds; and that the voyage did not anſwer the utmoſt extent of their wiſhes, undoubtedly was owing to their own inexperience; for when the King George and Queen Charlotte arrived at Canton, and even a month from that period, prime ſea-otter ſkins ſold from eighty to ninety

ninety dollars each. Of this quality, these ships had at least *two thousand* on board, besides a large quantity of furs of inferior value; but though they could have sold their cargo with ease, they were not at liberty to dispose of one material article, the sole management of it being vested in the hands of the East-India Company's Supercargoes; and at length, the skins just mentioned, were sold for less than *twenty dollars* each.

From this plain statement of *facts*, the public may at once perceive, that this branch of commerce, so far from being a losing one, is, perhaps, the most profitable and lucrative employ that the enterprizing Merchant can possibly engage in.

FINIS.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COOK'S RIVER
Pt Possession
Volcano Mt
Anchor Pt
Coal Harbour
C. Elizabeth
Mt St Augustine
Aug 15th
C. Douglas
Barren Illes
Kodiak
St Hermogene Ile
Whitsunday Bay
C. Greville
C. Trinity
Trinity Ile
Foggy
Foggy Ile
Pinnacle Pt


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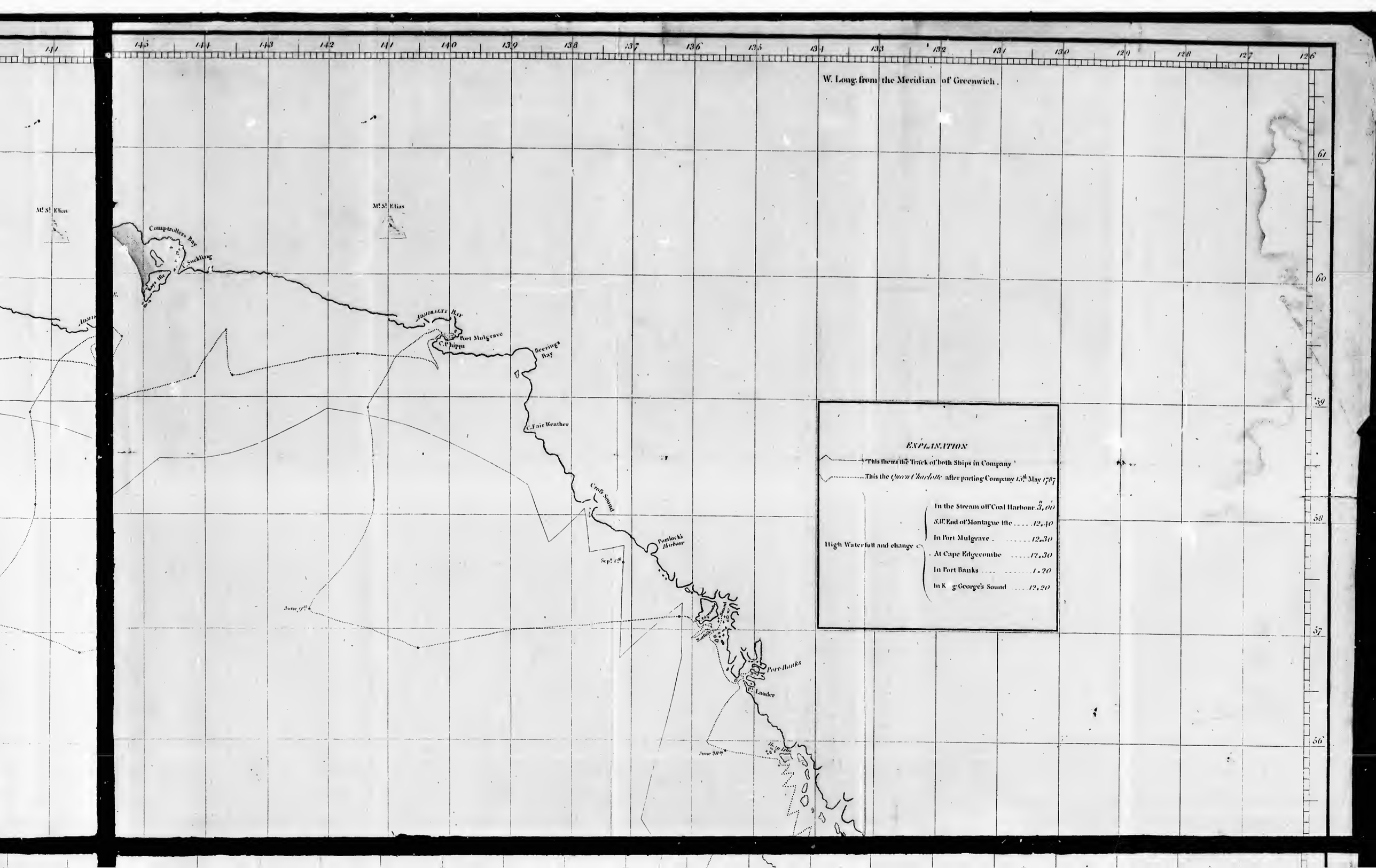
PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND
Pt. Possession
R. Tuxwagain
Snug Corner Bay
Port Rose
C. Hinchinbrook
Green Pks
Montagne Ile
May 15th 1787.
Var. 29° 30' E.
Comptrollers Bay
C. Suckling
Lacy Ile
Mt. St. Elias
Harbour
Aug 15th
Mud
July 16th
Aug. 29th
June 9th


W. Long: from the Meridian of Greenwich.
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Mt St Elias
Mt St Elias
Comptrollers Bay
Sucklings
Lay Ile
Admiralty Bay
Port Mulgrave
C. Phipps
Beerings Bay
C. Fair Weather
Cross Sound
Portlock's Harbour
Sept. 18th
June 9th
Port Banks
Lauder
June 28th
Hog Ile
EXPLANATION
This shews the Track of both Ships in Company
This the Queen Charlotte after parting Company 15th May 1787
High Water full and change
In the Stream off Coal Harbour 3h 00'
S.W. End of Montague Ile 12.40
In Port Mulgrave 12.30
At Cape Edgecombe 12.30
In Port Banks 1.20
In K. g. George's Sound 12.20


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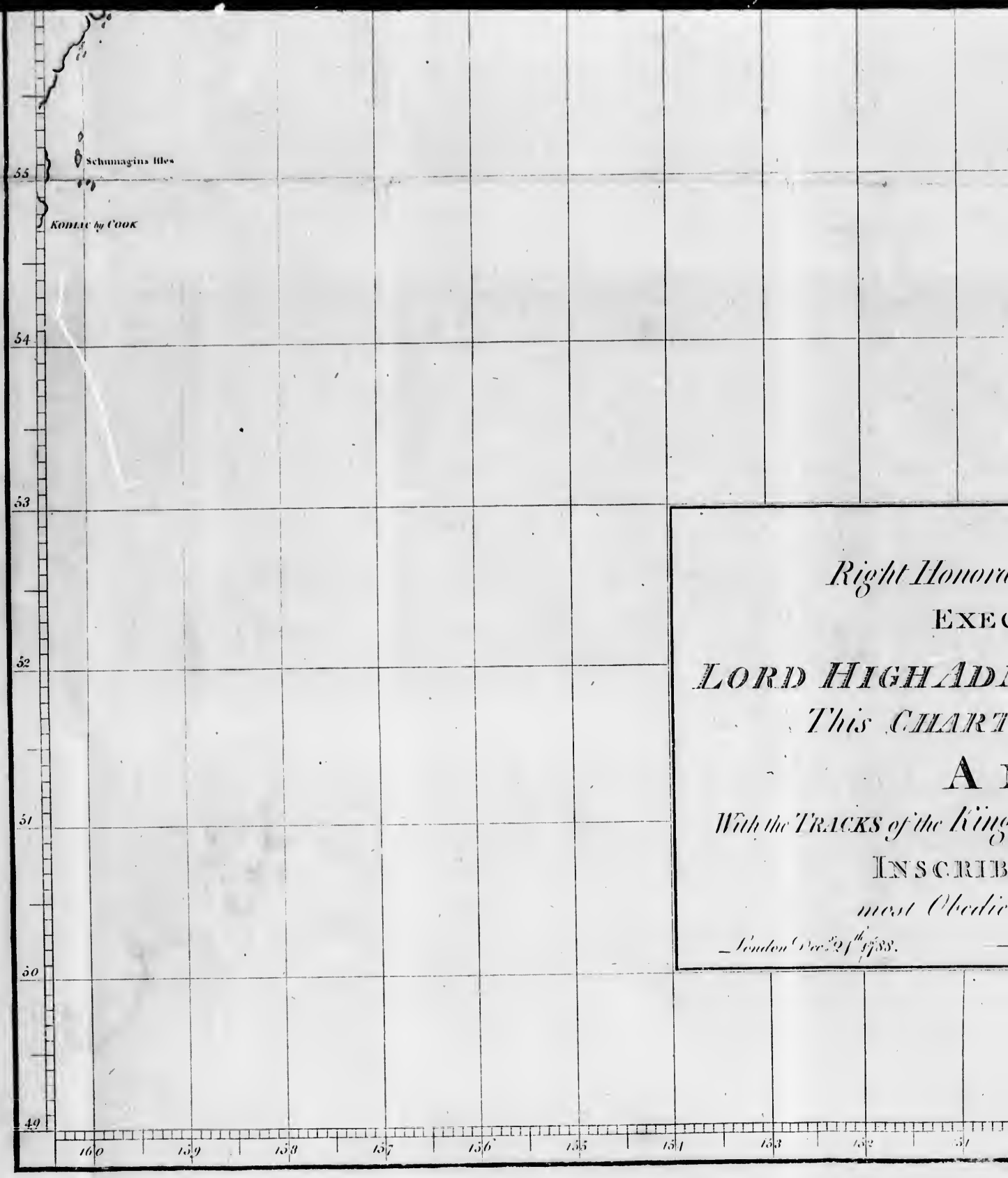
Mt. St. Elias
Comptrollers Bay
Suckling
Ice Ind.
Admiralty Bay
Port Mulgrave
C. Phipps
Beerings Bay
C. Fair Weather
Croft Sound
Portlock's Harbour
Sept. 8th
June 9th
Port Banks
Pt. Lauder
June 28th


Schumagins Illes
Kodiac by Cook
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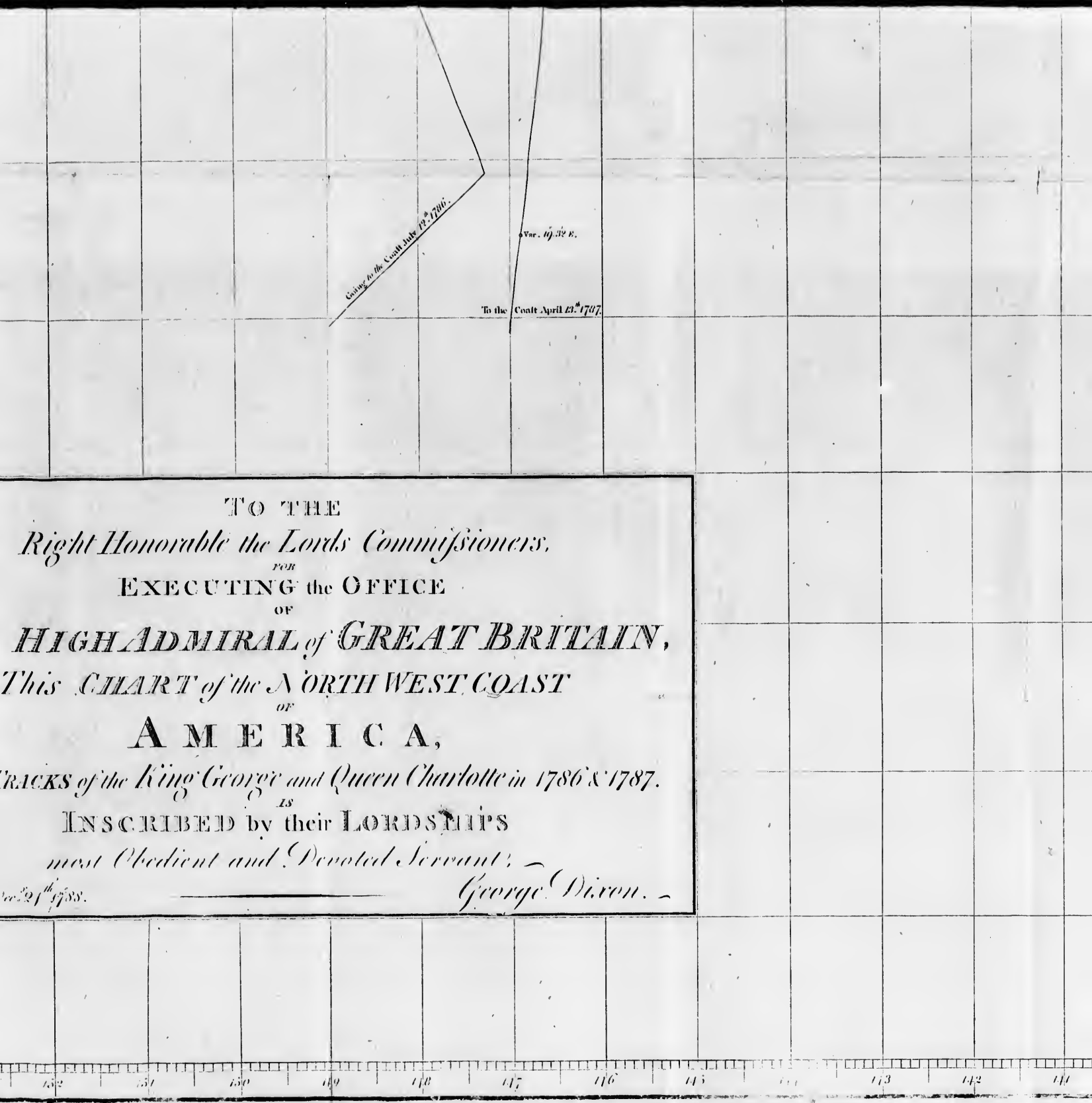
Right Honorable
EXEC
LORD HIGHADM
This CHART
A
With the TRACKS of the King
INSCRIB
most Obedie
London Dec.r 21th 1788.


Going to the Coast July 12th 1786.
Var. 19° 32' E.
To the Coast April 13th 1787.
TO THE
Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners,
FOR
EXECUTING the OFFICE
OF
HIGH ADMIRAL of GREAT BRITAIN,
This CHART of the NORTH WEST COAST
OF
AMERICA,
TRACKS of the King George and Queen Charlotte in 1786 & 1787.
IS
INSCRIBED by their LORDSHIPS
most Obedient and Devoted Servant,
Dec.r 21st 1788.
George Dixon.
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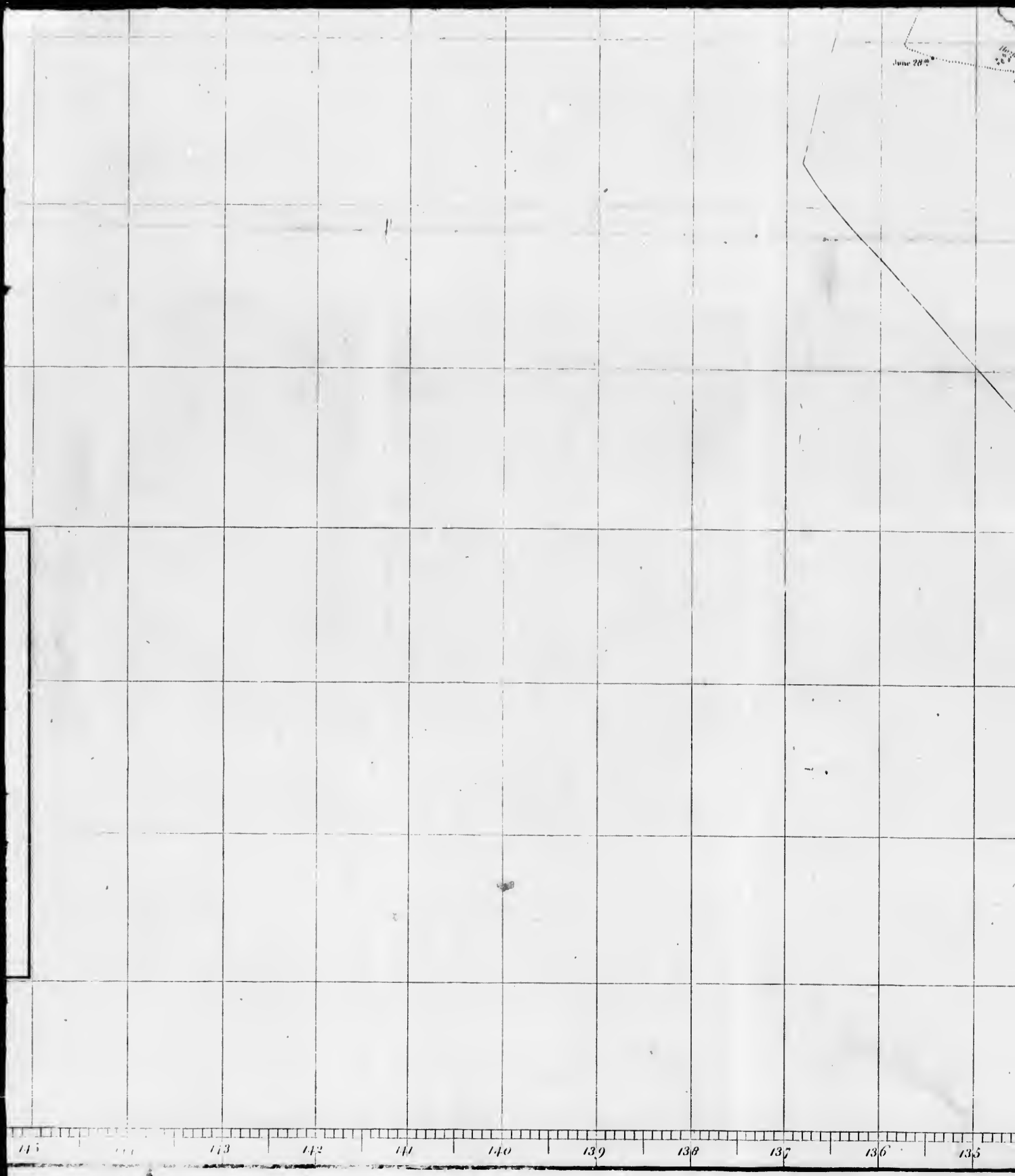
June 28
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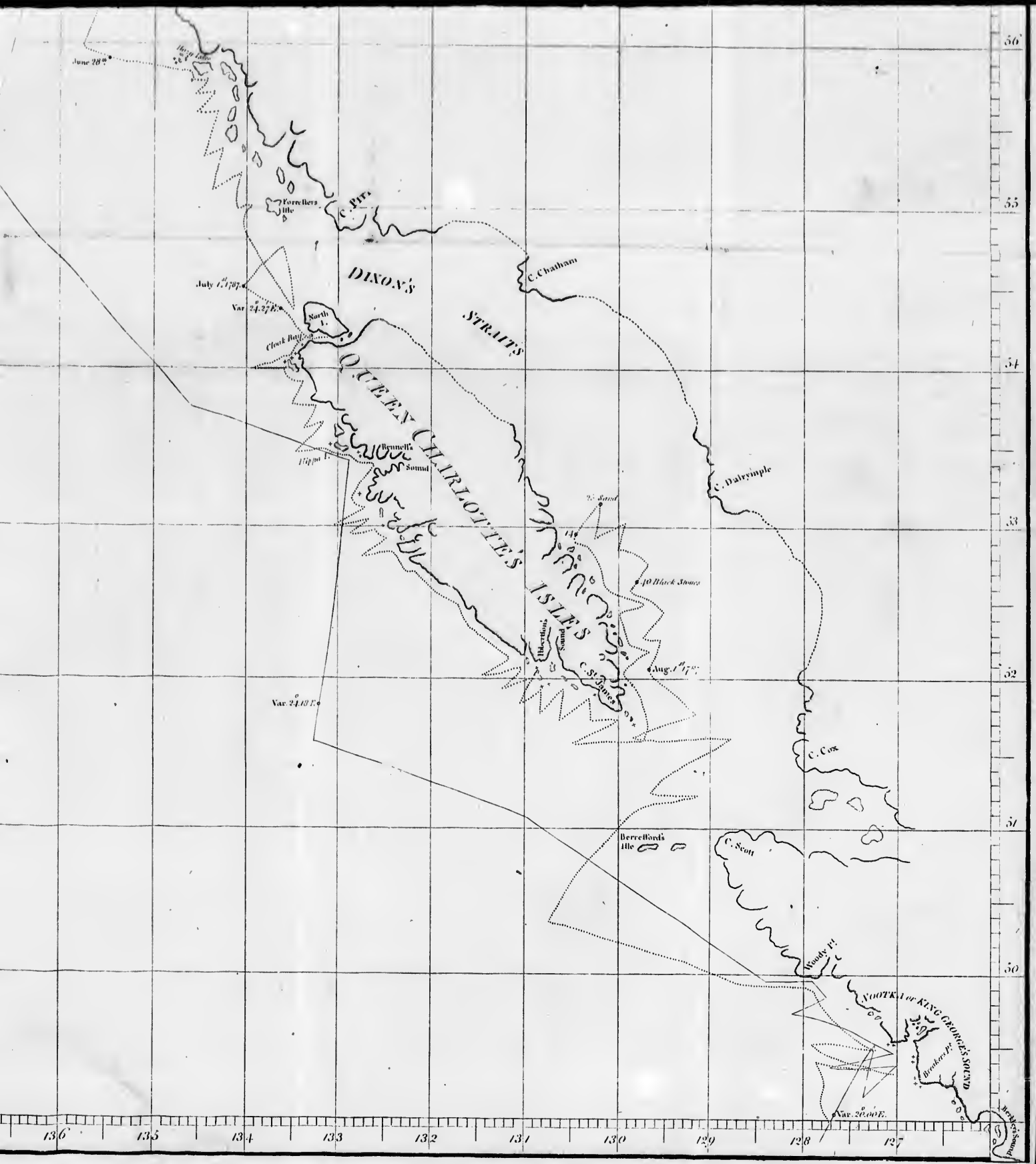

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