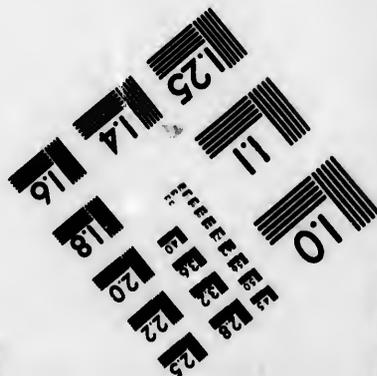
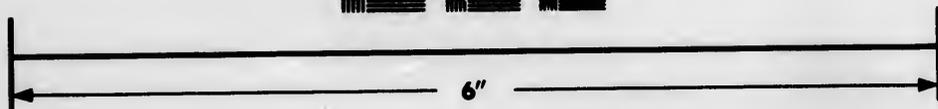
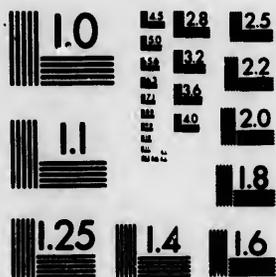


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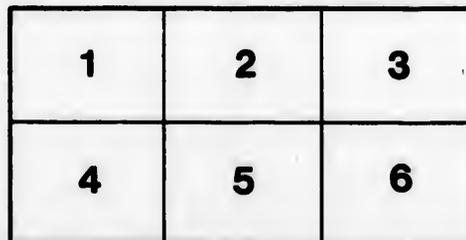
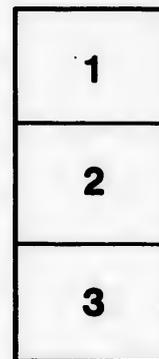
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VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY
IN THE
S O U T H S E A,
AND TO
BEHRING'S STRAITS,

IN SEARCH OF

A North-east Passage;

UNDERTAKEN IN THE YEARS 1815, 16, 17, and 18.

In the Ship Rurick.

BY OTTO VON KOTZEBUE.

PART I.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS AND CO.

BRIDE COURT, BRIDGE STREET.

1821.

To avoid too much abridgment of this important Voyage, we have preferred to extend it to two parts, and have closed the year 1816 with the first part. The next part, to appear on the First of November, will contain the conclusion of Capt. Kotzebue's Voyage, together with the highly interesting Narrative of M. Chamisso, the Naturalist, and a Translation of some of the valuable Memoirs with which the German original is terminated.

M. NECKER DE SAUSSURE'S recent Travels in Scotland and the Hebrides, will appear on the First of December.

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KOTZEBUE'S

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

JANUARY 22d, 1815.—THIS afternoon, at three o'clock, I bade farewell to my native town, REVAL, and proceeded on my journey to Abo, at the head of my crew, consisting of Lieut. KORDINKOFF and twenty sailors. I had been permitted by government to pick out the best men, as more volunteers than I wanted offered to venture everything with me. The men were in excellent spirits, singing and playing till we arrived at the halting-place.

On the 31st of January we arrived at St. Petersburg, when I gave my men some days' rest. Here Lieut. Schischmaref, whom I had selected for this expedition, joined us; and here I paid my respects to the patron of the undertaking, COUNT RUMANZOFF, who treated me with kindness and distinction, which increased my courage against all impending difficulties.

On the 17th of February we left St. Petersburg, and, after a severe march, arrived in Abo on the 19th. Here I, as well as my officers and poor sailors, were quartered in some small decayed huts, where there had been no fire during the whole winter, and which seemed to have been used for fowl-roosts. In vain I expostulated with our landlord; he shrugged up his shoulders, saying, "For Russians, they are good enough;" and it was not till some weeks after that we obtained better quarters.

Here our ship, named *Rurick*, was building; and, till the 11th of May, we had nothing to do but to inspect the progress of the work. On that day she was launched, after having been consecrated by a Russian clergyman. The war-flag was then dipped into the water, under the sound of kettle-drums and trumpets, and the shouts of thousands. This flag, I must here observe, the emperor had granted me on my representing that a voyage of discovery under the merchant's flag might be exposed to inconveniences and even impediments.

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On the 23d of May we sailed from Abo for Reval, where we arrived on the 26th. Here we took in our stock of spirits, and Capt. Krusenstern brought me the necessary astronomical instruments, together with two chronometers, that had been made in England expressly for this expedition, and on which, therefore, as is proved by the sequel, we could perfectly rely.

On the 16th of June, we sailed from Reval, and on the 18th moored in the road of Cronstadt, in the harbour of which city we completed our preparations for the voyage.

July 27th.—The ship is now in complete order, and victualled for two years. We shall leave the harbour to-day. Dr. ESCHSCHOLTZ and the draughtsman, CHORIS, who are to accompany us on our voyage, are expected on-board by to-morrow. Our whole crew consists of two lieutenants, (Lieut. ZACHARIN has taken the place of Lieut. KORDINKOFF, who remained ill in Reval), three mates, two non-commissioned officers, twenty sailors, the physician, and the draughtsman. In Copenhagen, we are expected by Messrs. CHAMISSO and WORMSKLOID, who are to accompany us as naturalists.

On the 23d of July Count Rumanzoff, accompanied by Capt. Krusenstern, came on-board, and were soon followed by Adm. MOLLER, commander-in-chief of Cronstadt and Adm. KOROBKA. The Count was well pleased with the ship, which, however, he thought too small, it being only of 180 tons; but a ship of so small a size had the advantage that we might get very near the coast for the purpose of surveying. The internal arrangement is very comfortable for the officers as well as the men, having allotted much space to them, from a conviction that on this the health of the whole crew very much depends. The *Rurick* has two masts and eight guns, viz. two three-pounders, two eight-pounders, and four twelve-pounders. When the Count, after having taken leave of us, had left the ship, we saluted him with thirteen shots and three cheers.

At five o'clock in the morning, on the 30th July, we left Cronstadt with a fresh breeze from N.E.; and on the 9th of August we dropped anchor in the roads of Copenhagen, opposite the fort. On the same day, I was introduced to Messrs. Chamisso and Wormskloid, who I requested would get their luggage on-board as soon as possible, as the advance of the season would not admit of delay.

On the 13th of August we were visited by the Russian and several of the foreign ambassadors, and Adm. LEWENER, all of whom expressed their satisfaction at the arrangement of the ship. Knowing, from experience, the difficulty in the office of cook in hot climates, I looked out here for one who had already made

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the voyage to the East Indies. I found a West Indian, who I engaged, and who has happily survived the voyage, although he had been constantly exposed to the heat of the fire, even under the equator.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 17th of August we left Copenhagen, but, the wind having sprung round to the west, we were obliged to drop anchor at eight, before Helsingor. In Copenhagen I found that my chronometers had much altered since I left Cronstadt. In St. Petersburg they had been observed by the astronomer SCHUBERT, who found, on the 20th July, the chronometer *Hardy* was too late, by the mean time, by 2h. 8' 30".54; the daily loss 2' 18" of chronometer Baraud, by mean time too soon 3h. 20' 31".6; gained daily 80". In Copenhagen we found that Baraud's lost 18", and Hardy's 21". Such a variation made me doubt their accuracy, but I afterwards found that I had no reason to complain of them.

From Copenhagen to Plymouth.—On the 18th we had a storm in the night. On the 19th, at ten in the morning, the wind blew from the south, and we sailed in company with a number of merchantmen.

On the 1st of September we sailed through the straits of Dover, and on the 7th we dropped anchor before Plymouth, in Chathwater. I had selected this port, because with a fresh wind we might have reached the ocean in one day.

I immediately waited on Admiral Morley, the port-admiral, who promised me every assistance. I also saw the Russian consul, Mr. HAWKER, for whose exertions in providing me with every necessary article, I feel much indebted.

On the 8th I obtained permission of the admiral to bring my instruments to Mount Batten. On the following day we erected a tent there, and set about regulating our watches. On the 15th I received a life-boat which the British government had destined for the *Rurick*. It was too large for our ship, and the whole crew could scarcely lift it upon deck; for which reason I was obliged to leave it in Kamtschatka.

On the 25th we heaved anchor; but we had not left the bay before the wind changed into S.W. With difficulty we got out of the bay; but in the night we had a violent storm, which did much damage to our tackling, and one of our best men was severely hurt. At day-break we found ourselves at the entrance of the bay, and we anchored again on the same spot which we had left the day before. Here we quickly repaired our damages, and sailed again on the 30th, with a northerly wind. We had scarcely left the bay, when it sprung round, into S.W. and, turning again into a storm, I was compelled to enter the bay a

third time, when we anchored behind the new pier. At last, a constant northerly wind arose on the 4th of October, and at ten o'clock in the morning we were under full sail. Chronometer Baraud loses 2'.5, and Hardy 49'.0.

From Plymouth to Teneriffe.—On the 6th we entered the Atlantic; and now only I thought my voyage had begun: the unpleasant preparations had vanished, and I felt myself full of courage and strength to encounter what lay before me.

We had stormy weather till the 14th, when, with a northerly wind, the weather became fine. At noon we had reached lat. 39° 32', long. 13° 3', and we now found a great change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and 74½ Fahren. warmth. On the 21st we crossed the latitude of Gibraltar, and found that the current had carried us, within two days, twenty miles (geographical, sixty to a degree). On the 23d, at noon, the latitude was 30° 36', long. 13° 20'. We had a complete calm; the sea was covered with red locusts, two inches long, several of which we caught. Our naturalists maintained that they came from Africa, probably carried away by storms: they found their grave in the sea; for, being at a distance of 2400 miles, a flight of such a length was improbable. On the 25th we saw the *Salvages* from the mast-head, in W. S. W.; and, to my great joy, the chronometers gave their longitude correctly, which proved their exactness. On the 27th we saw the Peak of Teneriffe, about 100 miles distant; and on the next morning, at 11 o'clock, we anchored before the town of St. Cruz. We were immediately visited by the Port-captain, Don Carlos Adan, who had before occupied this post when Capt. Krusenstern was here, and had shown him great attentions. For the *Rurick*, too, he did what laid in his power, and I feel myself called upon to acknowledge it publicly. My first walk was to the governor, (whose name I unfortunately forget,) who received me very politely, and promised me his assistance in every thing. This gentleman has been long in Russia, and seems much attached to the Russians. He has fought with them against the Swedes, as a Spanish colonel, on the flotilla, in Biorca, and received the order of St. George, fourth class, as a mark of his valour from the empress's own hands. He invited me for the next day, and I went to Mr. Coluguan, to whom my letters of credit were addressed. This hospitable gentleman was out of town, and his clerk promised to supply us with the wines that we wanted, within two days. In the mean time, the kind port-captain assisted us with his people to get our supply of water on-board. The naturalists went to Oratava, on which journey they hoped

to make a rich collection. On the 29th I dined with the governor, and presented him with a copy of Krusenstern's Atlas, with prints, which he admired the more for having been engraved in Russia, and said he would send that beautiful work to his king. On the 30th we were supplied with every thing. Our wine was of two sorts, at thirty and at thirty-eight pounds sterling the pipe, and the former was said to be the best on the island. During our stay the crew ate quantities of fruit and vegetables, and we took a large supply of them with us.

From Teneriffe to St. Catherine.—It would be superfluous to give a description of Teneriffe, which has been so often described; and our stay there was too short to make any interesting observations.

On the 1st of November we left St. Cruz with a fresh breeze from north-east, but, as the wind soon became lowering, we were obliged to tack about between the islands of Teneriffe and Canary. The following morning we were on the spot where there is supposed to be a rock between the two islands; but as we sailed several times to and fro between them; I am almost of opinion that it is a mere supposition.

On the 3d we had reached the trade-wind, and at noon we had nearly lost sight of the Peak. In the vicinity of the islands of *Cape Verd* our crew were attacked by violent pains in the head and stomach; the air was very sultry, and the thermometer never fell under 77° Fahren. The sickness, however, soon gave way to the skill of our physician, and entirely disappeared after we had left these islands. At noon we passed the latitude of the island of St. Antonio, at a distance of 35 miles, without seeing it. During the night twenty-five flying fish had fallen upon deck, of which we made an excellent dinner. These fish frequently fall on small ships, which, like ours, do not project higher from the water than they fly when they are pursued by their enemies; sometimes, too, they beat with great violence against the sides of the ship, and, stunned by the blow, fall back into the water. Not having seen the isle of St. Antonio, I directed my course within sight of the isle of Brava, the southernmost of the islands of Cape Verd, in order to try my chronometers. A fresh trade-wind quickly brought us forward.

On the 10th, at noon, we discovered the island projecting between the clouds, at a distance of 20 miles. My chronometers gave its longitude by 10' more easterly than they are on Horsburgh's chart, and I have reason to believe that mine is more correct, since the frequent observations which we made before and afterwards always proved the exactness of the chronometers. On the evening of the 4th, we sailed by the island of Brava, without losing the trade-wind. The island is high,

and in the west rises almost horizontally from the sea: it is covered with a rich green verdure, and offers a delightful prospect to the navigator. We saw near the shore a quantity of large and small fish sporting in the water, which prove that the island has also a plentiful supply; even flying-fish are here numerous, several having accompanied us from Cape Verd, and we had some daily falling upon, or flying over, the deck; one flew so near the officer on the watch, that it struck his nose with its wing.

On the 13th of November, under lat. $9^{\circ} 52'$ and long. $20^{\circ} 54'$, we lost the trade-wind; and we were now under changeable winds, which delayed us for several days together, with calms, rains, thunder-storms, and violent squalls. Notwithstanding, our crew were in good health, having none on the sick list.

On the 16th, in lat. $70^{\circ} 31'$, long. $20^{\circ} 82'$, we saw three cranes; one of them was so exhausted that she fell in the water, the two others fluttered round her, and thus lost themselves. On the same day, a small land-bird perched on the ship. The nearest land lay 54° from us, and it is astonishing how so small a bird could perform so long a journey: we may conclude from it that we cannot always calculate upon a near land from seeing such a bird.

On the 18th, in lat. $6^{\circ} 48'$, long. $20^{\circ} 28'$, we had the real S.E. trade-wind, yet so much from the south that we were obliged to keep a very westerly course.

From the island of Cape Verd, the current had driven us daily for several miles to the S.E.; to-day it changed its direction, driving the ship forcibly towards the west. We also sailed over the spot where Warleis-bank is said to be situate, without perceiving any thing extraordinary; which makes me doubt its existence. On the 21st we spoke to the East-Indiaman *Bombay*, coming from Bombay to England. Two officers came on-board of us, and we compared the longitudes of our chronometers, and found only 2' difference: the English having begun theirs at St. Helena, there could be little variation from the true latitude.

On the 23d, at eight o'clock in the evening, we crossed the equator. In the morning we commenced our preparations for the solemnity of the day. Towards the evening, after the ship had been well scoured and every thing put in order, she was profusely illuminated; the officers and men put themselves in their best dresses, and the passage from one hemisphere into the other was waited for in solemn silence: on the stroke of eight, the flag flew up, the southern hemisphere was saluted with eight shots, and we drank to a prosperous voyage in our best

wine, and the sailors in good punch. This being done, Neptune bade us welcome in the south, and baptized every one who had touched the equator for the first time, myself being the only one exempt from this ceremony. The merry-making was kept up till a late hour. Half a degree to the north, and even under the equator, we found the current to the N.W. $86^{\circ} 47'$ in twenty-four hours.

On the 1st of December, in lat. $14^{\circ} 40'.5$, long. $33^{\circ} 30'$, we lost the trade-wind; a fresh breeze, accompanied by rain and frequent squalls, blowing from the north. Our second lieutenant, *Zacharin*, having been sickly since we left Teneriffe, I fear that the voyage will prove injurious to him.

On the 3d, lat. $18^{\circ} 10''$, long. $35^{\circ} 22''$, we lanced three bonitos, which were very acceptable, having for some time past been without fresh provisions. To complete the treat, I had a cask of sour-cROUT opened, with which we had been provided by the American Company in St. Petersburg, and which we yet found in a perfectly good state. In the evening, we had a play: at noon a bill was posted up on the head-mast, in which the Country Wedding was announced. The sailors had composed the play among themselves, and performed it to the general satisfaction of the spectators; the performance was concluded by a Ballet, with general applause. Some may think such amusements ridiculous in a discovery-ship; I, however, am of opinion that on-board every thing ought to be done to keep the crew in a cheerful disposition, and to make them thus pass over the difficulties of such a wearisome service; besides, cheerfulness will have its salutary effect upon the bodily frame, since a cheerful man is, generally speaking, the healthiest. On Sunday we had regularly something particular before us: the sailors amused themselves for some days previously with their plans and preparations, and afterwards they had a rich stock for conversation and amusement. On that day their table was also better served, and the allowance of spirit was doubled.

On the 6th, we were in the vicinity of *Cape Frio*, the latitude of which I was to have determined, according to my instructions; but, the continued dull weather rendering this impossible, we steered toward the island of St. Catherine. The next day we noticed upon the water a serpentine line of a dark-brown colour, of the breadth of a couple of fathoms, and extending as far as the eye could reach. At first sight, I took it for a shallow; yet, when a boat was let down, from which it was examined by Mr. Wormskloid, who brought some of this water on-board, we found that the line was formed by an innumerable multitude of small crabs, and the seed of a plant,

which, according to our naturalists, grows at the bottom of the sea.

On the 10th, off the island of St. Catherine, we were assailed by a storm, which lasted the whole day. On the 12th we appeared off St. Cruz, and anchored nearly on the same spot where the *Nadeshda* had lain twelve years ago. We had scarcely cast anchor, when a sergeant of the fort of St. Cruz came on-board, and, in the name of the commandant, put the usual questions to us. The next day, I went to the town *Nostro-Senora-Dudesterro*, which was situated a few leagues from our anchorage, to pay my respects to the governor, Major Louis Mauticia de Selveira. He received me coolly, and did not seem inclined to obey the commands which he had received from Rio Janeiro, to assist the *Rurick* as much as was in his power. But the port-captain, S. Pinto, a very obliging gentleman, promised to satisfy all our wants, as soon as possible. I dined with Mr. Chamisso at S. Pinto's country-seat, situated in a most delightful spot; which, after the fatigues of the sea, afforded us much enjoyment. In the evening I again went on-board, making every preparation to pitch a tent on shore the next day, and to have the instruments taken there. It was placed on a small eminence, under palm and banana trees, so that we could see our *Rurick*; woody hills rose in the background, and we had various walks under the fragrant shade of lemon and orange trees. The country along the shore is inhabited by soldiers of the militia, who only serve in case of necessity, and are besides engaged in the cultivation of rice and sugar. The houses are at a considerable distance from each other, and the wealth of their owners is calculated according to the number of their negro slaves; who, like the members of the family, work with their masters, and enjoy whatever the house affords. In town, however, the negroes are very unfortunate; they are employed in hard labour, like beasts of burden, particularly in beating the husks from the rice, for which they are made to use clubs so heavy that they can scarcely lift them up; the whip frequently quickens them in their labour when their strength fails, and for which they are but miserably fed. By this inhuman treatment, they have actually sunk to the level of beasts; they seem to be quite incapable of reflection or feeling; their appearance is horrid and pitiful. The most offensive epithet with the Portuguese is *black man*! The slaves of the soldiers are quite different beings; they enjoy themselves; and we had every reason to be pleased with our neighbours, who treated us in a friendly and hospitable manner. The soldiers think themselves very poor, not having received

any pay for several years: they are certainly without money, yet they are never without the necessaries of life, with which the land furnishes them; and thus I think them rich and happy. I went to live in a small house, belonging to a soldier's widow, and I now stayed on shore to regulate my chronometers. The evenings we devoted to recreation; the good-natured inhabitants used then to assemble round our tent; a couple of flutes and violins increased the mirth and invited dancing and singing, and we had frequent opportunities of admiring the skill with which the girls danced the *sandango*. Immediately after sun-set, the air is here filled with an innumerable quantity of shining beetles, which have the appearance of fiery sparks; the great grasshoppers too begin to chirp; and frogs, as large as hedge-hogs, come forth from their holes, and, as it were, bark like dogs. Near our tent flows a rivulet with very good water, with which we filled our casks. We attempted to fish near the shore, and always drew up a full net; we often found remarkable aquatic animals in them, which were very well known to our naturalists. Ships that are going round Cape Horn will do well to touch at the island of St. Catherine, in preference to Rio Janeiro; as the provisions are cheaper there, the climate better, and there is an advantage in being nearer Cape Horn. They grow here excellent coffee, and every inhabitant has a coffee-grove near his house; yet the trade, although now open, is inconsiderable, since only a few ships come here.

On the 26th, we again took our instruments on-board, and found every thing in order. On the 28th, we set sail, with a gentle land-breeze. We perceived, with some gratification, that the inhabitants regretted our departure. My sailors, whom I had ordered on shore every day, to strengthen themselves for the voyage, had feelingly acknowledged the friendly reception of these people, and behaved themselves with propriety, so as to acquire a good character as Russians. I had a copper-plate, with the name of the ship and the date, fixed to the house where I had lived; by which the landlady felt herself much flattered. Chronometer, Baraud's, lost now, in 24 hours, 4".4, and Hardy's 49".5. Lieutenant Zacharin had so far recovered that he again entered on service. The men were all well, with the exception of the locksmith.

From St. Catherine to Conception.—On the 31st of December, lat. 34 deg. 10 min. S., long. 48 deg. 3 min. W., we saw three large tortoises; a remarkable sight at so great a distance from land. Up to the 10th of January, 1816, lat. 45 deg. 46 sec., long. 57 deg. 2 min., nothing happened that deserves notice; wind and weather were favourable, till the proximity of Cape Horn was announced by violent gales, which assailed us for six

days; that of to-day was particularly violent; one wave, which came over our stern, did us great damage, and I nearly lost my life by it: I had been lying on a hen-coop, without suspecting any danger, when this wave washed me, with my bed, completely overboard. I should have been irretrievably lost, had not a quantity of rope, the end of which was fixed to the ship, been carried down with me, in which I was caught as in a net. I was much stunned, but recovered at the time my net was about to separate, and had just time enough to climb again upon deck. The hen-coop, with the pillow on which I had lain, swam with forty fowls alongside the ship. I thanked God for my preservation, willingly submitting to the loss of our fowls, those in the other two coops having also been killed, by the violence of the wave. When I had quite recovered from my fright, I saw what destruction the wave had committed; the whole railing on the side where I had lain was broken, and the gun thrown on the other side; happily no one was near it. The sea had forced its way into my cabin, and I dreaded the loss of my books and instruments; before I went down I had the breach nailed up with boards, to prevent a second wave entering it. The helm we found disabled for the moment, yet capable of being repaired; some sailors had been slightly hurt, particularly the man who stood at the helm. When I entered the cabin, I found that the water had not touched the instruments; it had forced its way into the hold, and had caused great spoliation, by dissolving a considerable quantity of our best biscuit, a loss which we could not replace. The water had also penetrated into the powder-room, and damaged a great part of the ammunition.

On the 16th January, lat. 49 deg. 5 min., long. 63 deg. 31 min., a fresh breeze from the north, with fine weather, brought us quickly near Cape Horn; at noon we sounded, and found 60 fathoms of water, over a ground of grey sand. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 19th, we saw Cape St. John at a distance of 40 miles; at noon, the weather being very fine, we saw the horrid Staatenland. Cape St. John lay S.W. from us, at a distance of 12 deg. 25 miles. The current turned rapidly to E.N.E. Towards midnight we had doubled Staatenland; the wind blew a gale from the north; I steered my course S.S.W., to keep, for the sake of security, off the land; and took then, contrary to the practice of other navigators, a more western course, in order to double Cape Horn as sharply as possible. On the 22d, at four o'clock in the morning, we cut the meridian of Cape Horn, in lat. 57 deg. 33 min. S., and had evidently gained much by not having gone so far south as others. We were here surrounded by whales, dolphins, and

abatrosses. While we were doubling Cape Horn, we were assailed by strong gales from S.W., which continued for several days, and we only succeeded to-day, the 1st of February, in passing the latitude of Cape Victory. In the evening of the 11th, we discovered the northern coast of Conception, near the island of St. Maria. We laid by, and at day-break we steered towards the bay, of which I give no account, it having been sufficiently described by La Perouse. The navigator may calculate upon finding, within a distance of two degrees of this coast, in this latitude, as well as a few degrees farther to the south, the finest and brightest weather, and a southerly wind, in this season; whilst, on the other hand, farther west, he will find dull weather and northerly winds. I would, therefore, advise those who intend to sail up this coast, to approach it almost as low as the 42d degree, because they will then accelerate their voyage. But this is only meant for the summer season; in winter, northerly winds are prevalent here.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were in sight of Talcagnana, before which we saw three merchantmen at anchor. We shewed our flag, and asked a pilot, by firing a gun and shewing another: very soon a boat came from the town, but would not venture near enough for us to understand what they said to us; they made several signs, which we understood as little, and returned to shore when the night came on. This fear, we understood afterwards, was produced on account of the pirates, who frequently come here from Buenos Ayres, and commit great depredations on the coasts. We tacked about till it had grown dark, and then dropped anchor, in 12 fathoms water, on a clayey ground, 30 miles from Talcagnano. On the 13th, at day-break, the watch discovered a boat near the ship, from which we were hailed, but could not understand what they said; however, we answered, "Russians, friends of the Spaniards!" at last the people resolved to come on-board, and were astonished to find Russians, who had never yet visited this port.

There were many whales in the bay of Conception, that spouted their fountains close by us; one of them was bold enough to lean against the Rurick, about a foot under the surface of the sea, so that we could look at him leisurely, and notice his breathings. Having now a pilot on-board, we heaved anchor, and, in a couple of hours, we dropped a quarter of a mile from shore, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of depth, upon a clayey ground. Immediately the commandant, Don Miguel de Rivas, with his aide-de-camp, came on-board, asking to what nation we belonged, (the Russian war-flag being quite unknown here,) and his surprise was visible when he heard that we were Russians;

but he soon became very friendly, and paid some high compliments to our nation. I presented him with the letter of recommendation of the Spanish minister in London, and he immediately offered to satisfy all our wants, if I would but name them. He offered to send a courier to the town of Concepcion, which is two leagues from this place, to inform the governor of our arrival, and left us with an invitation to an evening-party. We accepted it, and found a large company of ladies and gentlemen, with music and dancing, and we spent a very happy evening. Experience only can give an idea of the feelings of a sailor at such a change of scene.

I must here mention some customs that particularly struck me, and which may embarrass a stranger. In the dancing-room, on an elevation of two feet high, were placed benches covered with scarlet cloth; on these were seated gentlemen and elderly ladies only; the young ladies sat on the steps at our feet, and I was quite confused when I saw a handsome young lady, dressed in satin and hung with diamonds, sitting at my feet; but, when I observed the other gentlemen enjoyed the same distinction, I became more composed. The Paraguay-herb, or rather the leaves of the tree *lan*, are, as is well known, used in the greater part of the Spanish possessions of America as tea, (in Chili the annual consumption amounts to 1,000,000 dollars); the custom, however, of presenting this tea in a silver vessel with a tube, from which each of the company takes a few draughts and then passes it, is perhaps not so well known. When it came to my turn, I thought it my duty to imitate my predecessors, however difficult I found it to overcome a certain disgust, being about the twentieth who was to suck from this tube; yet I had scarcely touched it with my lips, when I withdrew them again much burnt; and I recommend all those who may have to take tea in this way, to place the tube between their teeth. The taste of this plant, however, is not unpleasant; it is boiled with sugar, forming a sweet aromatic juice, and then kept hot in this vessel upon charcoal. The Chilians are very fond of preserved fruits; at a party there are always some of them handed round, accompanied by a glass of water, it being a practice with them to drink after eating sweets.

On the 14th we were welcomed by the aid-de-camp of the governor, who was to visit us himself the next day: the order to furnish me with the best house in Taliagnano was already given. In this he acted by the command of his king, who had ordered him to give the Rurick a cordial reception. On the 15th, at ten o'clock in the morning, the guns of the fort announced the arrival of the governor, Don Miguel Maria d'Al-

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tero, and he soon came on-board the *Rurick*, in company with some interesting ladies from town. I received him with the honors due to his rank, and he made us every offer of his services.

On the 16th we took our instruments on shore. I was quartered in a pretty house, with a garden, where I could try my chronometers conveniently. In the mean time, Lieutenant Schischmareff undertook the repairs of the ship, and our naturalists found sufficient employment in this beautiful country.

On the 25th we went to a *sête*, which the governor gave in honour of our arrival; we rode out early in the morning, to avoid the heat. In this little trip we had an opportunity of admiring the richness of the country; notwithstanding the idleness of the inhabitants, they reap the hundredth grain, and we often came through groves, where the most beautiful tropical fruits grew without any cultivation. We were received with military honours; the governor was in full uniform, and took us to the palace. The company was most select. We drank the health of Alexander I. and Ferdinand VII. The table was served as is usual in Europe on such occasions; the ice, which was here in profusion, and which the governor had brought with great difficulty from the Cordilleras, was particularly grateful to us. In the evening we had a ball, in which many well-dressed ladies appeared, who were more numerous than the gentlemen. The Chilians receive their fashions from Paris; the ton of society is decent and unrestrained. We stayed another day, to assist at a ball of Colonel Reyes. Of the city of Conception nothing remarkable can be said; it is built on a regular plan, but has few handsome houses; in lieu of those there are several churches and convents. The size of the city may be estimated by the number of its inhabitants, which amounts to about 10,000. The broad river of Bribo, upon which it is situated, is a great acquisition to it. Beyond the river the Spaniards have no other possessions: the country is inhabited by the Araucans.

On the 29th our locksmith died, after a long illness, which he had concealed on my engaging him, for fear of being refused.

Every navigator who touches at this place ought to recommend sobriety to his people, with regard to the wines. Among the many public-houses that are in Talcaguano, there were some where they mixed among the wine the juice of an herb unknown to us, but which produces the most dreadful effect of placing people in a situation bordering on madness, which is followed by great dejection. Probably they give this intoxicating liquor that they may plunder strangers with greater ease, since its effects appear almost instantaneously. The inhabit-

ants of the town consist, for the most part, of a mixed race of Spaniards and Araucans, who, not choosing to work, try to get a livelihood by such unjust means.

On the 3d of March we had a large company from Conception. They arrived early in the morning, before the heat became excessive; most of them were on horseback, the usual mode of travelling here, even for ladies, who ride the most spirited horses. Others rode in small boxes (houses) fixed upon a carriage of two wheels, which is drawn by two oxen, and guided by an Araucan, who sits on the roof of the box. The pretty elegant ladies that are skipping out of these singular vehicles form a striking contrast with them. In the evening I gave them a ball. My house, however, being too small for this purpose, I fitted up a warehouse, which lay at the end of the garden, for a dancing-room. Two rows of pillars, by which the building was supported on both sides, were surrounded with boughs, which formed a roof of verdure; both the garden and dancing-room were illuminated with lamps, and at the entrance of the latter was a transparency, representing the initials of our Emperor Alexander I., over which a flying Genius held a laurel wreath. In the back-ground another transparency represented the alliance of the two monarchs, by an union of hands above the initials of Alexander and Ferdinand. As we were going to this place through the garden, some fireworks were let off, to the great satisfaction of our guests, to whom it was a perfectly novel treat: the illumination likewise excited their surprise, since, at their most brilliant balls, they have not above four or five lights burning. We drank the health of the two monarchs and the patron of our expedition under the roar of artillery. The company, including the governor, staid till sun-rise.

On the 5th, every thing being on-board, we endeavoured to gain the sea with a favourable wind. The commandant of Talcahuano, who had been daily in our company, and became very fond of the Russians, parted from us with tears. When we were under sail, I thought our actual voyage was but beginning, all that had occurred being but the prologue.

The Bay of Conception may be recommended to all navigators as an excellent place for refreshment, there being plenty of provisions of every description. Chili is a beautiful country, the abode of almost a continual Spring; during the whole time of our stay we had constant fine weather; but what struck me were the strong lightnings, which I regularly perceived in the evening, after sun-set, in N.E., over the mountains. Chili produces an excellent wine, and it is to be lamented that the Spaniards do not devote themselves more assiduously

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to the cultivation of the country; their unreasonable jealousy makes them prohibit all trade, except with their own colonies, which might otherwise be very flourishing.

From the Bay of Conception to Kamtschatka.—The fine weather we had enjoyed in Conception still accompanied us. I endeavoured to steer my course so as to sail over the wind by Juan Fernandez, and then to reach, according to my instructions, the lat. 27° , to seek there *Davis-Land*, where Captain Krusenstern supposed it to be. On the 9th, in lat. $50^{\circ} 22'$, long. $74^{\circ} 4'$, we found the surface of the sea of a bloody colour, produced by a dead whale, upon which a great number of small sea-swallows were feasting. The following evening, at six o'clock, in lat. $34^{\circ} 27' S.$, long. 74° , we felt a strange commotion of the air, and the ship seemed sensibly acted upon; it sounded like the distant roar of thunder, was repeated every three minutes, and each report lasted about half a minute. After the lapse of an hour, we neither heard or perceived any thing more; probably there had been at that moment an earthquake in America, for we were but two degrees from shore, and the noise came from the east.

On the 16th, lat. $29^{\circ} 20' S.$, long. $88^{\circ} 4'$, we were in the neighbourhood of the spot which is supposed to be *Davis-Land*, which made me steer quite to the west. For some days past the wind had settled in S.E., and blew fresh, by which the current took us daily 18 or 20 miles north. On the 20th, when we had already reached $95^{\circ} 35'$, I gave up the search of *Davis-Land*, taking a more southern course, in hope of being more fortunate in finding the *Warchams Rock*, in lat. $26^{\circ} 30' S.$ We could rely on the correctness of our longitude, it having been for some days taken from distances of the sun and moon, which agreed to a few minutes with the longitudes of the chronometers. Here I threw in the sea a well-corked bottle, containing a paper with the latitude and longitude of the ship, the date of the month and year, declaring that the *Rurick* had looked out here for *Davis-Land* without effect. On the 24th, lat. $26^{\circ} 29' S.$, long. $100^{\circ} 27'$, at five o'clock in the afternoon, we passed over the spot where, according to Arrowsmith's Chart, *Warchams Rock* is situated. We saw great numbers of tropical birds and fish; the horizon was clear, but the man who kept the look-out at the mast-head could see no rock. In the evening we had constant lightning, but fine weather, and sometimes the horizon seemed to be on fire all around us. Under a starry heaven and fresh easterly breeze, we continued our course to the west, in order to find the *Isle of Sabs*; towards the morning we saw a great quantity of sea-birds, whose numbers kept increasing as we rapidly sailed on. Soon there flew so many

pelicans and frigates about our vessel, that we could no longer doubt our being near some land, and the sailor on the mast-head soon gave us the pleasing intelligence that he saw land. At noon we distinctly saw, from the fore-castle, in S.W. 66 deg., at a distance of 10 miles, a small rocky island; which, although our longitude differed a little from the given one, could only be Sabs Island. The greatest distance from which the island is to be seen is only 15 miles, and then it has the appearance of two groups of rocks lying near each other; but, on coming near, you see the low land which unites them; its length from N.W.W. to S.E.E. is about a mile, its breadth is trifling. We approached the island in the south till within three-quarters of a mile, and now plainly distinguished, with the aid of telescopes, the objects on shore; which, however, were not very inviting, for the grey naked rocks, which lie about in great masses, give the island the appearance of a melancholy ruin, which is only inhabited by sea-birds. On the N.E. and S.W. points are reefs, against which the surges break with fury, and where we sought in vain the wreck of the lost vessel, which had been probably smashed to pieces against the breakers. We found the latitude of this island $26^{\circ} 36' 15''$ S., longitude, by the chronometers regulated on Easter Island, $105^{\circ} 34' 28''$ W. I am almost convinced that Warchams Rock is an erroneous idea, the rock Sabs having hitherto been taken for it.

In order to make sure of there being no other island in this vicinity, I continued my course westward, and only turned it to Easter island, after having sailed a couple of degrees, without discovering any thing. The latter we saw in the morning of the 28th of March. After having doubled the western point, we directed our course, at a small distance from the west coast, towards Cook's Bay, from which we saw smoke arising, probably to announce the arrival of a vessel to the inhabitants of the interior. At noon, being close by Cook's Bay, we saw two boats, each of them manned by two islanders, rowing towards us. I had no doubt that these people, who had given such great confidence to La Perouse, would welcome us with the same kindness; which, to my great surprise, was however not the case. They approached us mistrustfully and timidly until within a musket-shot, from which distance they shewed us some roots, but would not by any means come near the ship. The construction of the boats, of which we saw several, and which can only hold two persons, is from 5 to 6 feet long, and about one foot wide, composed of small boards, and having a balancier on both sides. La Perouse is probably mistaken, when he thinks that, from want of wood, these islanders would soon be without boats altogether; it is true we

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have not seen any tree on the whole island, but the canoes are built of wood, which is drifted here in great quantities by the current, from the coast of America. The ground in Cook's Bay being very bad in some places, I sent out Lieut. Schischmareff to look for a convenient anchorage, during which I kept the *Rurick* under sail. The islanders who had hitherto followed the vessel, talking loudly among themselves, and seemingly in a very good humour, fled hastily to the shore, on seeing our boat. However, as the boat approached the land, they swam in great numbers to meet it, loaded with taro-root, yams, and bananas, which they greedily exchanged for small bits of old iron; some traded very honestly, some cheated, and one even endeavoured to lay hold of something by force. In order to keep the others from infection, he was fired upon with very small shot, which did not, however, prevent them from robbing us. On the signal of our boat that they had found good anchorage, I approached it, and dropped the anchors upon a ground of fine sand, in a depth of 22 fathoms. The Sandy Bay lay 45 degrees S.E. from us, the two rocks were concealed behind the southern point: our boat now returned without the islanders venturing to follow it. Having an intention to land, I ordered two boats to be manned, and we left the ship in the afternoon, 17 strong. A great many savages had collected on shore; they screamed, danced, made strange gestures, and seemed to await our arrival with impatience; but, having selected the only spot where the surge permitted them to land, to perform their antics, we could not venture to leave the boats before they had made room, to which however we could not induce them. With laughing and joking they obliged us to push from shore, and even followed us in the water, which however we did not think dangerous, they being all unarmed. We had scarcely left the shore, when hundreds came round our boats, to exchange bananas and sugar-cane for pieces of old iron, making, at the same time, a most intolerable noise, all likewise talking with great vivacity, and some seemed to be very witty, frequently causing a general dreadful laugh. The spectators on shore, who began to get tired of this scene, endeavoured to amuse themselves by throwing stones at us, an amusement which I put a stop to by a few musket-shots. By this expedient I also got rid of our company in the water, and gained the landing-place, where I quickly sent some sailors on shore. But, scarcely had the savages perceived this, when they surrounded us again with increased obtrusiveness: they now had painted their faces white, red, and black, which gave them a frightful appearance, dancing with the most ridiculous contortion of body, and making such a dreadful

noise, that we were obliged to bawl into each other's ears to understand each other. I can imagine the impression which this scene made on Lieut. Schischmareff, who saw these people for the first time, and thought he was surrounded by so many monkeys; for the confusion even surpassed my own conception, although I was already acquainted with the inhabitants of the South Sea. In order to disperse them, and to gain some ground, I had knives thrown among them; but when I, nevertheless, felt a stone rebounding from my hat, I ordered the sailors to fire again, after which only I could go on shore myself. Here it was my first occupation to look for the large remarkable statues, which had been seen by Cook and La Perouse, yet I found only a heap of fragments lying near a whole pedestal, all the rest had vanished without leaving a trace behind them. The mistrustful conduct of the islanders now made me think that, some Europeans having quarrelled with them, they had revenged themselves by making this destruction. It also struck me that we had not seen any women, either in the water or on shore, about whose obtrusiveness my predecessors have so often complained, and which confirmed me in my supposition that some Europeans had recently been guilty of cruelty here. After having convinced myself that the good islanders would, under no condition, permit us to enter the island, we endeavoured to withdraw the boats, which besides were very unsafe between the breakers; but even now we were obliged to keep them off by a couple of bullets, and it was not until they heard them whizzing by their ears, that they allowed us to withdraw in peace. We yet gave them some iron, and then hastened back on-board, as, under existing circumstances, a longer stay would have been time lost, and I had not a moment to spare. The people here seem to me to be well made, but of a middling size; most of them are copper-coloured, only a few are rather white: all of them are tattooed, but those who are so all over the body seem to hold some superior rank. The stuff, which on most of the South Sea Islands is made from bark of trees, we also found here; some men wearing short cloaks made from it, and the women, who stood at a distance, were entirely wrapped in them. To judge by the cheerfulness of these people, they seemed to be satisfied with their condition; they had probably no want of provision, since they brought us yams, bananas, sugar-cane, and potatoes, in tolerably large quantities; nor do they neglect the cultivation of the soil, for we saw the hills near the bay covered with fields, which, by their various kinds of green, had a very pleasant effect. The seeds which La Perouse had given them could not have succeeded, since they brought us no fruits of them:

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we also looked in vain for the descendants of the sheep and pigs that he had left here; only one fowl was offered to us for a large knife, and taken away again when we would not agree to the bargain, a proof how high they value these birds, and how few of them they must have. Their houses are quite the same as La Perouse has described them; and the long house and stone cottage, mentioned on his map as standing near the shore, are still there. Upon the whole I think that, with the exception of the disappearance of the remarkable statues, no changes have occurred since he was here; and, even of those, we saw a couple when we sailed round the southern point, but they were inconsiderable. Our farewell from Easter Island the inhabitants returned by stones, which they threw after us with a great noise; and I was glad when we had got safe on board again, and were under sail.

An account which I afterwards received of the Sandwich islands, from Alexander Adams, explains the hostile conduct of the islanders against me. This Adams, by birth an Englishman, commanded in 1816 the brig *Kahumanna*, belonging to the king of the Sandwich Islands, and had served in the same brig as mate, under Captain Piccott, before she had been sold to the king, when she bore the name of *Forrester, of London*. In the year 1805, the captain of the schooner *Nancy*, (Adams has not mentioned his name,) of New London, in America, was engaged in the island of Massafuero in taking a kind of seal, called by the Russians *kotick* (sea-cats). The skins of these animals fetch a high price in the China market, which makes the Americans seek for them in all parts of the world. This animal was accidentally discovered on the still uninhabited island of Massafuero, south of Juan Fernandez, (whither they send the criminals from Chili,) and was immediately chased. The island however had no anchorage, the ship was obliged to remain under sail, and the captain not having people enough to use part of them for the chase, he resolved to sail to Easter Island, there to steal men and women, with whom he could form a colony on Massafuero, in order to carry on the chase of the animal regularly. This cruel project he attempted in 1800, landing in Cook's Bay, where he endeavoured to seize a number of inhabitants. The battle is said to have been bloody, the islanders defending themselves with great bravery; however they were obliged to submit to European arms, and 12 men and 10 women fell into his hands alive. These unhappy people were taken on-board, where they were kept for the first three days in irons, till they had entirely lost sight of the land. The first use the men made of their liberty was to jump overboard, and the women, who attempted to follow them, were only re-

tained by force. The captain immediately came-to, hoping they would look for safety on board, when they could swim no longer; but he soon perceived that he was mistaken, for these savages, familiar with the element from their youth, thought it not impossible to reach their native country in spite of the distance of a three days' voyage, and at all events to prefer death to a life of captivity. After having for some time disputed about the direction which they were to take, the company divided, some took the straight way to Easter Island, the others turned towards the north. The captain, extremely angry at this unexpected act of heroism, sent a boat after them, which, after many useless attempts, returned; for they always dived at its approach, and the sea proved their protection. At last the captain left the men to their fate, taking the women to Massafuera, and he is said to have made afterwards several attempts to take people from the Easter Island. Adams, who had these circumstances from him, and on that account probably would not name him, told me that he had been himself, in 1806, near Easter Island, where the natives would not allow him to land; the ship *Abatross*, under Captain Windship, met, as he said, with the same fate in 1809.

I was to have touched at Pitcairn's Island, and from thence to have taken my course to the west, as far as 137 deg.; but our voyage from Cronstadt to Chili having taken too much time, I was now obliged to take a shorter course to Kamtschatka, if I could arrive in Baring Strait in time.

On the 8th of April, lat. 18 deg. 6 min. S., long. 125 deg. 16 min., we saw several kinds of sea-birds, some of which are not usually seen far from the shore; besides, we were in the vicinity where I might expect new discoveries, I therefore had always a man on the mast-head, to whom I promised a reward for every discovery. Soon the call of Land inspired us with the highest expectations, thinking that it must be something new. When, behold, the supposed land rose in the shape of a black cloud, and, moving along the horizon, carried away our fair hopes.

On the 10th, lat. 16 deg. 39 min. S., long. 130 deg. 18 min.— It is remarkable that from Easter Island the wind mostly blows from E. and N.E., and the S.E. trade-wind does not stir; the weather is always light, and often, at sun-set, there is lightning from the north. The nights being very warm, we all sleep upon deck, a circumstance which procured me a strange visit. I awoke by the motion of a very cold animal at my side, which I at first took for a lizard, that might have been taken in with the wood. Upon closer inspection, however, I found a flying-fish in my hands, and I am, probably, the first who has caught one in bed.

On the 13th, lat. 15 deg. 26 min. S., long. 133 deg. 56 min. in the afternoon, at six o'clock, we were on the spot where Arrowsmith places the Island of St. Pablo, without finding the least indication of land; and at eight o'clock in the evening I took my course due west, in order to pursue, according to my instructions, the parallel 15 deg., in which Schouten and Lemaire have several islands, which have afterwards never been seen.

The 15th, lat. 24 deg. 41 min., long. 137 deg. 00 min., we saw, during the whole day, various sea-birds, particularly frigates and pelicans; and at five o'clock in the afternoon we were suddenly assailed by a violent rain, accompanied with squalls from the N.W. Such a strange change of wind in a region where it usually only blows from E. and S.E. I thought could only proceed from the proximity of some land, and I resolved not to sail farther during the night.

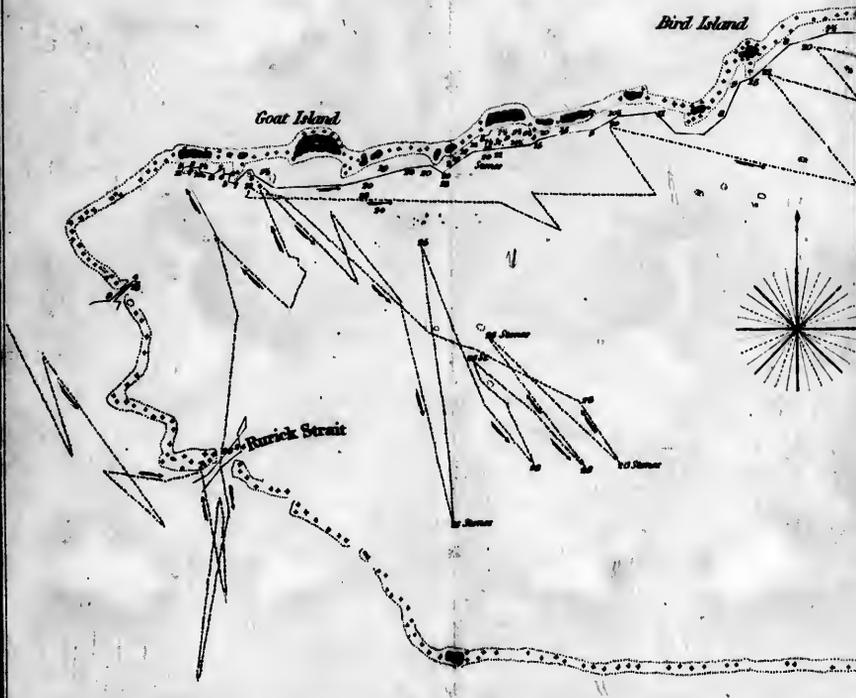
The 16th, lat. 14 deg. 51 min., long. 138 deg. 4 min., we continued our course at day-break with a strong wind from E.N.E. At three o'clock in the afternoon, a sailor at the mast-head cried land! and soon I had the inexpressible joy of beholding the fulfilment of my wishes. The land had been discovered in N.N.W. by a W.S.W. course, and we immediately set sail for it. The island seemed to us to be small and very low, for the wood which we clearly distinguished seemed to stand on the immediate surface of the ocean. The greatest distance from which the island may be seen from the mast-head is ten miles. We now sailed round its northern point, within a distance of a mile and a half, and found the island thickly covered with underwood, in the middle of which was a small lake, the shores surrounded by coral reefs, and the surge so strong that it seemed impossible to land. When the sun had set, we drew away from this lovely spot, tacking the whole night with few sails, in order to examine it again the next morning. The wind shifting from N. to N.E., it cannot easily be explained why the monsoon changes here its usual direction, there being no high land near. At sun-set the bird flew toward the island, and returned in the morning. I think I may say; from my own experience, that the navigator may calculate upon the vicinity of an uninhabited island when he sees many sea-birds, especially pelicans, moving about; an observation, however, which is only applicable between the tropics; he will observe that, at sun-set, they will all fly in one direction, (those excepted which keep upon sea the whole night,) and one might, by following the flight of these birds, find their residence. At day-break we approached the island again, sailing within a mile and a half of its north and west

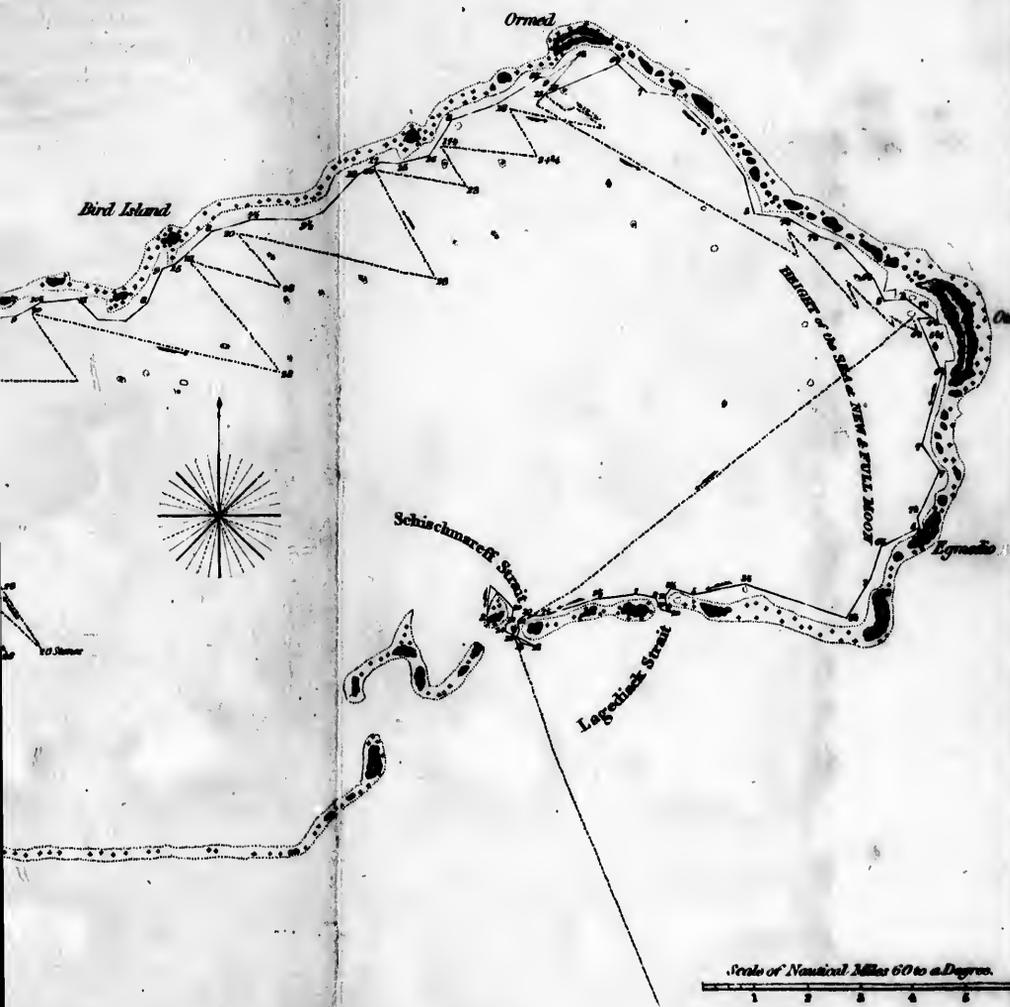
point. We saw no-where a place for landing, except at the N.W. point, where it might have been possible to approach, if the north wind had not made the surge so high. The middle of the island, near the lake, is very low, the external points in N. and S. are higher. We looked in vain for a palm-tree. According to the description, this island resembles Schouten's Dog Island, yet it is not certain whether it be the same, our latitudes differing by 22 minutes; a fault which could not take place even at that period: the difference in the longitude I do not consider, it being at that time naturally always erroneous, by some degrees only. There must be more of those islands about here, which we concluded from the multitudes of sea-birds we had seen during the last two days, all which could not possibly belong to the same island. However, I called my island the *Doubiful*. Its latitude, from two mid-day observations, is 14 deg. 50 min. 11 sec. S., longitude, by the chronometers, which tallied very well with some longitudes of moon-distances that had been lately taken, 138 deg. 47 min. 7 sec. The declension of the needle 5 deg. east. Schouten had no declension the day before he discovered the Dog Island, and found the lat. 15 deg. 12 min. 3 sec. At eleven o'clock we had finished our survey, and had convinced ourselves that there could be no landing, and that the island was only inhabited by birds: as, according to Schouten, the Dog Island must be situated more to the south, I directed my course that way, and, after an hour's useless seeking, I turned again to the west. Since we were on the parallel 15 deg. the wind always blew from E.N.E. and N.E.; at night, however, accompanied by rain and violent squalls from N.W.

On the 19th and 20th we had excellent observations between the sun and moon, which again perfectly verified the correctness of our chronometers. The sailor on the mast-head cried land! It was seen in S.W., and at noon we distinguished an island of three miles in length, which had no lake, but several cocoa-nut trees, just overtopping the others. This I could justly call my own discovery. We were all resolved to resist every danger to effect a landing. We brought the ship under the wind, and Lieutenant Zacharin was dispatched to examine how our resolution was to be executed; for we had already seen that the surge could not be passed with a boat. Zacharin, on his return, confirmed this observation, and two sailors volunteered to swim through the breakers. They happily landed, but could not penetrate far, seeing by several traces that the island was inhabited; as a proof of their having actually landed, they brought with them several cocoa-nut shells and a plaited string tied to a stick. It was now too late to do any thing, but,

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Plan
of the group of Islands
RUMANZOFF,
the center of which is in $9^{\circ}26'27''$ N. Lat.
and $180^{\circ}37'13''$ Long. W. of Greenwich.
Declension of the Needle 128° Eastern.







London.

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during the night, I set my men about making a raft, which was finished by the morning, being large enough to carry one man. At day-break we approached the shore within half a mile; and, with two boats and our new raft, I left the Rurick in company with an officer and all the scientific gentlemen. About forty fathoms from shore our boats cast anchor upon a hard coral ground, in a depth of ten fathoms, and my two sailors swam again on shore, taking the end of a rope with them, which, being fastened to the boats, formed a communication with the land. One placed on the raft, drew himself, by means of the rope, towards the surge, until one of the large waves threw him on shore; the raft was then drawn back, and another repeated the experiment, till we had all reached the shore, with the exception of two sailors who were left in the boats, being more or less hurt by the corals over which the waves had thrown us. Our being wet to the skin was of no consequence in a tropical climate. Well armed, we now penetrated into the interior, and every step we advanced convinced us of the island being uninhabited, till we found a well-frequented foot-path. With great precaution we followed it through underwoods, whose aromatic fragrance we found highly refreshing, till we arrived on a plain, shaded by palm-trees, where we met with a small boat, resembling those of the South-Sea, with a balancier on the sides. We were now nearly in the centre of the island, in a delightful landscape, where we laid down, exhausted by the heat, under cocoa-nut trees, and, for the first time on our voyage, refreshed ourselves with the milk of this fruit. After having taken some rest, we proceeded farther, and soon found many uninhabited cabins, with several productions of the savages, which we appropriated to ourselves for European goods. Recent traces of inhabitants we found no-where, and some poles, upon which fishing-nets were suspended, confirmed me in the opinion that the neighbouring islanders only came here occasionally on fishing expeditions. Within four hours we had crossed the island from N. to S., and, on our return, we fell in with several cisterns, dug with great care, which contained some very good water. It is a well-known fact that there are no springs on the coral islands, where the inhabitants are reduced to rain-water, which they collect in cisterns made for that purpose. Having again reached our landing-place, we drank a bottle of wine, under loud cheers, to the health of Count Rumanzoff, after whom I named the island. Flags were hoisted in our boats under the firing of muskets, upon which signal the Rurick hoisted the Imperial flag, under a royal salute, and we drank the health of our beloved emperor. With the same difficulty under which we had landed we reached



Miles 60 to a Degree.

Scale of Bars. 6. 11

our boats again, and at two o'clock in the afternoon we were back on-board the *Rurick*, where I distributed the cocoa-nuts, which we had brought from Rumanzoff Island, among the remainder of the crew. The allowance of the men that day was doubled, and the sailor who had discovered the island received a reward of six piastres. We tacked the whole of the following night, from fear of running against some low island, which we had reason to suppose lay in the vicinity, and at day-break we continued our course towards the west. The latitude of the centre of Rumanzoff Island, according to a mid-day observation, taken with three sextants, was 14 deg. 57 min. 20 sec. S., longitude, after the chronometers, agreeing with the observation, 144 deg. 28 min. 30 sec. W. The declension of the needle 5 deg. 36 min. east.

On the 22d of April, at 9 o'clock in the morning, we saw land from the mast-head, in N.N.W., and immediately steered for it. This island, with a lake in the centre, from which several large stones were projecting, is of the same construction as the rest; it runs in length 11 miles from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and is only 3 miles broad. We sailed round the S.W. point, within the distance of half a mile, without seeing either the trace of a human being, nor a single cocoa-tree. At noon we had the southern point of the island in the east; from an excellent observation which we had, we found its central latitude 14 deg. 41 min. S., longitude, by the chronometers, 144 deg. 59 min. 20 sec. W. Not doubting that this island was also a new discovery, I called it after my former chief, the Admiral *Spiridof*. As the island did not seem to be inhabited, and the landing being as difficult as on the former island, I would not lose any time, but steered W.S.W. with the intention of seeing Cook's Palissairs, and comparing my longitudes with his. Immediately after sun-set I came to a spot where the sea was surprisingly smooth and calm, a proof that there must have been many islands near us; but we found the current here so strong, that on the following noon the ship had been driven 28 miles to the N.W. 82 deg.

On the 23d April, at day-break, we again set sail, and, according to my calculation, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we were a little to the north of the meridian of the Palissairs, therefore I ordered our course S.S.W. At half past 10 land was seen both to the right and left; I now steered S. to E. which took us straight into the passage. The land to the right, consisting of a multitude of small coral islands, covered with wood, and connected by coral reefs, I declared to be a new discovery. Their situation was more north than that of the Palissairs, which we distinctly saw on the left, and the meri-

dian of that we had already passed, which ought not to have been by our ship's account. I began to doubt the exactness of my chronometers, when a mid-day observation convinced me that the current had put us out, which had driven us 30 miles W. My calculation of the longitude of the Palissairs agreed with that of Cook by three minutes; in our latitudes we had no difference at all. Convinced that the islands in S.E. were actually the Palissairs, and consequently required no investigation, we turned our attention to those lately discovered, which extended in a chain as far S.W. as the eye could discern; the accompanying chart of them will give a better idea of their situation than any description, which I therefore omit. I am inclined to think them uninhabited, since we neither saw a trace of men nor any cocoa-trees, although we had pursued the whole chain, beginning from the south-west end, and keeping so near the shore that we could even see the motion of the trees by the wind. The length of the largest islands, which were connected by low coral reefs, extending from 100 to 200 fathoms, was about two miles; their breadth half or a quarter of a mile; but all of them, even the smallest, that were not above 100 fathoms long, were covered with very beautiful trees. These islands probably form a circle; for, from the mast-head, we could see the horizon on the other side of the chain, the sea appearing calm, while on this side the surf was high. At noon we passed close by a low reef, which enabled us to take the altitude of the sun on the other side of the land; we then followed the chain, which ran in a serpentine line, till three o'clock in the afternoon, where we saw another long reef forming the southern part, and then abruptly turning to the west. At the same moment land was announced in S.S.E.; and I found, by farther investigation of the chain, by continuing my course to N.W.; that this long reef joined in that direction with other islands. At six o'clock in the evening we reached the most westerly island of the whole chain; the length of which to this spot, deducting the curves, was 40 miles; here the land abruptly turned to the N.E., and disappeared in the N. As the sun was now setting, we were obliged to postpone our survey till the morning, and therefore tacked during the night with few sails; but, as soon as day-light appeared, we found that the current had taken us away far from the land in the east, to new islands in the west.

On the 24th, the islands discovered yesterday lay to us over the wind, and after much tacking we only gained just enough to see the land in the east from the mast-head. My time being

short, I was obliged to give up the farther survey of these islands, and called them the Rurick Chain. Nor could we investigate the island which we had seen from the south point of the Rurick Chain in S.S.E.; but, as it is discovered, some other navigator, who chooses to try his fortune among these dangerous groups, may complete that which the circumstances did not allow me to examine.

Points in the Rurick Chain which have been astronomically determined:

Latitude of the north point -----	15° 10' S.
Longitude -----	146° 34' W.
Latitude of the east point -----	15° 21' S.
Longitude -----	146° 46' W.
Latitude of the south point, where we terminated our survey -----	15° 30' S.
Longitude -----	146° 46' W.
Declension of the needle -----	6° 16' E.

I now directed my course towards the land in the west, which we had seen at day-break, and we soon saw that it was of the same construction as the Rurick Chain, extending from E. to W. Following the southern part, within the distance of half a mile from shore, I convinced myself that it must be the Dean's Island, in Arrowsmith's chart. The sun had set before we had reached the end of the chain, which still kept its direction to the south. Here too we saw neither traces of men, nor cocca-trees, yet it is not probable that so great an extent of land should be uninhabited. We tacked during the night, and the following morning continued the survey.

On the 25th, when we had approached the south point of Dean's Island, and already began to see that the chain took its direction to N.E., we discovered land in W.N.W.; Dean's Island being at the same time under the wind, I gave up the farther investigation of this point, turning my course towards the land that we saw in the west, and which I took to be a new discovery. The direction of Dean's Island is incorrectly drawn in Arrowsmith's chart, where it seems to have been overlooked: it is a chain of islands connected by coral reefs. I have frequently had experience in my voyages with other coral islands, to prove that they form circles, which makes me think that it is also the case with this. The direction and extent of Dean's Island, after our survey, which is chiefly founded on astronomical observations, is N.W. 76° and S.E. 76°, filling a space of 72½ miles in this direction.

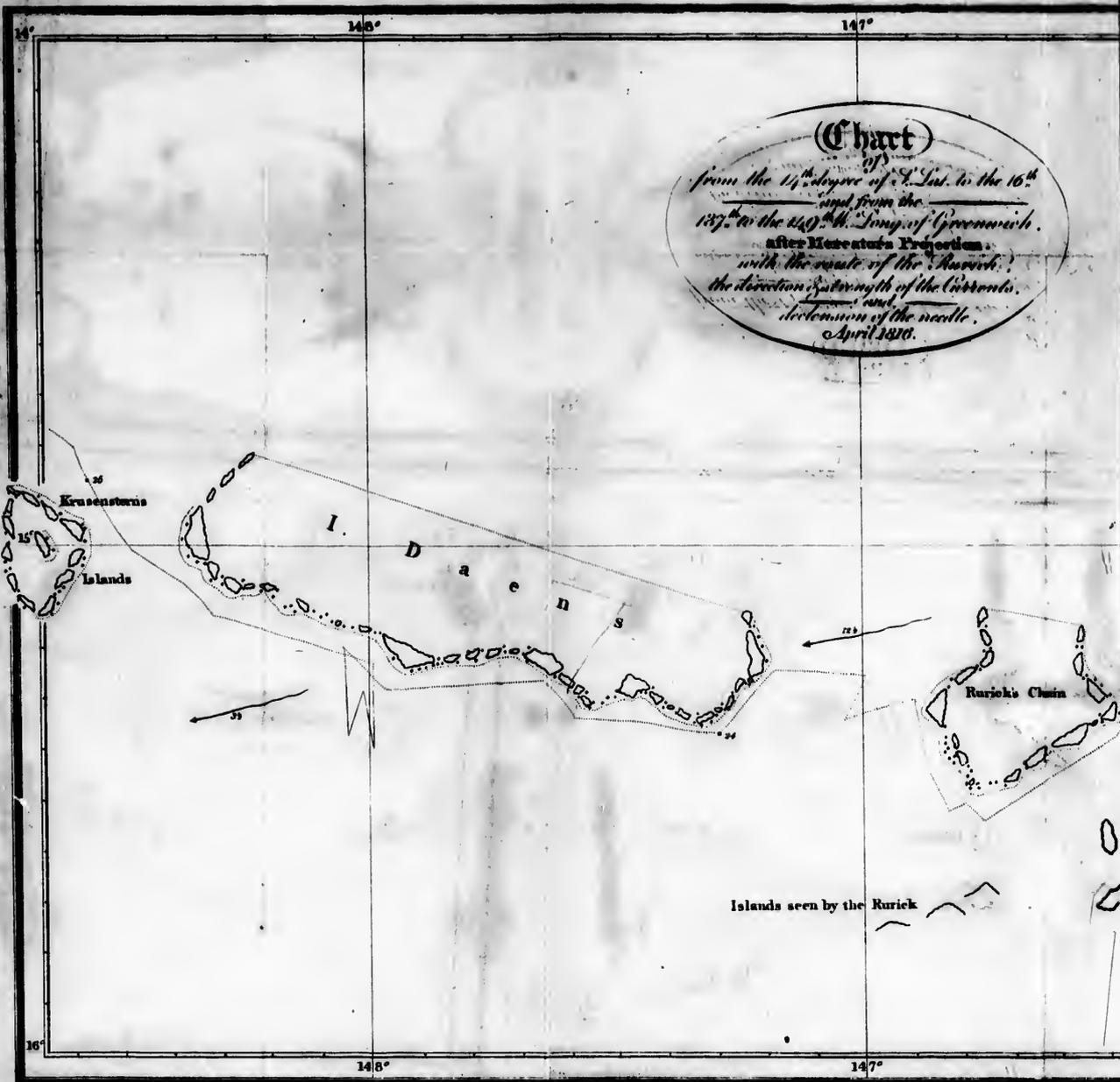
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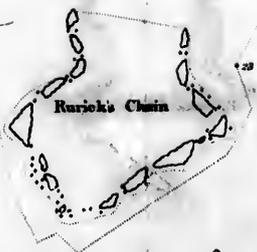
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Boeka Ruvo in 1774.

House of the Parok in 1816.

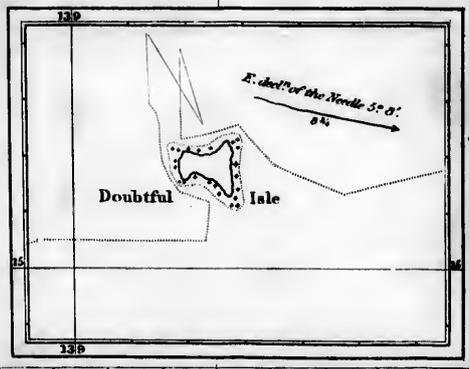
East Deptⁿ of the Needle 67° 30'



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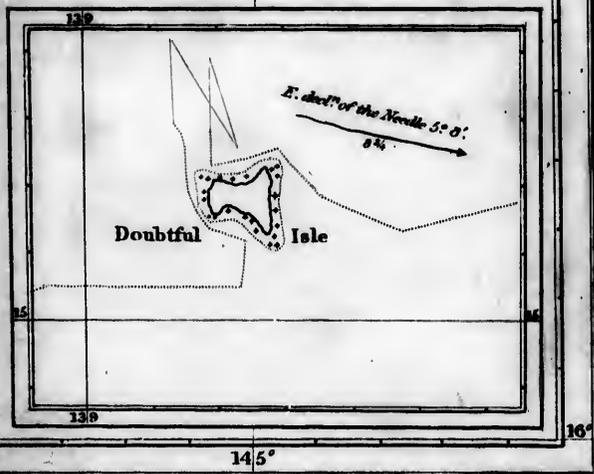
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Engraved by S. LEWIS & SON, 367, Strand.

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Latitude of the east point of Dean's Island	187° 18' 30" S.
Longitude	147 74 00 W.
Latitude of the south point	28 23 30 S.
Longitude	147 19 30 W.
Latitude of the west point	15 00 00 S.
Longitude	148 22 00 W.

We soon reached the land in W., which likewise consisted of small coral islands, connected by reefs, and extending thirteen miles, from N.N.E. to S.S.W.; this was also the largest group that formed the circle, in the middle of which was a large basin, with a woody island in the centre, which particularly distinguishes the cluster. This group, which is undoubtedly a new discovery, is named after the gentlemen with whom I had made the first voyage round the world, *Krusenstern*. At noon we had an excellent observation; the N.W. point of the *Krusenstern* Islands lay to our west, Dean's Island was seen in the east, taking its direction to N.E., where it disappeared on the horizon: taking our course towards the N. we sailed between both, and were very glad to have escaped this labyrinth of islands, in which so many sailors had lost their lives. Had not the weather favoured us so much, we should have been exposed to many dangers, and our astronomical observations would not have deserved the same confidence, had not the sun assisted us at all hours. A storm, or dull weather, is in these seas the inevitable ruin of a ship; and even the possession of an exact chart of these islands would be of no avail, the currents being strong, the land low, and the wind too violent to tack about, if a vessel should have the misfortune to come near a coral reef. The depth of the sea, at a distance of 200 fathoms, could not be ascertained, consequently the lead will not warn against the danger in time; for at 50 fathoms distance from the islands, the depth is 30 fathoms, and immediately after no ground is to be found. Notwithstanding all these dangers, I should have liked to have remained here a few days longer, in order to have finished the survey of some groups, if the necessity of being within a certain space in Baring Strait had not made time too valuable to me; thus, agreeably to instruction, I took my course N.W. towards the region where *Baumann's* Islands are supposed to be.

Latitude of the centre of <i>Krusenstern</i> Islands	15° 00' S.
Longitude	148 41 W.
Declension of the needle	5 37 E.

During the night the wind blew a gale from N.E., accompa-



nied by rain, and we thought ourselves very fortunate in being out of the coral islands; but seeing, notwithstanding this gale, that the sea remained smooth, we had reason to suppose land in N.E.; and therefore used very little sail.

On the 28th, lat. 12° $2'$, long. 154° $38'$, at six o'clock in the evening, we were on the spot where Baumann's Islands are said to be, without perceiving the least sign of land; we steered N.W. to pursue the line where the islands of Roggewein and Penhoven are supposed to be, but also without finding them; which makes me conclude that these islands, the existence of which had already been doubted, are not actually to be found. I then directed my course towards Penrhyn's Islands, which had only been seen by their discoverer at a distance, and have not been examined since. But, as this would make our voyage longer, I was obliged to reduce the allowance of water to one bottle a head per day.

On the 30th, in the afternoon, we saw Penrhyn's Islands, which we found, like all other coral islands, forming a circle, connected by reefs, from the lake in the middle; many rocks were also seen above the water. We were surprised to see these islands covered with thick forests of cocoa-trees, and our astonishment was agreeably increased when we perceived, by the columns of smoke issuing from them, that this small and distant group was inhabited. With our telescopes we could even see the people running about on shore, and the setting sun only induced us to postpone the farther investigation till the next day. We tacked about in fine weather, while innumerable quantities of bonitos surrounded our ship. On the 1st of May we brought the Rurick under the wind; at eight o'clock we were in calm water, within a couple of miles from land, and then distinctly saw a great many people on shore, actively engaged in putting their boats to sea, while some from the other islands were already approaching in theirs. The population, with reference to the size of the land, is disproportionate, so that I cannot conceive how they all find food there. On seeing a number of boats coming towards us, we came to: some of the boats, which carried from 12 to 18 people, had sails; in each of them was an old man, probably the commander of the rowers, for he was sitting gravely, with a wreath of palm-branches round his neck, holding up in his left hand a palm-branch, as a sign of peace. When the boats had approached us, within a distance of 20 fathoms, they stopped and began singing in a very melancholy strain; but, after this ceremony, they fearlessly came nearer, yet without coming on-board. We were, however, cruelly disappointed in our expectation of meeting

with fresh provisions, for they brought nothing but unripe coconuts, which they offered to barter for old nails and pieces of iron; however, to profit something by them, I allowed every one to supply himself with the manufactures of the savages, as far as he liked. The Rurick was soon surrounded by 26 boats, which we kept on one side of us, my crew not being sufficiently strong to protect the ship against the greediness of 300 savages. The trade was carried on in a very lively and clamorous manner; many boats, in their endeavour to be foremost with their goods, upset, but the most violent quarrel always ended with laughing and joking. Those who could not approach the Rurick, on account of the crowd, amused themselves in their boats with singing and dancing; their droll movements, and particularly their skill in making faces, gave us much amusement.

The exchanges were effected by means of a rope, to which they fastened their goods without mistrust, and waited patiently for their payment, which was conveyed to them in the same way. One of the chiefs, who got up so high on the side of the ship that he could reach to look over the castle, was pulled back by the legs by the others, amidst lamentable screams; but, when he had got back again into the boat, they surrounded him, and with a great many gestures he told them of the wonders which he had seen, shewing, at the same time, the presents which we had made him, to reward his courage. By degrees, the boldness of the islanders increased, they stole as much as they could, and, at last, went even so far as to threaten us. Unacquainted with the superiority of European arms, they grew bold by their numbers, which they shewed by their wild cries. At last I was obliged to have a musket fired, which had its effect: in the same instant they all jumped into the sea, in which they disappeared. A death-like silence followed the monstrous noise, and an immense grave seemed to have swallowed them all, till, by degrees, one head after the other appeared above the surface. Fright and terror were depicted in every face; they looked carefully about them to see what mischief the report had done, and, when they found that there was none, they returned into their boats; but they were more orderly. Nothing pleased them better than large nails, for which they sold us some lances of black wood, very neatly made, with some other arms.

These islanders resemble in size and strength the inhabitants of the Marquesas; their faces, too, may be something like them, although those of the Marquesas seemed to me to be handsomer and whiter. Of the women I cannot judge, having seen only two of them, who were old and very ugly. They have the happy cheerful temper of the other South-Sea island-

ers, but they are rather more savage in their conduct. It is remarkable that these islanders are not tattooed, in which they deviate from all the other South-Sea islanders, particularly as they are so near the Friendly Islands, that they either have their origin among them or they have been driven here from the Washington Islands. However, not to be altogether without ornaments, most of them have scratched stripes down their backs, which gives them, with their long matted hair hanging over them, a disgusting appearance. With the exception of a few, who wear a girdle of badly-made stuff, they are all naked. They wear their nails long, and they form probably the principal ornament of the chiefs, for I saw several who had them near three inches long. The Penrhyns do not possess the tree from which, in most of the South-Sea islands, they make their dresses; which is a proof that they have no connexion with the Friendly Islands; yet they understood some words of their language, which we repeated, borrowed from Cook's Voyages. Their boats, which are badly made, resemble those of the Marquesas, having also the balanciers, and carry conveniently twelve men; the sails, made of coarse matting, are only fit to sail with the wind. Whether the islands produce any thing besides cocoa-nuts, I cannot say; of these, however, judging by the number of trees, there must be a great abundance. Through the telescopes, we saw many women walking on shore, who were admiring the ship from a great distance; we did not perceive a house, but we saw a stone wall, which was very well built. Of the fresh provisions which we had taken from Conception, we had now left but a small pig, which we shewed to the savages, who seemed to know it, and wished to get it. We at last counted thirty-six boats, carrying three hundred and sixty men, whose number would have increased if we had stayed here longer, for we saw already several canoes coming towards us. I should have liked to have gone on shore, but could not venture with my few people, the savages being so numerous and bold.

Towards noon, we had a violent thunder-storm, just when I was about quitting the islands. The savages, far from being frightened at the thunder, had fastened their boats to our ship, and endeavoured to draw the nails out of it, making, at the same time, such a noise, that it was impossible to hear the word of command. To get rid of them I hoisted all sails, and the unexpected quick motion of the ship, which upset several of their boats, obliged them to desist; but they followed us for a long time, making signs that they wished our return. The great population of these islands, the bold spirit of the savages, and their several arms, prove that there must be other islands

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near them with which they are connected, and, undoubtedly, also carrying on war.

We found the latitude of this group----- 9° 1' 35" S.
 The mean between the chronometers and the
 observed longitude -----157 34 32 W.
 Declension of the needle----- 8 28 0 E.

Leaving these islands, I endeavoured to cross the equator under 180 deg. longitude, where I expected to make new discoveries; but was ultimately obliged to give up this plan, on account of the oppressive heat, and the frequent calms which kept us too long on our voyage.

On the 4th of May, lat. 7° 31' 39" S., long. 163° 7' 19", it rained so much that we filled twelve casks of water. For some days past we had had blasts of wind from all quarters of the compass; within the last twenty-four hours the current had driven us 32½ miles to the S.W., and it was but now that we fell in with the real N.E. trade-wind.

On the 8th of May, lat. 9° 14' 34" S., long. 168° 25' 33" W., we saw a great quantity of sea-birds, which, after sun-set, flew to the south. We caught three, two of which we set at liberty, after having fixed a slip of parchment to their necks, with the name of the ship and the date written upon it; the third was consigned to the collection. They were a kind of sea-swallow, about the size of a pigeon, but black, except a white spot on their heads. We could not doubt, from the great number of birds, that we were near many uninhabited islands and rocks, and, if time had permitted, I should have followed the direction of the birds to the S.W.; but, as it was, the current took us every day from between 33 to 45 miles to N.W., in which direction it continued till the 11th, when we cut the equator under long. 175° 27' 55".

The declension of the needle was found 8° 4' East. On the 14th of May, in lat. 1° 17' 46" N., long. 177° 5', we saw, among many sea-birds, one land-bird, but could see no land, even from the mast-head; which made us conclude that it lay very low. The thermometer stood for some days and nights upon 23° heat. In the night we killed a dolphin of seven feet long, the flesh of which we found excellent, having been so long without fresh meat; its taste was something like that of beef.

On the 19th we were between the parallels of 8 and 9 degrees, in search of the Mulgraves, where Arrowsmith has placed them in his chart. At three o'clock p.m., according to our account, we cut the chain in lat. 8° 45' 52" N. without seeing a trace of

land. Our longitude, according to our chronometers, the correctness of which we had proved but the day before, was $187^{\circ} 47' 14''$. I steered fifteen miles west, thinking that the longitude of the islands on the chart might be incorrect; but, not finding them in that direction, I turned the vessel again to the north. The chart seemed to me to be incorrect, as the opening between 8 and 9 degrees must be larger, since it was impossible to cut the chain without finding land; an opinion in which I was confirmed, when, on my return, I spoke to Mr. Arrowsmith in London, who told me that he had drawn the Mulgrave's chain on his chart upon the uncertain accounts of traders, even Captain Gilbert's Chart having given nothing clear about them.

On the 20th we still continued our course to N.N.W. and at noon, found the lat. $9^{\circ} 26' 21''$, long. $180^{\circ} 19' 6''$ W. I entirely gave up the plan of sailing any farther north, steering direct to west, because, judging by the chart, I still thought I might find the chain in this parallel. In this direction I sailed for thirty-five miles, without seeing any thing. Having no further time to lose, we steered with full sails to N.W.N., straight for Kamtschatka; and it was not until the following year, that I saw, what dangers we had escaped in that dark night, having sailed through low groups of islands, within a very short distance of them.

On the 21st we saw land in N.W., consisting of several islands, resembling the Rurick-chain. At two o'clock, being yet one mile and a half from their south-point, we saw some smoke rising from among the cocoa-trees, and, pursuing the N.E. side of the chain to N., perceived a multitude of people on shore, staring at our ship. We had to double a long coral-reef, connected with the islands, running far out into the sea, and scarcely visible above the surface. We were soon in the high sea, in calm water, and sailed towards the small island in S.W., whilst at 200 fathoms from the reef we could not find the bottom with the lead. It began to grow dark when we approached the small island, where we also saw people, and in the same moment another group of islands was seen from the mast-head in the S.; but we were obliged to defer our investigation till the next day. The situation of all these islands will be found in the annexed chart.

On the 22nd of May we steered towards the land, but could not reach the spot where we had been yesterday, till nine o'clock, the current having driven us, during the night, far W. on the island, the north-side of which was covered with a beautiful grove of cocoa trees: we saw several people in a large

boat, which soon came sailing towards us. We immediately came-to, and admired the clever construction of it, and the skill with which it was managed. The boat stopped at a distance of 100 fathoms from us. It carried nine islanders, who showed us fruit, and intimated by signs that, if we came on shore, they would supply us with plenty. We were astonished at the modest behaviour of these people, so different from that of the Penrhyns, and this could hardly be expected in a south-sea-island, which had never been visited before. They were all unarmed, and appeared in the greatest subordination; the chief sat cross-legged on the left side of the boat, upon an elevated seat, placed upon the balancier, and covered with coloured mats, his head being adorned with flowers and shells. They looked at the ship with astonishment and curiosity, pointing at the objects which pleased them most, and talking loudly among themselves. When I found that all our endeavours to draw them on-board were ineffectual, I ordered a boat to be lowered, hoping that so small a craft would appear less frightful to them. Their astonishment was very great, when they saw it descend from the Rurick. I dispatched Lieut. Schischmareff, with some of our scientific gentlemen, to gain the confidence of the savages by presents: the arrival of the boat terrified them much; but, when it came near, they willingly accepted our presents. Lieut. Schischmareff endeavoured to get into their boat; when they quickly threw a pandanus-fruit and a coloured mat into ours, and then rowed off with the greatest speed; we could not come in contact with them again, although they remained near the ship, and frequently beckoned us to go on shore; but this I could not do, on account of the coral-reefs with which the island was surrounded, having no leisure to seek for a landing-place. Their boat sailed against the wind in an admirable manner; it had but one sail of an disproportionate size, made of fine matting, in the form of an acute triangle, the sharp angle of which was turned downwards. The skill and dexterity with which they turned their boat in tacking, deserves the admiration of every sailor.

These islanders were of a black colour, rather tall and thin; their black, straight hair was interspersed with flowers, and their necks and ears were strangely ornamented; their dress consisted of two mats, plaited and dyed with great ingenuity, both of which were tied round the waist, one before and the other behind, hanging down as far as their knees; the rest of the body was naked. Their countenances bore the expression of good nature, and some resemblance to those of the Malays.

After having finished our survey, we steered to the south, to examine also the other group. The savages followed us,

holding up fruit in their hands. I again came to, hoping that they would now pay us a visit, and was again disappointed. They also stopped their boat, shouted at every motion we made, particularly when a large sail was turned, which they probably took for a work of enchantment, since they could not see the ropes by which the sails were managed. Seeing there was no prospect of a meeting, I continued my course.

We soon had a distinct view of the second group, consisting of a circle of small islands, connected by coral-reefs, seeming to contain a deep sea in the middle. This group is separated from the other by a channel, three miles and a half long, through which I resolved to sail, a steersman with a good telescope having been placed on the mast-head, to warn us in time against any danger; we, however, found the channel free from rocks, and the depth unfathomable. At four o'clock in the afternoon we had reached the N.W. part of the group, which ended with a dangerous reef. It seemed to us to be uninhabited, and, although thickly covered with wood, we could not see a single palm-tree. Upon the former group too, the population could not be considerable, since we saw only two boats, and but few on the neighbouring shore. I named the first group *Kutusoff*, and the second *Suwaroff*.—Both together occupy twenty-five miles and a half from N. to S.; their situation may be seen on the chart. The latitude of the channel we found $11^{\circ} 11' 20''$, N. the longitude, by the chronometers, $190^{\circ} 9' 23''$. The declension of the needle $11^{\circ} 8'$, E. At six o'clock we had again an open sea, and we steered N.N.W. towards Kamtschatka. It would certainly have been more prudent not to have sailed in this entirely unknown sea, but our time was short, and, employing every measure the circumstances could dictate, we rapidly continued our course, under God's protection.

On the 29th of May, lat. $24^{\circ} 28'$, long. $197^{\circ} 39'$. The society of Agriculture in St. Petersburg had given me three small boxes of dried meat (called meat biscuit), and one with dried cabbage; this invention, the utility of which on land had been proved, was now to be tried on sea; and, I was commissioned to open one box of meat at the first crossing of the north-tropic; the second, with the cabbage, at the second crossing of the same, and to bring back the third to St. Petersburg. The boxes were made of thin boards, in a way to allow a free current of air, a process which I did not think calculated for the sea, and which was probably the chief cause of both the meat and cabbage being spoiled. On crossing the tropic for the second time, to-day, I had the cabbage and the second box of meat opened, and, as they appeared mouldy, we made a soup of them, which was served upon the officer's table. We

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all found that it might be eatable in case of necessity, but that it was rather disagreeable in taste, and the physician declared it to be unwholesome, on account of the materials being half spoiled, particularly the cabbage, which, containing oil, had become rancid and injurious to health; the meat which tasted like spoiled cod, had also lost all its nutritious qualities. In order to get rid of the disagreeable taste of the soup we had just eaten, I had some boxes of English patent-meat opened, which, being boiled in steam, soldered up in such a manner as to completely exclude the external air, is, after years, not to be distinguished from the fresh.

On the 3d in lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, long. $200^{\circ} 15'$, we saw a great many sea-birds, particularly tropic-birds, passing by us. The colour of the water had, since noon, become so dirty, that, towards four o'clock P.M., fearing to be upon a shallow, I had the plummet thrown out, without finding the bottom in 100 fathoms. Dr. Eschscholz, who regularly, every noon, examined the temperature of the surface of the sea with the thermometer, found it this moment $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ colder: a proof that the depth of the sea had considerably increased since that time, and that we probably were near some unknown land, which the thick fog that surrounded us kept concealed. During the night the water had reassumed its usual colour.

On the 13th we had a violent storm from N.W. in lat. 47° , which brought such intense cold, that lumps of ice fell down upon deck from the rigging; this change of temperature we felt the more sensibly, having had for some months past, day and night, 24° of warmth. Since we had left the parallel 33° , we were constantly surrounded by fogs.

On the 18th we saw the coast of Kamtschatka covered with snow and ice.

On the 19th we sailed towards Awatscha Bay. Towards noon, as we were approaching it, we perceived upon the high rocks on the north-side, a telegraph in full work, an unexpected sight in these regions. It announced the arrival of ships to the commandant of Peter-Paul's Port, who by this means gains sufficient time to send out boats, with anchors and ropes, to meet them at the narrow entrance of Awatscha Bay, where they are of great service. We were slowly towed into the harbour, where we cast anchor at twelve o'clock at night. Winter, which, as it was said, had been unusually long this year, yet reigned all around, and we in vain looked for a green spot. The day after our arrival, our chronometers gave the longitude of the harbour $201^{\circ} 15' 30''$, the true longitude being, according to the observation of the astronomer Horn, $201^{\circ} 16' 40''$.

This small difference showed the accuracy of our chronometers, and that all the longitudes in our voyage may be received with implicit confidence.

My first care was to repair the *Rurick*, which had greatly suffered by the storms, particularly the copper, for which Lieut. *Rudokof*, the governor, gave us the copper of the old ship *Diana*, the same in which Golownin had undertaken the voyage to Japan, and which, on account of its shattered state, he had been obliged to leave here, continuing his journey to Russia by land. By the activity of the governor, our ship was in a short time ready to sail. Since I was here with Capt. Krusenstern, the state of Kamtschatka has been greatly improved, which is chiefly to be attributed to the same governor, who has done more to benefit the country than all his predecessors.

On the 15th of July our ship was ready to sail, and we were waiting only for a favourable wind; the crew were in excellent condition, except Lieutenant Zacharin, who had been sickly during the whole voyage; which obliged me to keep the watch in rotation with Lieutenant Schischmareff, a service from which the commander of such an expedition ought to be exempt, having so much other employment. This is, certainly, the first voyage of discovery which has been successfully completed by two officers only. Lieut. Zacharin being obliged to stay here, I had only one officer left to continue my course to Baring Strait; which, however, did not make me waive my resolution, as his zeal, like mine, remained undiminished. I only regretted, that the hope which I at first entertained had been frustrated, there being but little prospect of accomplishing much in Baring Strait, since one of us had always to stay on board. Mr. Wormskloid, too, wished to continue here, in order to examine the lofty hills of Kamtschatka, for which purpose I recommended him to Lieut. Rudokof.

My crew of twenty were rather too few for the enterprise in Baring Strait, I therefore obtained six additional men from the garrison, whom I promised to bring back the next year; besides an *Alioutskan* of the Russo-American Company.

For those of my readers who are fond of scientific objects, I add, in conclusion of my first year's voyage, a table giving the temperature of the sea in various depths. The observations have been made very carefully, with a good Six's thermometer, and I warrant their correctness. The divisions of both the Six's thermometer, and our other, are after Farenheit. As such observations, when made in a boat, require it should be a perfect calm, they are rarely undertaken by mariners.

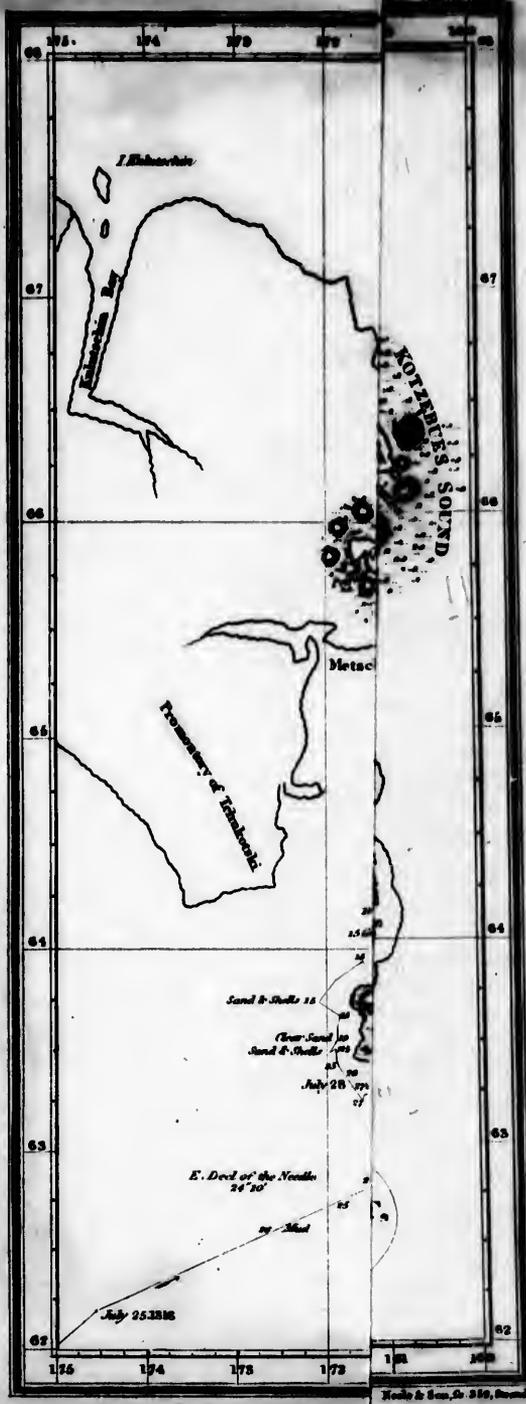
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1815.	The Atlantic.				North.	West.	
Oct. 15	68, 5	57, 7	100	71, 1	30°, 27'	13°, 57'	10
— 16	60°, 1	56, 0	138	73, 5	30°, 4'	13°, 8'	10
	—	56, 0	96	—	—	—	—
1816.	Cape Horn.				South	West.	
Jan. 8	54, 0	38, 8	196	57, 6	44°, 17'	57, 31'	8
April 7	South Sea.						
Morning.	78, 5	68, 5	125	79, 2	18, 17'	124, 56'	13
	—	57, 5	175	—	—	—	—
Noon.	79, 6	68, 0	125	80, 0	—	—	—
April 13	80, 0	79, 0	10	79, 8	15°, 26'	133, 42'	13
	—	79, 0	20	—	—	—	—
	—	78, 0	50	—	—	—	—
	80, 0	72, 0	100	70, 8	15, 26'	133, 42'	10
	—	56, 0	200	—	—	—	—
May 13	On the Equator.				North.	South.	
	62, 5	55, 0	300	83, 0	0 —	177, 5'	14
	Northern Ocean.						
June 1	74, 0	62, 0	100	75, 0	29, 24'	190, 26'	10
	—	52, 5	300	—	—	—	—
June 6	61, 0	50, 5	10	68, 0	37, 3'	190, 17'	2
	—	56, 8	25	—	—	—	—
	—	52, 7	100	—	—	—	—
	—	43, 0	300	—	—	—	—

After having dispatched the accounts of our first year's voyage to the chancellor, by express, and having waited in vain for the post from St. Petersburg, which usually arrives about the time of the year, we left Awatscha Bay, notwithstanding the contrary wind.

From Kamtschatka to the newly discovered Kotzebue-Sound, and Baring Strait.—On the 20th of June we saw Baring's Land, whose rocky snow-covered heights bore a cheerless aspect. On the S.W. side of it is a small rocky island, which has not yet been mentioned in any chart. Our observations gave us for the northern point, lat. 50° 22' 17", long. by the chronometer, 194° 4' 7"; for the S.W. point, lat. 55° 17' 18", long. 194° 6' 37". From this island we steered towards the western part of St. Lawrence Island. The 26th lat. 63° 0', long. 171° 43'. In our approach to Baring's Land, we lost the fine weather, and we now had a thick fog with a constant rattling rain.

Having made no observation since we were at Baring's Land, our situation by the chart was uncertain; but, by the

ship's account, we were near St. Lawrence-island, 20 miles off its S.W. point. At three o'clock, the fog having cleared up a little, we discovered in the N.E. 6°, the summit of a hill, which was immediately lost again in the fog; we were obliged to tack for the remainder of the day and during the whole of the night, using the plummet as our guide. The barometer, during this bad weather, was always very high. Notwithstanding all the care we took in excluding the rats, when the Rurick was built, we discovered one to-day upon deck. A chase being immediately ordered, we killed that and two others, which had probably got in at Peter-Paul's harbour; there being many of those vermin at that place, but where they had never been seen before the arrival of the Nodshola; so that I had probably ordered the death of the descendants of my former travelling-companions.

On the 27th, the fog still continuing, I resolved to take my course straight for the land, having frequently made the experiment, that, with a high stand of the barometer, the weather is fine on shore, while there is a thick fog a mile off the coast. Ten fathoms' depth soon announced that we were near it; the fog disappeared, and we saw the sun shining upon a noble range of stony hills. The nearest distance from shore was two miles, the extent of the country in E. and W. being hidden by the fog; but the Rurick was safe within a small open bay. On shore we saw people and tents, and I resolved to take the opportunity of getting acquainted with the inhabitants of an island which had never been visited before. We lowered two boats, and we all started well armed. We did not venture to come to anchor in this open bay, and the Rurick remained under sail. The wind blowing gently from S.W. obliged the Rurick to stand a little farther from land, and we soon lost sight of her in the fog. At a short distance from shore, we fell in with a *baydare*, carrying ten islanders, who fearlessly approached us, shouting and beckoning with the most singular grimaces, and holding up to us black foxes' skins. We perceived, that they had arms concealed in their baydare, and were, therefore, on our guard. After some salutations, which consisted in their stroking themselves, with both hands, several times, from the face to the stomach, their first word was *tobacco!* We gave them some leaves, which they immediately put in their mouths; afterwards I saw them smoking it from small stone pipes, about the size of a thimble: they returned my presents by presenting me with several articles of their manufacture. After this short intercourse I continued my course to the shore, which seemed to frighten them very much, for they ran about uneasily; and many, probably women, fled to the hills. Some

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of them met us rather courageously, others strove in vain to conceal their fear under the mask of hospitality; at all our motions they laughed immoderately, but, as soon as they suspected the least hostility, their countenances were visibly changed, and some prepared for flight, others for resistance; but, when they perceived their mistake, they were as friendly as before; their quick transition from mirth to gravity had a ludicrous effect on their faces, which were profusely smeared with whale-oil. We landed, in company with the islanders, opposite their tents, while they assisted us in dragging our boats on shore. This place seems only to be visited in summer, when the islanders are employed in catching whales, morses, and seals; for we saw no fixed habitation, but only a few tents, made of whalebone and covered with morse's skins. A deep cellar dug in the ground, and filled with boiled whale-oil, blubber, dried seal-flesh, and morse's teeth, also proved that they came here only to collect their winter-stock. They also gave us to understand, by various signs, that their proper settlements were behind the cape in the west, whither they invited us; and a second boat arriving from that side, in which there were two women, dressed like men, and with hideous tattooed faces, confirmed our supposition. I regretted I could not understand the language of these people, as I might otherwise have derived much interesting information from them. In many respects these islanders resembled the inhabitants of Norton Sound, described by Cook; they are of a middling size, of a robust healthy appearance; their dresses, made of skin, were exceedingly filthy. My Aleut, who had been for some time on the peninsula of Aliaksa, said that these two nations strongly resembled each other in language and other respects. We saw here several European iron and copper utensils; each islander was armed with a knife an ell long, (probably two feet, *Transl.*) and his person adorned with large blue and white beads.

While the naturalists were traversing the hills, I conversed with the natives, who, on understanding I was the commander, invited me to their tents. Here they spread a dirty skin on the ground, upon which they seated me, after that they severally came up to embrace me, at the same time rubbing their noses forcibly against mine, and finishing their caresses by spitting in their hands, which they passed several times over my face. I bore these ceremonies, however disgusting, with the greatest calmness; however, to prevent a repetition of them, I distributed tobacco leaves among them, which they gratefully accepted. They were about to salute me again; and by no other means could I escape the attack than by distributing

beads, knives, and scissars. But, after this, I was doomed to a still greater trial if possible; they produced a wooden trough, filled with whale blubber, the great delicacy of all northern nations inhabiting the sea-shores, but of which I ate heartily, notwithstanding the disgust and nausea it creates to an European stomach. This condescension, together with the presents I made them, put the seal on our friendship. My host, who was probably the chief, now ordered a dance: one of them advanced, and made, without moving from the spot, the most ludicrous contortions of the body and the most horrible grimaces, which the others accompanied by singing a song, consisting only of two notes, sometimes high, at another time low, while they beat time upon a small tambourine. This performance being over, I took a short walk into the interior, but the fog soon obliged me to return; and, for fear it would increase, we hastened to the vessel; where the savages, who seemed to regret our departure, promised to visit us. The natives call this island *Tschiboeki*, and the land in the east (America) *Kkilack*. The part which we saw has a very melancholy appearance; it consists of a range of rather high hills, covered with snow; not even a tree or shrub is perceptible upon the grey rocks, except here and there short grass springing from between the moss; a few plants scantily appear above the ground, yet even here there were some flowers blooming. The arms of the natives, which are probably used more in the chase than in war, consist of bows, arrows, and lances; two of the latter we found lined with broad well-wrought steel, which they obtain, as we afterwards learnt, with their other European utensils, from the *Tschutschi*. They appeared never to have seen Europeans; this was evident from the surprise with which they beheld us. Nothing, however, surprised them so much as my telescope, which brought the most distant objects close before them. At twelve o'clock p. m. we all arrived on-board, well pleased with our respective discoveries. The next day we tacked about in a thick fog, without seeing the land, although we were close by it; but, as the coast here is a regular slope, we could approach it, without any apprehension of danger, by means of the plummet, till within ten or twelve fathoms. The sounding is of fine sand and small stones. It was my intention to keep here till the fog had cleared off, and thus it would have given me an opportunity of recognising the situation of our ship, and then to have taken my course between St. Lawrence Island and the coast of Asia.

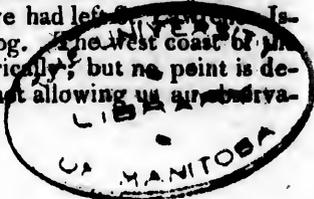
On the 28th the horizon was clear, but we had no sun. The west coast of St. Lawrence, stretching from S. by E. to N. by W., was only three miles distant, and we distinguished the

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bay where we had landed the day before, by the small rocky island on its western part. It is placed in the S.W. part of St. Lawrence. I took my course to the north, along the shore; but, on account of the wind, advanced slowly. At ten o'clock in the evening, it being already tolerably dark, we saw three baydares, with eight or ten men in each, making towards us, which induced me to come to, when they immediately got on-board. Their behaviour evidently shewed that they had never seen a European vessel before. The first that came upon deck I recognized to be my kind host, who immediately clasped me in his arms, and violently rubbed his nose against mine, at the same time frequently passing his oily hand over my face. A rapid trade now began: within half an hour my sailors had exchanged buttons and similar articles for two hundred kamlaikas (a name given in Kamtschatka to a species of dress made like a shirt, and sewn together with the intestines of seals, sea-lions, and morses). This dress, which is worn over the other clothes, protects them against the wet and damp, and is therefore very useful in this climate. I have observed that in a damp air in all these regions the natives are in the habit of putting it on over their other warm clothes, and I myself have often experienced its beneficial effects in this high northern climate.

On the 29th a fresh breeze from the S.W. had separated us last night from the islanders. At day-break we saw the north point of St. Lawrence Island. The promontory is discernible by a rock, rising perpendicularly from the sea; a little to the south a small neck of land stretches to the west, which had a singular appearance from the *jurtas* (subterraneous dwellings) and rows of whalebones, which the natives had fixed perpendicularly in the ground round their habitations. Three baydares, with ten men in each, approached us within ten paces, where they stopped, chanting in a pitiful voice; one of them, rising, spoke some words in an energetic manner, and while holding up a small black dog in his hand, drew forth a knife, with which he stabbed the animal, and then threw it into the sea. This ceremony being terminated, during which the others kept a profound silence, they came close to the ship, yet few only ventured upon deck. I found no difference between them and our friends of yesterday; like them, they call themselves *Tschiboko*, and the opposite coast of Asia, *Wemen*. After an hour we left St. Lawrence Island, taking our course towards Baring Strait, with the intention of visiting Norton Sound the next year.

On the 30th of July, as soon as we had left the island, we were again enveloped in fog. The west coast of the island we had surveyed trigonometrically; but no point is determined astronomically, the sun not allowing us any observa-



tion. Notwithstanding all the precautions which I had taken, our men were severely troubled with coughs and colds. Twice a day they drank tea, in their hold a fire was constantly burning to keep it dry and warm, and they were never allowed to remain in their damp clothes after they were relieved from the watch. No Russian sailor would voluntarily take this precaution; he would suffer his clothes to dry upon him, without fearing any ill effects which might arise from it; and I found great difficulty in obliging them to adopt that measure.

At four o'clock in the morning the fog disappeared; the Isle of King lay before us, at a distance of eight miles; and at eight o'clock we distinctly saw the Cape Prince of Wales and the islands of Gwozdeff, and even the coast of Asia. For the first time during our stay at Baring's Island the sun shone forth, and allowed us some observations, which still confirmed the accuracy of the chronometers. They gave the longitude of King Island only by a few minutes' difference to that of Cook; we found it 586 feet high.

At two o'clock p. m. we were between the Cape Prince of Wales and Gwozdeff's Islands, of which Cook's as well as all other charts give only three. The clear weather, however, enabled me to discover a fourth, surpassing all the others in extent, and which I named Ratmanoff, after the lieutenant (now captain) of that name, under whose command I was during the voyage of Krusenstern. It is singular that this island was neither seen by Cook nor by Clark, both having sailed close by it; and I am of opinion that it has probably since risen from the ocean. On a level, which stretches from Cape Prince of Wales west, we saw a number of *jurtes* together, with scaffoldings, made of whalebone, for drying fish. Our distance from shore being only three miles, we saw crowds of people staring at our large ship, but without making any attempt to come on-board. Availing ourselves of the wind and the clear weather, I continued my course along the level land extending to E. N. E. from Cape Prince of Wales, and which was entirely covered with rich verdure; there were no trees, but a few shrubs, and some snow on the tops of the island hills. The numerous habitations that so thickly cover this coast, indicate an abundant population; a baydare, which we saw under sail, took its course to the north, without making any attempt to come near our vessel. I kept as close in shore as the depth of the water, which was scarcely five fathoms, would allow; and which made it impossible to overlook any deep bay or inlet. The depth gradually and regularly increases, so that at nine fathoms the land is scarcely visible; therefore it is not surprising that Cook, who kept in seventeen fathoms, never noticed this level.

On the 31st of July, after having continued the survey of the coast during the whole night, in clear weather, I cast anchor within two miles of shore, in a depth of five fathoms, perceiving an inlet which I wished to examine more minutely. At four o'clock, accompanied by the naturalists, I left the *Rurick* in two well-armed boats, landing opposite our anchorage, near some habitations. We went towards the *jurtes*, which are built in a line along the coast, but were only welcomed by dogs, which joined us without any fear; they appeared of the same breed as those used in Kamtschatka for drawing sledges. We got upon the roofs of the *jurtes* without seeing any of the inhabitants, who, more frightened than their dogs, seemed to have fled at our approach. The interior of their dwellings we found clean and comfortable. The approach on the S.E. side consisted of an opening three feet high, supported by wood, enclosed by an earthen wall on each side. On entering, we found ourselves in a chamber seven feet high, as many in breadth, and ten feet long, the roof and sides of which were lined with wood. On the left was a drench the whole length of the chamber, filled with pieces of black blubber a foot square, and near it lay sieves with long handles, something like our fish-spoons. On the right side was a narrow channel of two feet and a half deep and seven feet long, through which we were obliged to creep to get into a passage of six feet high, but not broader than the channel. At the end of the passage was a deal partition, with a round opening of one foot and a half in diameter in the centre, through which we entered into a capacious anti-chamber, ten feet square and six feet high; the latter increased towards the middle of the ceiling, which had an aperture in the centre covered with a fish-bladder, so as to admit the light. On the wall opposite the entrance were fixed, a foot and a half above the ground, broad deals, for bedsteads, which occupied about a third part of the space; and against the other walls small ladders were placed horizontally, being used as shelves for their utensils. The walls and ceilings were made of small rafts, the visible sides of which were planed. All the other houses were built after the plan of the one here described, which must have belonged to a numerous family, having, besides those above-mentioned, two small side rooms. The floors were raised three feet above the ground, between which were cellars for provisions, or probably used as dog-kennels; the walls and floors were likewise made of wood, and they had windows, but no bedsteads. Several utensils and other neatly-made articles, belonging to the inhabitants, lay scattered about their dwellings, among which I particularly admired two small sledges, very prettily made of whale and morses' bones, affording a proof that

the dogs were here used for drawing. After some investigation, we found that we were on an island about eight miles long, and on the widest part one mile broad. Having crossed it, we distinctly saw that the opposite continent formed a wide bay, where, on three points, the junction of the land could not be seen. Although we could not expect to find a passage through this inlet, into the icy-sea, we wished to penetrate farther into the country, with the view of gaining some very interesting information. The island, which lay immediately before the bay, formed, with the continent in N.E. and S.W., a small passage. We saw at this moment a large boat, probably made of skin, with black sails, entering into the bay through the S.W. passage, and disappearing in the east, under the horizon. This circumstance immediately determined me to penetrate into the bay through the N.E. passage, which appeared wider than that in S.W.; therefore, getting into our boats, we sailed along the island towards N.E. I shall not enter upon any description of the coasts which we here discovered, referring the reader to the accompanying chart. We found the N.E. passage to be one mile and a half wide; the depth of the middle of the navigable water eight fathoms; the water, just rising in the current, ran into the bay with the velocity of three miles an hour. We landed at the N.E. point, where we made a fire, and within half an hour we had an excellent soup, made of the English patent-meat. I found the utility of this method particularly instanced in our frequent excursions in boats, on account of its portability.

We had just finished our dinner, when we saw two boats, built like those of the Alioutskans, each carrying only one man, coming towards us, with the greatest velocity, from the opposite shore. They approached our encampment within fifty paces, when they observed us attentively, communicating their observations to each other, and at last began counting us. All our endeavours to entice them to come on shore were useless; they struck their hands against their heads, and then fell down on the ground, probably with a view of intimating to us that we should kill them if they came nearer. They could, however, have no idea of fire-arms, as they were within musket-shot, and a number of muskets were standing around us. The dress of these Americans consisted of whale-guts, looking very filthy, and having in their countenances a strong expression of cruelty and wildness. After mistrustfully observing us for some time, they threw a couple of arrows towards their dwellings, probably as a signal; but we entered upon our course into the bay towards the east. On account of the many sand-banks formed by the current, and also the current itself, we advanced

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only a mile in three hours; I therefore gave up the investigation for this year, with an intention of making it the next year with small baydares, which I intended to bring from the Aliout-skan Islands. For the present my time was too precious, on account of the short period the navigation lasts in Baring Strait. The bay I named Schischmareff, after my lieutenant: I will not, however, maintain that this inlet actually forms a bay, but it probably divides the coast-land into several islands. The small island I named after our meritorious admiral, Saritscheff. On our return, having doubled the northern point of this island, we saw two boats, with ten men in each, rowing with every exertion to overtake us, and who were evidently coming from the part whence the two baydares had been just sent to reconnoitre our strength. One of our boats had taken the start; I was in the last with Lieut. Schischmareff and four sailors, and soon the Americans might have overtaken us. Their wild cries and the number of their arms gave a suspicious appearance to their celerity, and indeed we barely had time to seize our muskets, when one of their boats came beside ours, and two Americans began to attack it furiously: screaming loudly and making the most frightful grimaces, they threatened us with their arrows, while the second made every effort to come to the assistance of their comrades. My sailors, having their guns loaded, only waited for the command to fire; I, in the mean time, threatened with my gun, by aiming at the savages; but this only made them laugh, and they merely waited for their companions, to begin their attack vigorously. Secured by superiority in our fire-arms, to which they were complete strangers, we quietly bore their insults, by only drawing our swords; these bright arms, known to them through the Tschuktschi, had the desired effect; they desisted, satisfied with following us to our ship. At our invitation, they came tolerably near, conducting themselves peaceably and with humility; but, notwithstanding all the presents we offered them, not one would come upon deck. Their dress consists of short shirts, made of dog and rein-deer skins, some of them even going half-naked, finding a summer's heat of $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ almost too much; their hair is cut short, but their heads are always covered, a custom invariably observed on this coast; under the lip they wear morse-bones, which give a disgusting appearance to their faces, naturally hideous; upon the whole, they look much more ferocious than the inhabitants of St. Lawrence Island. We saw a great quantity of drifted wood on Saritscheff Island, and, among these, trees of considerable size. Upon our anchorage, which is astronomically determined, we observed that the current constantly ran to N.E. along the coast; thus, it is probable that the wood is

drifted into Baring Strait from the south. With a favourable wind and clear weather we sailed, during the night, at so little a distance from the coast, that the objects upon it could be clearly distinguished; the chart which we made here, may, therefore, be fully relied on. At a distance of one mile from shore, over a sandy ground, the depth was regularly from seven to eight fathoms. The land itself was every where the same; low, covered with grass, here and there were hillocks, and, at a distance of fifteen miles, a high ridge of hills, free from snow. From the number of subterraneous habitations we saw, the coast seemed much inhabited. Longitude of our anchorage, by the chronometers, $166^{\circ} 24'$, observed lat. $66^{\circ} 14'$.

On the 1st of August, we observed that the coast took a direction to the east, the land continuing to be low. At eleven o'clock we were at the entrance of a large inlet; we lost the coast we had hitherto pursued; and whilst in E. and N. we saw a lofty ridge of hills. Here the wind suddenly declined, and we were obliged to come to anchor upon a clayey ground, in a depth of seven fathoms; the nearest land from us lay in S.E., at a distance of four miles, the current running strongly towards the entrance.

I cannot describe my feelings, when I thought that I might be opposite the long-sought-for N.E. passage, and that fate had destined me to be its discoverer. In order to get some idea of the direction of the land, I went on shore with two boats. The depth was gradually decreasing, and half a mile from shore we found only five fathoms of water. We landed without difficulty at the foot of a hill, which I immediately ascended; from this I could see no land in any part of the strait: the high hills in the N. were either islands or a distinct coast; for that both coasts could not be connected appeared evident, from this being very low; and the other very high land. From my hill I had a distant view of the land, which continued in a large plain, occasionally interrupted by morasses, small lakes, and a river, which, meandering in various directions, had its rise near us. As far as the eye could reach, every thing was green, here and there were flowers, and snow could only be seen at a great distance, on the top of the hills; yet by digging six inches into the ground, all under this green sward was yet icy and frozen. It was my intention to have examined the coast in the boats, which, however, was prevented by several baydares coming along the shore, from the E., towards us. Five of them, with eight or ten men in each, all armed with lances and bows, landed near us. At the head of each boat they had a black fox-skin, on a long pole, with which they beckoned us, with loud cries. My men were ordered to keep themselves

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ready for defence, while I, with our scientific gentlemen, went to meet the Americans, who, at our approach, sat down upon the ground, like the Turks, in a large circle, by which it was intended to show us their peaceable intentions; two of the leaders had seated themselves aloof from the rest. Being well-armed, we entered into the circle, and observed they had left the greater part of their arms in their boats, but had long knives concealed within their sleeves: in their countenances were depicted mistrust, curiosity, and astonishment; they were very loquacious, but we did not understand one word of their conversation. I gave them some tobacco, doubling the portion to the chiefs, a present which they seemed to value very highly; those who had been among the first to receive some, were crafty enough to change their places, in the hope of getting it twice; they both smoked and chewed the tobacco. It was truly strange to see this savage tribe sitting in a circle, smoking from white stone pipes, with wooden tubes. It is remarkable too, that the use of this herb has been extended even to these distant regions; but it is from the Tschuktschi, in Asia, that the Americans receive it, together with European goods. The two chiefs I presented with knives and scissars; the latter they appeared not to have seen before, and they seemed highly delighted when they found that they could cut their hair with them; they were handed round for their inspection, each making trial of them upon his own hair. It was probably the first time they had seen Europeans. They are above the middle size, of strong, vigorous, and healthy appearance; their motions are lively, and they seem much inclined to be jocose; their faces, which have rather a wanton than vacant expression, are ugly and squalid, distinguished by very small eyes and high cheek-bones; and on both sides of the mouth they have holes, in which they wear morse-bones, ornamented with blue beads, which give them a terrific appearance. Their hair hangs down long, except upon the skull, where it is cut short; both head and ears are also ornamented with beads. Their clothes are made of skins, of the form which in Kamtschatka is called *Parka*, with this difference, that in the latter place it reaches down to the feet, whilst here it scarcely reaches down to the knee; besides which, they wear long trowsers, and short half-boots of seal-skin.

Although the thermometer at noon pointed only to 50° of heat, these Indians had now their summer, and mostly went bare-footed and half-naked. They were collecting in crowds; and, as I saw many baydares coming from the west, I thought it most prudent, in order that I might not have to fight, with fifteen men against several hundred Americans, to return to the vessel,

thither our new acquaintances accompanied us with loud cheers, according to the celerity of their baydares. On the shore we perceived a round tower, built of stone, from 24 to 30 feet high, and six feet in diameter, and I much regretted that I could not examine it. The Indians did not venture on-board, but kept close to the ship, selling us several trifles of their manufacture, for knives, looking-glasses, tobacco, &c.; black fox-skins they would not sell for any thing but long knives. They understand dealing perfectly well, are much inclined to bargain, consult among each other, and are amazingly pleased when they think they have cheated any one; but the keenest of all were some old women they had with them. During these transactions there was as much joking and laughing as there could have been, if we had been among merry south-sea-islanders, instead of serious north-landers. Their arms consist of lances, bows, arrows, and a knife, in a sheath, two yards long; this military collection, which they have always about them, shows that they are in constant warfare with some other nations. Their lances, made of very good iron, are like those which are sold by the Russians to the Tschuktshi; their glass beads too are of the same kind as are worn in Asia; which show that they must be in trade with the latter.

At seven o'clock I took my course with a gentle S. breeze towards the inlet. The Americans followed us in their baydares, showing us their skins, and pointing out by signs, that we should find a great many of them in the direction we were sailing; at the same time one of them frequently repeated the words—*Iannia-æ*, (pronounced like *eu* in French.—*Transl.*) while he was repeatedly pointing first to the ship and then to the inlet. The latitude of our anchorage, by the ship-account, was $60^{\circ} 42' 30''$, longitude, by the chronometers, $164^{\circ} 12' 30''$. While we were at anchor, the current constantly ran to N.E. one mile and a quarter in an hour. At sunset, the Americans left us, and we sailed during the night in an eastern direction, the increasing depth adding fresh vigour to our hopes.

On the 2d of August, at day-break, the man whom I sent to the mast-head still saw an open sea to the east. In the N. we saw high land, taking its direction to the E. being a continuation of that which we had seen the day before from our anchorage.

Discovering in the S. a low land, taking its direction to the E. we could not doubt but that we were in a broad channel, and our joy was increased by still seeing an open sea in the east. The wind turning round to S.E. we were obliged to tack. The weather was fine, the latitude at noon was $60^{\circ} 35' 18''$, the longitude $162^{\circ} 19'$. At five o'clock P.M. we saw land from

various points, and our hope as yet only rested upon an open space, between high hills.

On the 3d, during the night, we reached this spot, but were obliged, on account of the dull weather, to anchor over a clayey ground, in a depth of eight fathoms. When the weather cleared up at noon, we found ourselves before an inlet, five miles broad, the shores of which consisted of a high rocky land, the passage remaining open as far as the eye could reach. At the same time the tide regularly changed, and the current run out with a greater rapidity than it entered. We heaved anchor, and sailed towards the inlet; but, having passed the strait, dropped again over a clayey ground, in seven fathoms of water. The land which, on sailing in, lay on our right hand, was an island of seven miles in circumference. In the N. the sea was still open, but I somewhat despaired, when the sounding boat that I had sent out could no-where find above five or six fathoms of depth. I resolved to let my people rest to-day, in order to prosecute the examination with renewed alacrity on the following day; and in the mean time we made an excursion to the island, which I called after our naturalist, *Chamisso*. I took part of my instruments with me. Respecting the declension of the needle, we obtained but imperfect results: on a low neck of land in the eastern part of the island, we found it to be 1. E., the respective observations taken from the point of the island to the ship, and from thence to the island, gave the declension 26° W.; the declension on-board by repeated observations gave 31° 9' E.; as this agrees with that made outside the bay, it may be considered as being the most correct. The island of Chamisso undoubtedly contains much iron, and this is the cause of our false results. From the top of the island, which is rather high, we had an extensive prospect; the land in the S. seemed to meet every where; in the N. we saw nothing but the open sea; in the E. the island of Chamisso is separated from the main land by a channel, five miles broad in the narrowest part. The surrounding land was lofty and rocky, we saw no snow; but the hills were covered with moss, and near the banks there was rich grass. The isle of Chamisso, where we were now drinking our tea, was of the same description. The weather was very fine, the thermometer standing upon 59° Fahren. (which it never reached outside the sound.) On the neck of land where we had been sitting, we found several subterranean cellars, lined with leaves, and filled with seal's-flesh; this induced us to think that the Americans had made this one of their stations in their hunting expeditions, and which they had marked by a small pyramid, clumsily built with stones. The island which has but one landing-place, rises

almost perpendicularly from the water; the rocks about it and the islands on the western side are inhabited by numberless swarms of sea-parrots, and the quantity of egg-shells we saw during our rambles seem to indicate that foxes destroy their nests. Hares and partridges were plentiful, and cranes were seen resting upon the island on their passage. In spots, sheltered from the north-winds, willows grow to a height of three feet, the only trees we saw in Baring Strait. On our returning to the vessel, we saw several seals, lying upon large stones on the west side of the island.

On the 4th, at six o'clock, A.M., I left the ship in a boat, accompanied by the lieutenant and our scientific gentlemen, provided with arms and provisions for some days; before starting we took several altitudes, and found the longitude of our anchorage $161^{\circ} 42' 20''$; the latitude, after several observations, $66^{\circ} 13' 25''$. The weather was fine, and, with a gentle S.W. breeze, we doubled the cape before us, and then, coasting along, directed our course to the north. Fifty fathoms from the coast we found the depth from two and a half to three fathoms, over a very good ground. Ships may ride here as safely as in any harbour, to make repairs, especially as the depth in some places will permit them to lay close to the shore. At noon we had advanced fourteen miles, when we landed, and took the altitude. The land was high and rocky, and from the summit of a hill, which we ascended, we discovered we were upon a small rock of ground, and that the land in the north seemed to join that in the east,—a very disagreeable surprise to us; yet, the total junction not being visible, we still entertained some hope, and took our course easterly towards the opposite coast: in the middle of the navigable track we had from five to six fathoms' depth, which, however, so decreased on approaching the shore, that, for fear of running a-ground, I turned to north, straight towards the land, which we had seen at noon from the top of the hill; and, when we had approached within a hundred fathoms, we again had only one fathom of water left. It being late, and my people fatigued, I ordered the *barcasse* (boat) to anchor here, and with the baydare* we went on shore; but, as this also could not entirely approach, we were obliged to wade through the water for a distance of twenty fathoms. Chamisso Island lay eighteen miles south of us; every where, except in the east, there yet seemed some

* A large open boat, quite flat, made of sea-lions' skins. On shore the Kamtschatdales, and all the N.W. American nations, use it as a tent, which I have frequently imitated on my excursions with advantage. I had this baydare made in Kamtschatka, for the purpose of using it in Baring Strait.

place open; we saw the land, and I was obliged to yield my hope of finding the desired passage. I now thought, by not finding the water salt in the bay, that at least I should meet with some large river; upon which we might penetrate deep into the land. Here the land rises abruptly from shore to a height of 120 feet, and then runs, as far as the eye can reach, in a moss-covered plain; except upon the declivity of the shore, where there was some grass growing. In the night we had a storm and a heavy fall of rain, from which, however, we were protected by the baydare.

On the 5th, the weather being unfavourable, I delayed the expedition to the east for a more auspicious day, and returned to the vessel.

On the 6th, I examined the passage east of Chamisso Island, without finding above five fathoms of water in the middle of the navigable track.

On the 7th, we set out again for the examination of the eastern part of the bay, and at noon we had penetrated far enough to see that the land met every where; within a mile from the end, the depth had already decreased to five feet, and we gave up even the hope of finding a river. Happily we met with a landing-place, upon a neck of ground formed by the current, and, it being deep enough to approach with the barcasse, I resolved upon staying there that night. Near this spot were two small cabins, supported by four columns, a few feet high, covered by a morse's skin. These seemed merely intended as a depository for hunting implements and utensils, and we found some exquisitely finished arms in them. I took some arrows, leaving for them several knives, and a hatchet, with the name *Rurick* and the date cut on the handle. Probably this place is only visited in the hunting-season; and the proprietor perhaps keeps rein-deer, there being many horns of this useful animal scattered upon the shore. The land rises gradually from the shore to a considerable height, and is covered below with rich grass, and on the top with moss.

On the 8th, we experienced a stormy night; and, the next day proving equally unpropitious, we were going to return on-board, but scarcely had we proceeded half way before we were overtaken by a violent gale, which compelled us to return to our landing-place, where we lighted a fire with the drifted wood, which we found here in large quantities, that we might dry our clothes. It seemed as if fate had destined us this storm, in order that we might make a very remarkable discovery. During our stay we had been wandering about for some time, without suspecting that we were walking upon ice. Dr. Eschsholz, on a more extensive tour, now found, on a spot where a part of

the bank had fallen down, that the interior of the hill consisted of pure ice. On this information, we all provided ourselves with tools for digging, and soon came to a spot, where the bank rises almost perpendicularly to a height of a hundred feet, and, still ascending, runs farther back. Here we saw the purest masses of ice, a hundred feet high, lying under a cover of moss and grass, and which could only owe their origin to a dreadful revolution. The broken part, which is now exposed to the effects of the sun and atmosphere, is dissolving, and a great stream of water flows from it into the sea. An incontestible proof that the ice which we saw was of a primitive construction; may be inferred from the many bones and teeth of the mammoth, that have been discovered by the thawing of these masses, by which I also found a very fine tooth. We were, likewise, at some loss to account for a strong smell in this neighbourhood, resembling that of burnt horn. The stratum of these hills, on which, to a certain height, the richest grass is only half a foot thick, consists of a mixture of clay, sand, and mould; from beneath this layer the ice gradually thaws away, while the former continues to nourish vegetation below, and thus, after a series of years, the hill will have vanished, and a green valley will flourish where it now stands. We found the latitude of the neck of land $66^{\circ} 15' 36''$ N.; here too we obtained an inaccurate result for the declension of the needle, viz. 13° W.

On the 9th, we returned to the vessel, where we learnt that, during our absence, two baydares had approached her, but had immediately been driven away by a musket-shot, according to the order which I had left, that, on account of the few men on-board, no Americans should be allowed to come too near. The bay I called, after our physician, Eschschoiz. It seemed uninhabited, and as if only visited at certain seasons of the year, for the purpose of hunting. I have no doubt of there being a river among the lofty hills, which however I could not examine on account of the shallow. In the back part of Eschschoiz bay, a range of very high hills is visible. The ebb lasts here only seven, and the flow five hours; the water at full moon rises to six feet, has its highest stand at six o'clock P. M.; and the current runs during the ebb one mile and three quarters, and during the flow one mile and a quarter, in the hour,—a difference probably caused by the thawing of the ice; the stream runs quicker out than in, sometimes as much as two knots. During the strong gale from S.E., on the 8th of August, the barometer stood upon 30.00 inches.

On the 10th, at four P.M., we left the bay, with a fresh breeze from S.S.E., directing our course to the land in the

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south, and came to anchor when it grew dark. The land in the south lay at a distance of seven miles from us; the depth was seven fathoms, over a clayey ground. Chamisso Island lay at N.E. $41^{\circ} 18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a high hill, the top of which was similar to a cap, lay, from us, 82° N.E.

We were visited by a baydare with eight people, one of whom we recognized as having seen before; but these Americans treated us with great disrespect, offering to sell us only small pieces of rat and dog skins; when they found that we laughed at these articles, they also began laughing, talked for some time among themselves, and at last advised us to put their morsels of skin in our noses and ears. They did not venture on-board, but were always on the alert to fly, and left us very well pleased when we had given them some knives.

On the 11th, at four in the morning, we set sail, taking our course along the W.S.W. coast, thinking the examination towards the east unnecessary, having distinctly seen the junction of the land from the point of Chamisso Island. We soon approached a cape, which seemed to me to be the entrance of a bay; but, discovering my mistake on doubling it, I called it *Cape Deception*: this, being formed by a high round rock, rising perpendicularly from the sea, is very perceptible. There were a great number of baydares near it, some of which approached to barter with us; and, by their aptitude at cheating, I found that I had a double reason to call it *Cape Deception*. This time there were two young girls among them, who excited our attention: they had blue beads in their ears, although their dress was little distinguished from that of the men; round their arms they wore stout rings of iron and copper; their long hair was made up in tresses, and wound round their heads. As soon as we had got round *Cape Deception*, the land became low, and was lost in the south; at a great distance, in that direction, we saw high hills, and thither I bent my course, in the hope of finding some large river; however, I was obliged to come to anchor at two o'clock P.M., in five fathoms of water, on account of the decreasing depth. In the west, at a distance of six miles, lay a low track of land, stretching first to the north and then to N.E.; in S.E. we saw the high land of the neighbourhood of *Cape Deception*, and from thence extending to the west, where it becomes quite low. I ought here to mention two hills, which served us as land-marks in our survey, they being higher than the rest. The one lay now S.E. 14° from us, and could not be mistaken, on account of its tops resembling the ears of a donkey, from which it was named *the Ass's-ears*; the second, the top of which is rather extensive, lay S.W. 47° from us, running in a horizontal direction, and representing the

form of desolate ruins, of which but a few towers were remaining; but these, I afterwards found, were stone columns, resembling those found by Saritscheff on the coast of the icy sea. This hill I called the *Devil's Hill*. The weather being fine, I immediately went off with two boats in the direction where we thought we could see an opening; but we had scarcely been 200 fathoms from the ship, when, a thick fog coming on, we were compelled to return on-board. We observed the current run, with the velocity of one knot and a quarter, seven hours out of the inlet, and four in again.

On the 12th, the weather being again fine, we made a second attempt to get to the inlet, but, owing to the decreasing depth, we were obliged to take another course, and landed six miles from our ship, near a small river, which seemed to take its rise in the sea. The land, although rather high, was marshy. Here the company divided; I with Lieutenant Schischmareff pursued the coast to the south, in order to reach the inlet, if possible; the naturalists went into the interior, in pursuit of objects for their studies, and the remaining sailors were to prepare our dinner. After a march of about four miles, we reached a cape, where the land suddenly took its direction from south to west, rising considerably higher; from a hill I perceived in the west a broad arm, flowing from the sea into the land, where it took a serpentine direction among the hills; I was desirous, if possible, to go up it in boats, and soon found that the depth, which even seemed to increase in the middle of the arm, was already sufficient for our boats near the shore; its breadth was from a mile to a mile and a half; the current had its regular changes, running, in some places, at least two knots. We discovered, at a distance of three hundred paces, a cottage, from which an old man and a lad of sixteen, armed with bows and arrows, were coming towards us. About midway from this cottage they stopped on a hill, where they took a firm position, then bending their bows and aiming at us with their arrows, the old man called out to us in a hoarse voice. Having three sailors with me, and fearing we should frighten them by our superior strength, I approached them alone and unarmed; scarcely had they seen me without arms when they quickly threw aside theirs. We embraced each other heartily, brought our noses several times in close contact; and, to prove to them the sincerity of my friendly intentions, I made them several presents. Still they could not entirely conceal their timidity, and they began to be very mistrustful, when they heard me call my companions; they immediately aimed at them, vociferating as they had done before. I therefore sent back the sailors, and Lieutenant Schischmareff came alone, unarmed;

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who met with the same reception as I had. They then invited us both to their cottage. We entered into a small tent of morses' skin, built in the shape of a cone, where the wife, with two children, was sitting in a corner. Beside the encampment were two boats, one small, like those of the Aliou'skans, and a large one, capable of containing ten people, which served them to carry the tent, with the whole family, from place to place. I saw by the skins, of which they had a large quantity, that they were fond of the chase. The lad, a son of the family, with a pleasant lively countenance, expressed great curiosity, and seemed highly interested at our recording the names they gave to several objects, and at the same time was gratified in repeating several words for that purpose. The woman seemed quite indifferent to all around her, except my bright coat-buttons, which she endeavoured to twist off; but, not being able to effect this, she dispatched her children, who, wrapped up in skins, crawled about me like young bears, trying to bite them off. In order to save my buttons, I gave her a looking-glass; but this created a violent quarrel, as they all wanted to look in it at the same time, for which it was too small: I at last interfered, making them look in singly, and each of them sought the stranger behind the glass, not recognising himself in it. The landlord now spread a morse's skin outside the tent, upon which he made us sit down, giving to each of us a marten-skin, for which he received other presents in return, but he seemed to attach most value to our tobacco. The woman wore iron and copper rings round the arms, and beads in her hair. I wished to know of the old man how far the inlet might extend. He understood me at last, and explained his answer by the following pantomimic gestures: he sat down upon the ground, rowing quickly with his arms, which occupied him interruptedly nine times, as often closing his eyes and laying down his head in his hand; by which I understood that it would take me nine days to reach the open sea by this arm. We now returned to our boats, accompanied by father and son, who went with us at my request. The old man was of the middling size, strong-made, and of a healthy appearance; he had projecting cheek-bones and very small eyes; and, in common with the other natives of these parts, had the morses' bones in the holes under the under-lip; these orifices look particularly disgusting when the bones are taken out, as the saliva constantly runs down the chin. They both accompanied us in light skin shirts, barefooted, and their heads shorn and uncovered. The father I should think was about forty years old. During our walk we collected several of their words, which bore a great similarity to those collected by Cook in Norton Sound. Upon

enquiring how he had got the beads, a knife, and some other European goods, he pointed to the entrance of the sound, where people come to them in boats, exchanging beads, tobacco, and wood for their bows and arrows, and for skins and ready-made dresses. Their method of dealing he explained very intelligibly: the stranger first puts some goods upon the shore and withdraws; the American comes, examines the articles, puts as many skins beside them as he intends to give, and he also withdraws; then the stranger, approaching again, examines what have been offered to him; if he is satisfied, he takes the skins with him, leaving his goods behind; if dissatisfied with the bargain, he leaves the whole, again retiring, and waiting for an addition to be made by the purchaser. In this manner, I understood the trade is carried on without a word being uttered, and there is no doubt that the Tschuktschi procure from here the skins for the Russian trade. When my three sailors joined us, the Americans were so terrified that their friendly disposition prompted them to remain with us, and we proceeded arm in arm joking and laughing, a disposition which the savages appeared to assume. Our conversation was interrupted by the appearance of an animal, in many respects resembling a squirrel, but much larger; and living under ground. In Siberia it is called *Gewraschka*; the Americans, who make very neat summer-dresses from the skins of these animals, which are found here in great numbers, called it Tschikschi, (the *sch*, as every where else it occurs, is to be pronounced like the English *sh*.—*Transl.*) We tried to catch one for our collection, and we should not have succeeded had it not been for the assistance of our friends, who laughed heartily at our awkwardness. While we were proceeding I perceived a snipe, and, wishing to ascertain whether our companions knew the use of fire-arms, I shot it. The report struck them with the greatest terror, and they looked at each other, not knowing whether to run away or to stay; at length, finding they had suffered no personal injury, they took courage enough to cast a timid glance at my piece; the old man, however, who had hitherto carried a musket, without knowing what he had in his hands, immediately returned it to its owner. The dead snipe, which he dared not touch, seemed to increase his timidity: the astonishment they manifested at this extraordinary event is indescribable. At a short distance from our encampment we met Mr. *Choris*, with a book, in which he had sketched several Americans of the neighbourhood. Our friends were much pleased with it, but were perfectly astonished when Mr. C. had slightly sketched the features of the old man; while we were walking; the lad was convulsed with laughter; when he saw his father's

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outline upon paper. Having arrived at our encampment, we immediately sat down to dinner, while our friends admired the many novelties they saw, particularly the use of the knives, forks, and spoons. We gave them some meat and biscuit, which they preserved. After dinner we embarked, taking our course towards the inlet. The natives, whom we had left upon shore, we perceived a long time in the neighbourhood, carefully looking about, to see whether we had left any thing which they might secure.

We sailed round the cape, which forms the entrance to the arm, and where the land suddenly takes its turn to the west. Our endeavours to advance far upon it were fruitless, as we were running every moment upon shallows. Nevertheless, there must have been a navigable track, the depth being often from two to three fathoms close to a shallow, and the current running two knots, at the same time. Even the shallows were formed by the current, which could not have been the case had the arm closed soon. The account of the American was therefore probably correct, and this arm runs either into Norton-Sound or Schischmareff-Bay. After having in vain perplexed ourselves in seeking a passage, we landed close to the hut of our friend, being all much fatigued. He seemed to be frightened at our coming so near to him; as he packed up his tent, and, with his family, quietly left this side of the shore in his large boat. I saw him rowing upon the arm, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, probably to avoid the well-known shallows; and, at last, after many windings, he landed upon the opposite shore, where he pitched his tent.

The water in the arm had the taste of snow-water. The weather to-day was exquisitely beautiful, not a cloud obscuring the sky, whose azure resembled that which is only seen in higher latitudes; the natives of Baring Strait may well say, Nature is truly beautiful!—Towards the evening, the sentinel announced eight baydares under sail. The visit was intended for us, as we had seen them some time before, setting sail from the neighbourhood of Cape Deception; however, our arms being in good order, we waited for them without apprehension. The baydares, each carrying twelve men, landed near the south cape of the arm, just opposite to us, within the distance of a short mile, where they were dragged on shore to be used as tents. The Americans lit several fires, round which they laid themselves down; the dogs, of which they had a great many, ran about the shore. Notwithstanding our disproportionate number, (there being only fourteen of us,) we could not forego the repose we so much wanted; I therefore placed three sentinels with loaded muskets, with orders to fire on the least suspi-

cion, while I laid down on the ground with the rest, our loaded guns lying by the side of us; the savages seated themselves round their fires, bawling and beating upon drums.

Fearing so great a loss of time, I postponed the examination of the arm for the next year, when I hoped to continue it by the means of baydates from Unalaska. I named this the *Bay of Good Hope*, because I had actually reason to hope that I should make valuable discoveries in it. The shores on the north side of the arm rise to a considerable height, but the farther they reach in that direction, the lower they prove, and a multitude of small lakes and rivers are met with. The south shore of the arm is low, as far as the eye reaches, and only begins to be mountainous fifteen miles from hence, in the vicinity of Devil's-hill; and, although the land is beautifully verdant, there are no shrubs. At one o'clock in the morning we started; the fires of the savages were still burning, and their noise continued which, together with the darkness of the night, concealed our departure from them. Having got out of the channel, we bent our course towards the ship, but, not perceiving it, we endeavoured to steer our course by the direction of the land. We had scarcely rowed an hour, when we got upon a shallow; it being low-water, all the places, which we had got over before with perfect ease, had been changed into sand-banks, and we heard the beating of the surf all around us. We rowed in another direction, and again got upon a bank, where we were in danger of being swamped; a violent wind increased the danger of our situation; the boat leaked considerably, and we were all much exhausted: I saw no prospect of escaping immediate death, being in momentary apprehension of the boat upsetting in the surf. The baydare which carried our scientific gentlemen had got away from us, and some shots of distress which we heard from that direction increased the horror of our situation; we answered by firing a musket, but could not go to their assistance. At last the dawning of day relieved us all; we saw the line we had to take, to escape from the surf, and the baydare was near us. The sailors now made their last forcible effort to cut the surf (the only means of escaping it), and we were saved. The baydare, being lighter, got through it with little difficulty. Still we had to contend with the wind, but this at last subsided, and we reached the Rurick on the morning of the 13th of August. We were greatly indebted to the courage of our sailors, for our preservation, and it is with pleasure, I publicly declare, that, during the whole voyage, I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the crew. Their undaunted courage and perseverance have always pleased me; their conduct was exemplary, and I always per-

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ceived that, in known as well as unknown places, they uniformly acquitted themselves with zeal and indefatigable industry. By this means, even a dangerous enterprize, with Russian sailors, becomes a pleasure. We were visited by Americans in two baydares, who, in selling their small articles, employed every artifice to cheat us, laughing violently when they found they could not succeed. The general rule of producing the worst articles first, they have probably learnt from the Tschuktschi, and these again from the Russian traders. When we refused to take any thing more of them, they produced from the lowest part of their boat some fox skins, which, however, we did not feel inclined to purchase, since they would only part with them for long knives. One of them, who seemed to be the chief of the party, at my invitation, ventured upon deck, the only one of the inhabitants of the Sound who had sufficient courage. His amazement was very great; he looked on all sides without uttering a word, but he left us after a quarter of an hour, to entertain his listening companions with the wonders he had seen. We gave him a slate, intimating to him that we wished him to draw the direction of the cape upon it; he took the pencil, and actually drew the cape at the south entrance of the sound, which he represented as a bending promontory; he then pointed out a number of habitations, which he called *Kegi*, and whither he invited us. We saw in his boat an iron lance, which we recognized as being of the manufacture of Siberia; where they are only made for the trade with the Tschuktschi. Their dinner-hour having arrived, they placed a seal, they had just killed, in the midst of them, ripped open its belly, and each of them put his head in, to suck the blood from it. After having drank sufficiently in this manner, each of them cut out a piece of flesh, which they ate with the greatest relish; their horrid faces during such a meal were truly characteristic.

At nine o'clock A.M. we heaved anchor, in order to pursue the N. coast. The latitude of our anchorage we found $66^{\circ} 16' 39''$, long. $163^{\circ} 41'$; the declension of the needle 27° E. We noticed the falling of the water on the land, which takes its direction from the Bay of Good Hope to the N., but could not get near it, on account of the shallow, observing it only from the mast-head. At ten o'clock we saw the extreme point of the land in S.W. 85° . This cape was at a distance of six miles from us, and formed the south entrance into the sound. I named it *Espenberg*, after the gentleman who made the voyage round the world in company with Krusenstern, being a friend of mine. On the 4th, at eight o'clock A.M., we had reached the cape which forms the north entrance to the sound, and which

I named *Krusenstern*. On entering the sound, I discovered that what I had taken for islands in the N., was very high land; upon a low neck of land, stretching from thence to the W. we saw several habitations and people, and even two baydares, which endeavoured to overtake us, but without success, the Rutick sailing very fast before the wind. We noticed a building on an eminence, resembling an European warehouse; the dwellings on the neck of land, being under ground, looked like small round hillocks, enclosed by whale-bone. From Cape *Krusenstern*, the land takes a bend to the N.E.; and, then stretching to N.W., it ends with a cape, which I took for Cape *Mulgrave*. By our calculation, it lies in $67^{\circ} 30'$. Cook, who made no observation on that day, gives it in $67^{\circ} 45'$, making a difference of $15'$; but, if it is considered that we, at a distance of 35 miles from the cape, might have made a trifling mistake in the latitude, and that with Cook, too, who had no observation at all, some error might still have been made; the medium of our two latitudes will, probably, come nearer the truth, which is $67^{\circ} 37' 50''$. Our longitude of Cape *Mulgrave* perfectly corresponds with that of Cook.

My instruction was to look out for a safe anchorage in Norten Sound, and the next year to continue my examination of the coast; but, having found a hitherto undiscovered sound, with the safest anchorages, and where a land expedition must be much more interesting than in Norten Sound, I deemed it necessary to take that course. By the general wish of my ship-companions, I gave to this newly discovered sound, my name — *Kotzebue Sound*. This sound must, in time, become very profitable for the fur-trade, that article being in great abundance about here; and we might have returned with a rich cargo, had trade been our object. According to my opinion, our government might form a few settlements on the coasts of Baring Strait, towards the north, like the English Hudson's Bay Company, who extend their trade far V . from that bay; they possess colonies in the interior of the country, at a very short distance from the newly discovered sound, and will, undoubtedly, soon profit of this opportunity for trade. Hitherto, Baring Strait was dangerous to navigators, there being no harbour known where ships might take shelter in any case of emergency. Those who in future visit the Strait, will find the advantage of this discovery. The inhabitants of this country are, without exception, of a healthy appearance, and seem to live only upon the flesh of marine animals, which, for the most part, they eat raw. We scarcely saw any fish upon all the American coast, having always thrown out our hooks in vain; and I am, therefore, inclined to believe, that either there never

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Fig. 23. 1841



Fig. 23. 1841

The Glaciers of Kotzebue Sound.

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are any; or, at least, that they did not come here this season. Tobacco is held in great repute, they chew, snuff, and smoke it, and even swallow the smoke.

The water in the sound, by daily observations with the areometer, we found very sweet, which was probably caused by the thawing of the ice; perhaps, too, there is some large river in the vicinity, which may have escaped our notice; upon the whole, we found that the water on the American coast contained much less salt than that on the Asiatic. The most prevalent wind during this month, which was violent at sunrise, and abated at its setting, was S.E.; the weather was, for the most part, clear. I am of opinion, that by S.E. wind, the Cape Prince of Wales keeps off the fog from the coast, because, at a few miles from shore, the fog is very thick. The barometer regularly stands higher in S.E. than any other wind, without being influenced by the state of the weather, of which circumstance I shall only mention one example: with S.E. wind and dull weather, the barometer stood upon 30.20., by N.E.; and, during the brightest weather, it stood 29.10. The mean stand of the barometer outside the sound was 9° of warmth; within, $+ 11^{\circ}$; all this relates to the American coast.

From Kotzebue Sound to Unalaska.—I intended spending a few days upon the Asiatic coast, in order to compare its inhabitants with the Americans; I therefore took my course to the south, to see the land near Cape Espenberg. At noon, our observed latitude was $66^{\circ} 48' 47''$. In the vicinity of Cape Espenberg we distinguished two hills S.E. 18° , and Cape Krusenstern, N.E. 22° . The wind lowered, and, there being a calm on the 15th, we took several distances between the sun and moon, from which we reduced our latitude, at noon, $165^{\circ} 15' 30''$; that of the chronometers only differing by a few minutes.

On the 18th of August, the wind blowing strongly from S. we approached the Asiatic coast, the fog being thicker than we had yet seen it, with a high wind, on the opposite coast; the depth had gradually increased to 31 fathoms, and the temperature of the air altered so much, that it seemed as if it had been changed from a warm climate into a cold one. The thermometer, which, at noon, upon the coast of America, had been standing from $52\frac{1}{2}$ to $54\frac{1}{2}$, Fahrenheit, here only pointed to $43\frac{1}{2}$; the water, too, was here much colder, which was probably caused by the high icy land; the stand of the barometer we always found lower here than on the opposite coast. The direction of the current in Baring Strait was always to N.E., and stronger on the Asiatic, than on the American coast. Here a great drove of whales and morses sported around us.

The latter have a singular appearance, holding their heads horizontally over the water, in which their uncommonly long teeth acquire quite a horizontal position. In the morning I noticed some very dark blue spots, different from the colour of the water. Fearing we had got upon a shallow, I had the plummet thrown out, but we ascertained that the spots were occasioned by several collections of small fish. At 3 o'clock, P.M. the fog cleared off, and we saw the East Cape S.W. 45° , at a distance of 12 miles from us. We were obliged to tack, and at 7 o'clock, P.M. we had the East Cape S.W. 17° , the isle of Ratmanoff S.E. 39° , from us, the weather being gloomy and the wind brisk. On the 19th, when by our ship's account we supposed we were near St. Lawrence Bay, we found ourselves, on the clearing up of the weather, at a short distance from the East Cape; the current having driven us 50 miles within 24 hours to N.E., somewhat better than 3 miles an hour. I calculate the current on the Asiatic coast, in the greatest depth of the navigable track, at 3 miles an hour, when the wind blows briskly from the South. The constant N.E. direction of the current in Baring Strait, proves that the water meets with no resistance, and, consequently, that there must be a passage, although it may not be calculated for navigation. An observation has been made, long since, that the water in Baffin's Bay runs to the south, consequently there is no doubt that the mass of water which enters Baring Strait takes its course round America, re-entering through Baffin's Bay into the ocean.

As it seemed I was destined to visit the East Cape, I bent my course towards it, keeping on the north side, to protect myself against southerly winds. It is formed of very high land, which in some places is covered with perpetual ice, seeming at a distance to form only a narrow neck of land, extending far into the sea; which is, probably, the reason why Cook drew it in that shape upon his chart. But, at a distance of from five to six miles, a very low track of land is discernible, which, being connected with the hills, deprives the cape of the form of a neck of land. At the extreme point of the cape is, upon the low land, a hill of a conical shape, which rises horizontally out of the sea, and, the top of which having fallen down, it is open towards the sea-side. This place has a gloomy appearance, from the black wild confusion of fallen rocks, one of which, a pyramidal shape, is particularly remarkable. These significant ruins put Man in mind of the great revolutions which once took place here; for the appearance, as well as the situation, of the coast, justify an idea that Asia and America were formerly connected, and that the Gwozdef Islands are the remains of the connecting land between East Cape and that of Prince of Wales.

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Towards the west the low land forms a bow, upon which we saw several subterraneous habitations, in the shape of small round hillocks, enclosed with whale-bones. We sailed towards them, and, at noon, cast anchor in a depth of eighteen and a half fathoms, over a clayey ground; the habitations lay S.E. 4° , two miles from us; the pyramidal stone S.E. 64° . A baydare with eleven men immediately approached us, rowing several times round the ship, without speaking a word; and, although they well understood our signs of invitation, they would not come on-board; but pointed to some skins, and then to their habitations, whither they invited us, on their returning, having probably been sent out to reconnoitre. Among their arms we noticed a musket: if the Russian trader frequently takes the liberty of selling them muskets, it may be productive of dangerous consequences in the Russian colony in Kamtschatka; for, if a warlike nation like the Tschuktschi were provided with fire-arms, the former colony must tremble before them.

We went on shore in two boats. Our reception was apparently cordial, yet not without being mixed with mistrust, for they would not let us get as far as their dwellings; fifty men met us, armed with long knives, obliged us to sit down upon skins close to the shore, while they sat in a circle round us; the other half were concealed behind their dwellings, where they seemed to have placed themselves in reserve. These precautions prevented us from seeing their dwellings, our abode on shore being rather unsafe; yet we conversed with them as much as we were able, and to the leaders, who sat by me separated from the rest, I presented a few trifles, at the same time hanging a medal round their necks. Their very filthy dresses, squalid ferocious countenances, and their long knives, gave to this group the appearance of a banditti; and from their conduct, which became gradually very daring, I concluded they frequently had intercourse with Russians. These people, in their exterior, are little distinguished from the Americans; their boats and arms are the same, and their lances consist of a broad piece of iron, like those we saw on the American coast; they also wore beads, yet of a smaller description. The chief distinction between these two people, are the bones under the lip, which the Tschuktschi are without, and perhaps the latter are somewhat taller and stronger made. The women had probably fled, for we did not see one. After an hour's stay we returned on-board, followed by three baydares, with the two chiefs in them; before they went aboard, each of them presented me with a fox-skin, after which they came up with their attendants, without the least ceremony. They relished our biscuit and brandy very much.

The tobacco they did not smoke, but they snuffed and chewed it. At my invitation the chief, with some others, went down with me into my cabin, where nothing attracted their notice so much as a large looking-glass, before which they stood as if they were fixed. With much gravity they stared at their shadows, and, when at last one of them moved, and the motion was repeated in the glass, they were all horror-struck, and left the cabin without uttering a word. One of those upon deck became curious, on hearing the account of the others; I took him down, but he did not venture to go in, only putting his head through the door, and, when he recognized himself upon the first look, ran back with all speed. I have generally remarked, in my voyages, that the northern nations are afraid of the looking-glass, whilst those of the south are much amused with them.

In the afternoon we set sail again. On our anchorage we found the current a mile an hour towards N.E.; it was very weak on account of the East Cape, which protected it from the south. Thousands of morses sported round the ship, roaring like bulls; now and then whales made their appearance, throwing up high fountains. One of a particularly large size, covered with sea-grass and shells, threw his fountain so high that the spray flew in our faces, an event which was not of the most pleasant kind, the water thrown out in this way being of a very disagreeable smell; at the same time, he kept long enough above water for a whaler to have killed him twenty times.

On the 20th of August, we had a brisk wind from N.E. We sailed, by the log, seven knots, and nevertheless advanced but slowly; thus, the current keeps its strength from the south even with a brisk north wind. Till noon we had a great fall of rain, with fog; nevertheless we sailed straight towards St. Lawrence Bay, and, just as we were necessarily about to have bright weather, the rain and fog disappeared, and the bay lay before us.

At three o'clock we turned round the small sandy island by which the harbour is here formed, and cast anchor over clayey ground, in ten fathoms of water. In the N.E. we perceived some Tschuktschi tents, upon an eminence; the western point of the low island lay 30° S.W. of us. Two baydares, with twenty men, soon approached us; they sang loudly, but kept prudently at some distance, till I beckoned to them, when they fearlessly came on-board. I went on shore with two boats, to visit them in their dwellings, and, at the same time, to fill some casks with water; our Tschuktschi followed us, well pleased with the presents we had made them. Before reaching their cabins, we were obliged to cross an eminence, upon a difficult road, over ice and fields of snow, and marshy moss-

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ground. The ice and snow had been lying here since the last year, and in this situation we saw the whole coast, while on the American side, the tops of the highest hills are free from snow; there the mariner sees the fields covered with green sward, whilst here only black mossy rocks covered with snow and icicles burst in view. Pitable as this country may appear as a constant residence, the natives are perfectly happy and contented, though even abandoned, as it were, by nature. We found twelve summer-dwellings, made of scaffoldings composed of long poles placed together in the form of a pyramid, and covered with the skins of various marine animals; the fire is lit in the middle of the dwelling, which has a hole in the roof to let out the smoke. These huts were larger than any I had seen before; they were twelve paces in diameter, and from 12 to 18 feet high; their inhabitants seemed to belong to a wandering tribe, as I concluded from the number of sledges which they had brought with them, to collect, during the summer, the whale and other blubber for the winter; this business being over, they return to their rein-deer in the interior. The tents formed one row, that of the chief standing in the middle; he was a venerable old man, of healthy appearance, but had already lost the use of his legs. They had all fearfully withdrawn into their dwellings, where it seemed they were preparing for defence, except the old man, who sat, with his two young ones, upon a skin which was spread before the tent, and invited me to sit down on his right side, when he learned that I was the commander. His first endeavour was to ascertain whether there was any one with me that understood their language. I had only one sailor whom I brought from Kamtschatka, and who, knowing the Kariak language, understood a few words of this, and he became very useful to me, although his knowledge did not extend very far. They did not understand one word of Krusenstern's vocabulary. The old man, at my request, promised to let us have some rein-deer, but, at the same time, gave us to understand that it would take some time, since they were to be brought from the interior. Pleased with this promise, my people having tasted but little fresh food since we had left Chili, I made the old man several presents, who willingly accepted them, but at the same time expressed his apprehension that he might not be able to make an adequate return. On my assurance that I wished for nothing but his acceptance of my presents, he gratefully shook his head, ordering something to one of his people, who, running to the hut, brought out a skin dress, which he laid down at my feet. I remained faithful to my plan of not taking any thing, and entirely gained his confidence, on presenting him with a medal bearing the likeness of our empe-

ror, the value of which I explained to him through my interpreter;* but he seemed already to be aware of it, for he was highly pleased with it. The other Tschuktschi, both men and women, came creeping out of their huts, and seated themselves in a circle round us, peering us at the same time with inquisitive looks. A young woman was ordered by the old man to wait on me with a dish of whale-blubber, which, however, I declined eating, not having lost the nausea the last meal of the kind created. However, I fully gained the favour of the ladies by a liberal distribution of beads and sewing-needles among them; the latter of which they called *tetita*. On entering the tent, at the invitation of the old man, I found it extremely filthy; an immense large kettle stood over the fire; the place was divided by skins, behind which they had their warm sleeping-places made up of skins: several utensils which they receive from Kolima, convinced me that they carried on a brisk trade with the Russians. It was rather late when we left them, accompanied by frequently repeating the word *taroma*, which they use on meeting and parting.

As far as I am acquainted with the Tschuktschi, I cannot agree with the general opinion, that they have longer faces, and, upon the whole, nothing Asiatic about them; they all have projecting cheek-bones and small Chinese eyes, and, if the heads of some should have a little less of the Asiatic shape, it may be attributed to their proximity to the Russians. They are invariably without a beard, the same as on the American coast; and, upon the whole, I found so imperceptible a difference between these two nations, that I am inclined to think they are of the same origin. The Tschuktschi that we saw here were strong-made, and above the middling size, an observation which I also made there; the dress is the same with both, except that of the Americans being cleaner, and they seemed to work with more skill and taste. Their arms consist of arrows, bows, knives, and lances, the latter always made of iron and ornamented with copper. The knives here are of three kinds; the first, an ell long, is worn in a sheath on the left side; the second, somewhat shorter, is kept under the coat, on the back, the handle projecting about an inch over the left shoulder; the third, only six inches long, is concealed within the sleeve, and only used for work. The women tattoo their arms and faces, here, as well as upon the opposite coast; and we noticed frequent diseases in their eyes, which are probably occasioned during their long winters, where in the open air they

* Near the East Cape one of the Tschuktschi shewed me a copper snuff-box, with the portrait of Catherine.

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On the 21st of August we were visited by the inhabitants of the village of *Nuniagmo*, (mentioned by Cook,) with their wives, in six baydares. Before getting on-board the ship, they slowly rowed once round her, during which they kept singing; in each baydare was one man who played upon the tambourine, to which a second was dancing, making, at the same time, the most ludicrous contortions of hand and body. At last they all came on-board, except the women, of whom only one came, and behaved themselves freely, without the least mistrust, embracing, singing, and dancing with the sailors, while a dram which I had given to each of them served to add to their mirth. One of them had a complete Russian countenance, and therefore was called the Russian by the others; even some of us thought that he actually was one, who was not willing it should be known; he was distinguished from the others by a strong beard, which, however, he fearlessly suffered to be shaved off by one of the sailors. I told my guests that I wished to see their dances upon shore, as there was not room enough on-board; this was immediately announced to the baydares, who left the ship with continued shouts. I must notice here that the Tschuktschi and the Americans we saw, form an exception to all other northern people, in their invariable cheerfulness of temper.

At three o'clock P.M., we went on shore, well armed, in three boats. The inhabitants of *Nuniagmo* had encamped upon a level, at a small distance from the tent of our old friend; their baydares were dragged upon shore, and placed in a line, so as to form a kind of bulwark against an attack. Probably this precaution has become a custom with them, from the constant warfare among themselves and against the Americans; and they did not even neglect the precaution with us, however great their confidence might have been. They met us in a friendly manner, and made us sit down upon skins, which were spread opposite the baydares; but, before the dance began, I gave the ladies needles and beads, and the men tobacco leaves, which much pleased them all. The ball opened with a solo-dance; an old, squalid, miserable-looking woman stepped forward and put her body in the most singular and fatiguing contortions, but without moving from the spot; she rolled her eyes and made such grimaces, as created a general laugh. The music consisted of a tambourine and the singing of several voices, which, however, possessed but few charms for an European ear. After this, several men and women performed singly, but without any one of them being equal to the skill of

the old woman. The ball was closed by a peculiar dance; twelve women sat down, close together, in a semi-circle, turning their backs upon each other, the whole group singing, and endeavouring to give expression to their song, by the motion of their hands and bodies. This being ended, we returned to the vessel.

On the 22d, at eight o'clock A.M. we left the Rurick in the barcasse and the baydare, steering S.E., to examine the depth of St. Lawrence Bay. At noon, having sailed twelve miles and a half, we reached the cape at the southern shore of the bay, where Mr. Saritschef's survey closes. We stopped here to make some observations. We found the lat. $65^{\circ} 43' 11''$; and the declension of the needle 23° E.

On the cape we met with some people who attempted to flee from us; but we detained them by our presents, and gained their confidence, to such a degree, that they presented us in return with sixteen wild geese, and two fresh-killed seals. Without losing a moment, each sailor cooked for himself, five geese were sufficient for our dinner, the rest were kept for the Rurick. The bay is not inhabited, but only visited by the Tschuktschi for the purpose of hunting; the geese seemed to have been caught with snares, and the seals had been killed with arrows. These people soon left us, taking their course to the E. at the opening of the bay; and we too, strengthened by our meal, proceeded in our examination to N.W., where the bay took its direction between high hills. The seals we were obliged to leave till our return, having no room for them in our boats. We had proceeded three miles, when we found two rocky islands of tolerable height, but only inhabited by sea-birds. That in the E. which was about three miles in circumference, I named after my first mate, *Chrawtschenko*; that in the W., which is rather smaller, received the name of the second mate, *Petrof*. Hitherto the depth had been twenty fathoms; between the islands it was only twelve. As soon as the islands are passed, the depth, over a clayey ground, decreases to eight fathoms, and here the water is perfectly calm; ships may stand close to the shore, which would be very useful in case of repairs, as no storm could injure them. After having sailed, since noon, seven miles and a half, we reached the end of the bay, which ends in a round shallow creek, of four miles in circumference. Two small rivers, with excellent water, which have their rise among the high hills, and fall down in several cascades, empty themselves here. We were obliged to land at the entrance of this creek, near the south cape, on account of the shallowness of the water, and here we resolved to stop for the night. The country had even a more melancholy appearance here than in Baring Strait, although we were

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in a higher latitude,—a few miserable willow-trees, here and there a crippled plant, and rarely a flower, all this surrounded by high hills, steeply rising from the water, whose tops were covered with snow. The rocks consist of mouldered granite, among which I found some fine pieces of white marble; and in the sand, upon the shore, I noticed the fresh traces of a large bear.

On the 23d we returned to the *Rurick*, but were obliged to leave the seals behind, which were probably half eaten by the birds and foxes. The *Tschuktschi*, who in the mean time had killed a whale, and dragged it upon the sandy island, were just employed in cutting it to pieces; they gave us some blubber, and were at a loss to conceive, how we could refuse such a dainty. On our arrival on-board, at eleven o'clock A.M., I was informed by a messenger from our old friend, that four live and three dead rein-deer had been received; he requested me to accept them as a gift from him and his people, and to come on shore to receive them myself. Soon after dinner we went and found the *Kuniagos* still there, together with the old chief, who had been drawn there on a sledge, with his retinue. At first they delivered to me the dead, and then the live rein-deer,—fine and sportive creatures, which, led by long curries, threw their leaders to the ground; they became still more savage, when they got scent of strangers; and we were obliged to be on our guard, as they were beating about furiously with their horns. The old man asked me whether they had not better be killed? and I had scarcely consented to it, when in one moment, all the four, struck by their owners to the heart, fell dead to the ground. I endeavoured to express my gratitude by some presents, and left the old man and his people, well satisfied with our generosity.

To-day we were yet visited by several *Tschuktschi*, who, singing and jumping, endeavoured to sell their goods; one boy especially, distinguished himself by his playful dances, and, when I gave him some leaves of tobacco, for some bold leaps, he repeated them, asking me to pay him again, which being refused, he made the most frightful grimaces. Several went into the cabin, where they were greatly terrified; the portrait of my father they took for a saint, and bowed before it, making crosses, like the Russians. One of them wore a golden embroidered dress, which he said he had from a friend at *Kolima*.

On the 25th, the wind blowing from the S. we were prevented leaving *St. Lawrence Bay*. We had many visitors, some even coming from *Metschigmenski Bay*, in five baydares; they went for the night on shore, promising to repeat their visit the next day; having their wives and children, besides all their property, with them; their chief, an elderly man, had a

musket, but it was in a most pitiful condition.—The flesh of the rein-deer we found uncommonly good.

The Tschuktschi sometimes brought us a kind of *Sarana*, similar to that of Kamtschatka, only larger, having the taste of good potatoes. Although we paid well for it, we only got a few, which makes me think they are difficult to procure.

On the 26th, we had a complete calm, which continued till the 27th at noon, when a gentle wind arose from S.E. which, quickly increasing, at two o'clock suddenly turned into a storm, so violent, that I was fearful for my cables. It lasted till midnight, when it began to abate; the lowest stand of the barometer during the storm was 28.70.

On the 28th, towards the evening, the weather cleared up, but a brisk S.E. wind prevented me from going under sail; the barometer rose to 29.44. In the afternoon I went on shore to invite my old friend on-board; to which, after much hesitation, he consented. It was not on account of age, but an idea that we might take him with us for good, that almost made him inexorable. When I told him that the wind was against us, he said, "No wind can stop you, for you sail against the wind!" This idea the Tschuktschi have imbibed from our boats sailing sharp by the wind, and every time we came on shore with contrary wind, they came in crowds to stare at the miracle. The sails upon their baydares consist of a square piece of leather, which, with the flat construction of their boats, prevents them from sailing with any but a good wind. At last the old man made up his mind to come on-board; and a stout young man took him upon his shoulders and carried him with ease up and down hill. While I had been engaged with the invitation, one of the Tschuktschi, of Metschigmenski Bay, had forcibly taken a pair of scissars from one of my people, and then drew his knife to secure his booty. This affair would have ended in bloodshed, had not chance brought thither one of my friend's party, who immediately rushed upon the thief, and took the scissars from him; his chief also came up to make peace, and, when I reproached him with the misconduct of his people, he, instead of an answer, led me to a spot, where a circle had been drawn on the ground, about six feet in diameter, where the criminal was compelled to run in a short trot constantly on one side. This punishment is as painful as it is strange, for I think no one can run a long time in that manner, without falling. The old man followed me in his own baydare, and was carried, accompanied by two Tschuktschi chiefs, into the cabin, where all three behaved with so much decency, that they might have served as a pattern for many an European I had on-board. The many new subjects they saw here excited their curiosity, and, as it seemed to me, led them to deep medita-

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tions. I had tea given them, the use of which they did not know; they waited to see what I would do with my cup, then imitating me, they sipped it. The Tschuktschi live in a perpetual warfare with the Americans, and my venerable guest declared them all, without hesitation, an unjust people. As a proof of what he advanced, he said, that they behaved themselves in a friendly manner as long as they thought themselves the weaker party; but they will rob and murder a stranger, if they are strong enough and can do it without danger; for this purpose, he thought they carried the knives in their sleeves; and they used their women to entice strangers. Some portraits which our draftsman had taken on the American coast, they immediately recognized by the bones under the lip, and one of my guests hastily exclaimed, drawing his knife, "If I met such a fellow, with two bones, I would stab him!" On questioning them, where the Americans received their iron from, they told me, from Kolima. They talked for some time about it; our interpreter, however, only understood that the Americans go by water to the N., in the neighbourhood of Kolima, but we could not find out whether they carried on their trade with Russians or Tschuktschi. On leaving the ship, the old chief reluctantly took my presents, thinking that he could not make me a sufficient return; a scruple which I did not observe in the others, who accepted every thing without hesitation. I gave the old man a sheet of paper, upon which I had written my acknowledgment of his kind reception; he seemed to understand the meaning of it, and kept it carefully. I also requested him to keep some rein-deer in readiness for me, upon my return the next year; and he promised to supply me even better than he had done.

The land about St. Lawrence Bay seems to be very rich in the fur of the *Gewratschka*, an animal that builds its house, which has two entrances, under ground, and usually sits before one of them, whistling. The Tschuktschi drive them out of their houses by pouring water into one of the apertures; and their skins make a light summer-dress. We also met with a peculiar kind of mice, that live in the ground; but we did not see one land-bird.

When the Tschuktschi admire any thing, they frequently repeat the word *Mezenki*; if they call any one, they say, *Tumutum*. The old chief told us, that the stormy weather was near, the last having only been a gentle wind. He gave us to understand, that, in an actual storm, people could not keep themselves on their feet, but were obliged to lie flat upon the ground. The touching of the nose, in bidding welcome, is not customary here. The whale, which they had lately caught,

had been washed away from shore, by the recent storm, and got fast near us; as they had already cut off a great quantity of flesh and blubber from about the head, the hind part became heavier, and sunk. The depth on the spot was 7 fathoms, and this was two-thirds of the length of the fish. I thought this a very long fish; but, in Unalaska, I was told, they measure sometimes 30 fathoms; that kind they call there *Aliamak*, and I was assured that people who are employed at both ends of such a monster must bawl very loudly, in order to be understood by each other.

Latitude of our anchorage, the medium of several observations $65^{\circ} 39' 33''$; declension of the needle $24^{\circ} 45' 0''$. Latitude of the W. point of the low island $65^{\circ} 37' 38''$. Longitude, by the chronometers, $171^{\circ} 12' 30''$.

On the 19th, having left the bay, we were assailed by a violent storm from N.E. by which we were exposed to great danger, on account of its being dark, and the land being so near.

On the 30th the weather cleared up. The 31st, the weather being foggy, I could not, without too great a loss of time, examine the eastern part of St. Lawrence Island, as was my intention; I therefore resolved to make straight for Unalaska, from whence I wished to send a messenger to Kodiak, to get me an interpreter for the next year. Such a messenger goes upon a baydare, with three seats, along the south coast of Aliaksa: at a late season it is impossible to make this voyage, which is a risk even in summer, since these boats, or posts, as they are termed in Unalaska, are often lost.

At noon, we caught the sun for a moment, and found the lat. at $69^{\circ} 13'$, long. of the chronometers by the ship's account, $167^{\circ} 54'$. From here I took my course S. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. in order to examine School Nees; by midnight the depth had decreased from 19 fathoms to $15\frac{1}{2}$, the ground consisting of clay. The wind varied from N.W. to N.E., with gloomy weather and rain.

On the 1st of September the wind blew a gale, which made me give up the examination of School Nees.

On the 2d the sun rose brilliantly, we had a fine day, and I steered with a west wind, S. by S., towards Unalaska. From our observations, at noon, we found the lat. $59^{\circ} 42'$; long. by the chronometers, $169^{\circ} 53'$; the depth, 26 fathoms; over fine white sand.

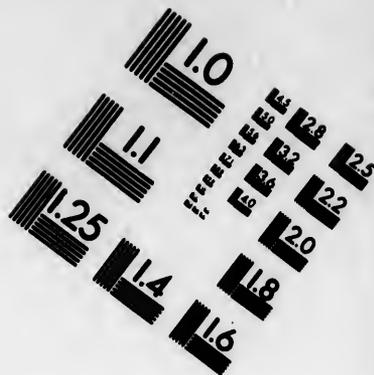
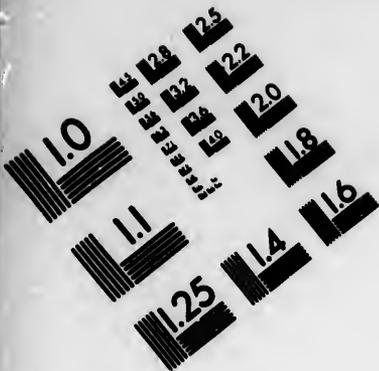
On the 3d, at 6 o'clock, P.M. the isle of St. Paul was seen S.W. at a distance of 20 miles, from the mast-head; only three hills were visible, scarcely appearing above the horizon, probably the highest spots on the island; which is said to consist, altogether, of low land. Several sea-birds flew about the ship, and were so tame that some of them suffered themselves to be

caught. The next morning, at day-break, we sailed by St. Georgian Island, at a distance of 18 miles west.

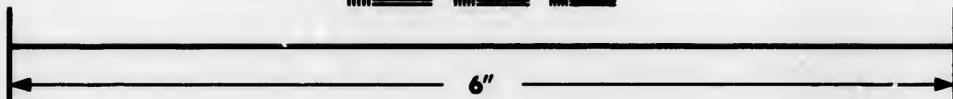
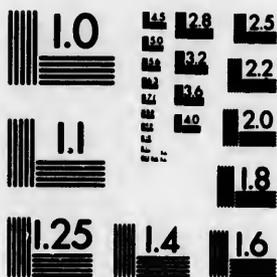
At 8 o'clock, A.M. we descried a sail at a great distance in the S., the first ship that we had fallen in with since the Brazils. When we overtook it, we found that she was a schooner of two masts, belonging to the Russo-American Company. She had been taking in a cargo of skins, on the islands of St. Paul and St. Georgian, which she carried to Sittka Island.

On the 6th we were in sight of the N. point of the island of Unalaska, which presents a most dreary and horrid prospect to the mariner, particularly from this side. Black lava-banks rise perpendicularly from the ocean, to points which are perpetually covered with snow. The whole island seems to be formed of a range of pointed hills, lying close to each other, some of which reach above the clouds. To-day the view was less melancholy, even the highest tops being cloudless, and the sun giving a rosy tinge to their icy covers. The wind being contrary, we were obliged to tack during the day and the whole night, in the vicinity of the island. On the 7th the wind became favourable, and we steered our course to the harbour of Illiuliuk, where the American Company has a settlement; but, scarcely had we arrived at the entrance of the port, which is surrounded by high mountains, when the wind entirely fell. It is impossible to anchor before the entrance, there being no ground in a hundred fathoms; and the momentary squalls, from various directions, made our entry dangerous; in the mean time, however, the agent of the Company, Krinkof, came to meet us with five large baydares, of twenty-four hands each, to tow us into port. Several Alioutskan boats, containing one man each, surrounded us. At 1 o'clock, P.M. we dropped anchor in the eastern part of the Captain's harbour, opposite the village Illiuliuk. There could not be a better harbour, if the entry was not so difficult. Mr. Krinkof ordered a Russian bath for us; an accommodation which is quite indispensable to a Russian, after a long voyage. There were only twelve heads of cattle upon Unalaska, and the other Alioutskan islands, belonging to the Company. Nevertheless, the agent ordered an ox to be killed this very day, and sent fresh meat daily for the whole crew; he also supplied us with potatoes, turnips, and radishes, the only vegetables that grow here, from his garden. These fresh provisions renewed our strength, and I had the pleasure of seeing all my men in perfect good health. On the 8th the small vessel, Tschirik, which we had met near St. Paul Island, entered the harbour. I was told by the commander, Mr. Buzemann, an old marine, and a Prussian by birth, that from the island of St. Paul, in very clear weather, we might





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discern another island in S. W. by W., which he had been prevented from finding out on his last voyage through the fog. Mr. Krinkof, who had lived some years ago at St. Paul's, confirmed his statement.

I was to have gone to the Sandwich Islands to recruit our strength, and take in a fresh stock of provisions, but, being uncertain whether I could effect the latter in those islands, I resolved to steer from hence to California, where I was sure to find every thing I wanted, in the beautiful harbour of St. Francisco. I took in our water as fast as possible, at the same time giving the Company's agent a list of every thing I wanted for the next year, with which he had been ordered by the directors in St. Petersburg to supply me; my orders were as follows:— 1. One baydare of twenty-four oars, two of one oar, and two with three oars: 2. To keep ready fifteen stout healthy Alioutskans, with their full ammunition, who were skilled in the management of the baydares: 3. To dispatch immediately a person to the isle of Kodiak, to get there, through the Company's agent, an interpreter, acquainted with the language of the nations inhabiting the coast of America, north of the island of Alaksa. This point was very difficult, on account of the lateness of the season; however, we found three strong Alioutskans, who offered to undertake the voyage.

On the 11th of September, yesterday being our emperor's saint's-day, Mr. Krinkof gave a dinner to the whole crew upon shore. In the afternoon we went to a large subterraneous habitation, where several Alioutskans were assembled for a dance. Their sports and dances were, undoubtedly, different in former times, when they were free, to what they are now, when slavery has nearly reduced them to the level of the brute, so as to render their performance neither pleasant nor amusing. The music, consisting of two tambourines, was played by three Alioutskans, with which they accompanied a simple melancholy tune, only formed of three notes. There never appeared more than one female dancer at a time, who after having made a few leaps, without any expression, disappeared among the spectators. The sight of these people, with their melancholy countenances, compelled to leap before me, hurt my feelings, and my sailors, who felt dull, in order to amuse themselves, began singing, while two of them, placing themselves in the middle, performed a national dance. This quick transition pleased every one; and even in the eyes of the Alioutskans, who till now had been standing with their heads bent down, we recognized some gratification. A servant of the American company (Promischlensi), who had left Russia, his native country, when a youth, and had grown old and grey in this region, now suddenly

rushed in, lifting his hands to heaven, and loudly calling out: "These are Russians, these are Russians; oh my dear, beloved native countrymen!" A feeling of joy was, at this moment, depicted in his venerable countenance; tears of joy trickled down his pale, emaciated cheeks, and he concealed himself to give a vent to his feelings. He had come here in the hope of enjoying his old age in comfort, and was now compelled, like many others, to end his life in this desert.

From Unalaska to California.—On the 14th of September, we left Unalaska. During our stay the weather had been tolerably warm. I was told that the passage between the islands of Akun and Unimak was the safest, to get into the ocean, and I steered my course in their direction.

On the 15th, at day-break, we sailed round the north point of Akun, and were then in the strait, which appeared clear and safe. The isle of Unimak lay distinctly before us; the majestic peak, which occupies the centre of the island, was free from clouds, and we calculated its height at 5525 English feet. A contrary wind keeping us here, we were enabled to take several observations, and to make a good chart. The strait seems to me to be so safe and capacious, that I recommend it to all navigators. On the 16th, in the morning, we were in open sea.

On the 1st of October, at midnight, we descried by moonlight the Cape de los Reyes, and at four o'clock P.M. we dropped anchor in the port of St. Francisco, opposite the government-house. Our Rurick seemed to throw the place in no small alarm, for, on approaching the fort of St. Toaquim, situated on a neck of land formed of high rocks, on the southern entrance, we saw several soldiers on horse and foot, and in the fort itself they were loading the cannon. The entrance to the harbour is so narrow, that ships are compelled to sail within musket-shot from the fort. On approaching it, we were asked, through the speaking-trumpet, to what nation we belonged, our flag being unknown to them. Having answered that we were Russians and friends, I saluted them with five guns, and was answered by the same number. More than an hour elapsed after we had cast anchor, without any one approaching us, the whole of the military train having left the fort, and ranged themselves opposite our anchorage. At last it occurred to me that Vancouver had not found any boats here; I therefore sent my lieutenant with Mr. Chamisso on shore, to announce our arrival to the commandant, Don Louis d'Arguello, lieutenant of the cavalry, who received them in a friendly manner, promising to provide our ship daily with fresh provisions. A basket of fruit, which he sent me, I found a great treat, not having tasted any so long. He also immediately dispatched a courier

to Monterey, to inform the governor of California of our arrival.

The 3d of October. This morning we were visited by the artillery officer of the fort, as a messenger from the commandant, accompanied by a clergyman of the mission. They both offered us every possible assistance; the former in the name of the commandant, and the latter in the name of the mission. At noon they sent us a fat ox, two sheep, cabbage, pumpkins, and a great quantity of fruit; of the latter I made my men eat as much as they could daily, to counteract any tendency to the scurvy, that might have been produced in their system. I found the *presidio*, as Vancouver described it; the garrison consists of one company of cavalry, of which the commandant is the chief, and who has only one officer of the artillery under his command.

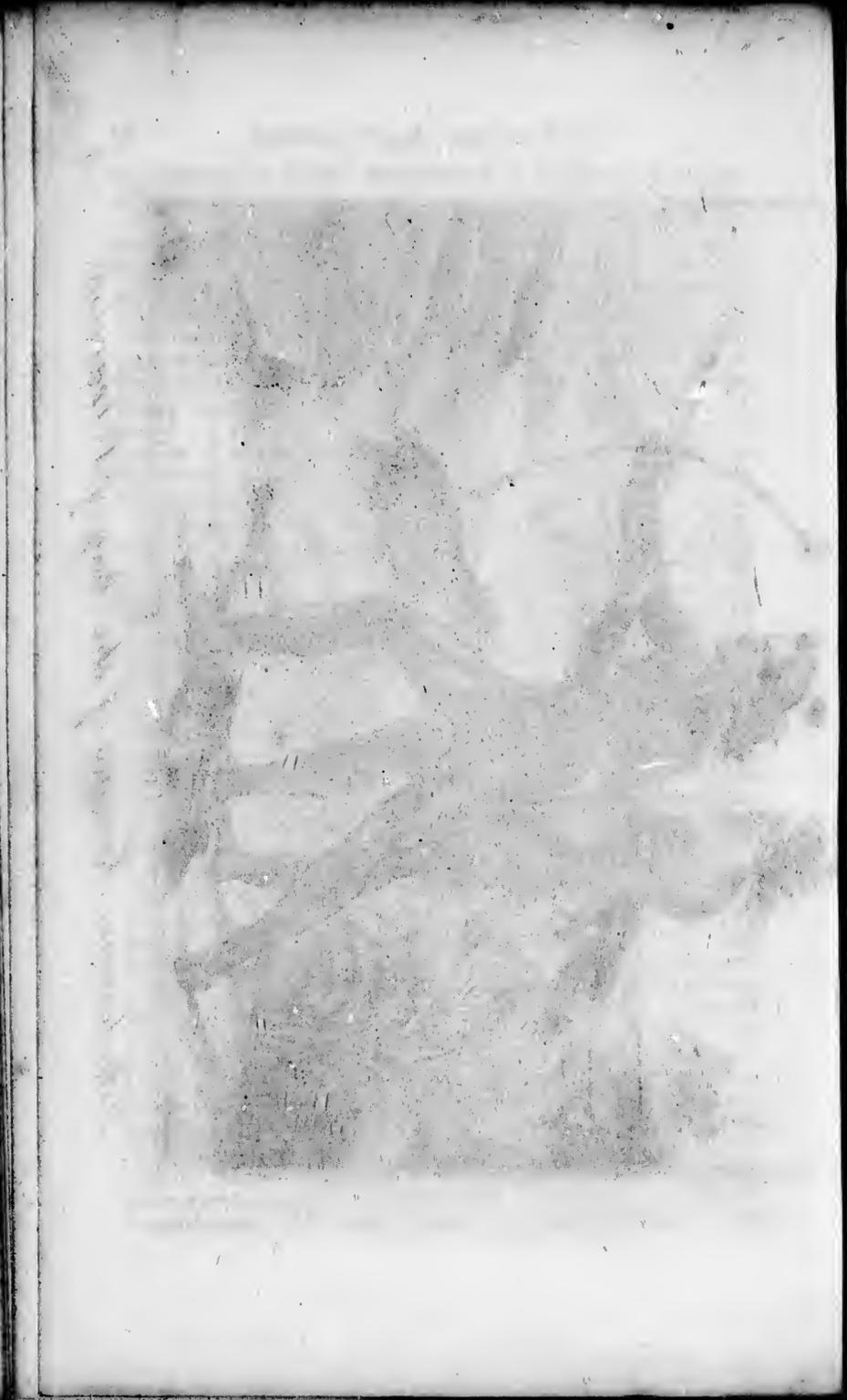
On the 4th we went ashore, in order to ride with the commandant to the mission-house, whither we had been invited to the feast of St. Francisco. We were accompanied by ten horsemen, all fine dexterous men, who use their carbines and lances with the skill of our Cossacks. They owe their skill to the constant practice in which they are kept, for the military in California only serve to protect the mission against the attacks of the savages, and assist the clergy in enlisting Christians among these people, and to keep the converted in the new faith. We arrived in about an hour, although above half our road lay among sand and hills, which were scantily covered with a few shrubs; in the neighbourhood of the mission we came to a delightful country, and recognized the rich vegetation of California. After having rode through a street inhabited by Indians, (for thus the natives are denominated by the Spaniards,) we stopped at a large building, near the church, inhabited by the missionaries; and here we were met by five priests, three of whom belong to this mission, and the two others came from St. Clara, in honour of the solemnity; they led us into a large room, plainly furnished, where we were received very respectfully. On the clock striking ten we entered the church, built of stone, and neatly ornamented, where we already found some hundreds half-naked Indians upon their knees, who, although they neither understand Spanish nor Latin, are not allowed to miss one mass after their conversion. As the missionaries, on their side, do not endeavour to learn the language of the natives, I cannot conceive in what manner they have been taught the Christian religion; and the confusion in the heads and hearts of these poor people, who only know how to mimick some external ceremonies, must indeed be very great. The rage of converting savage nations is now

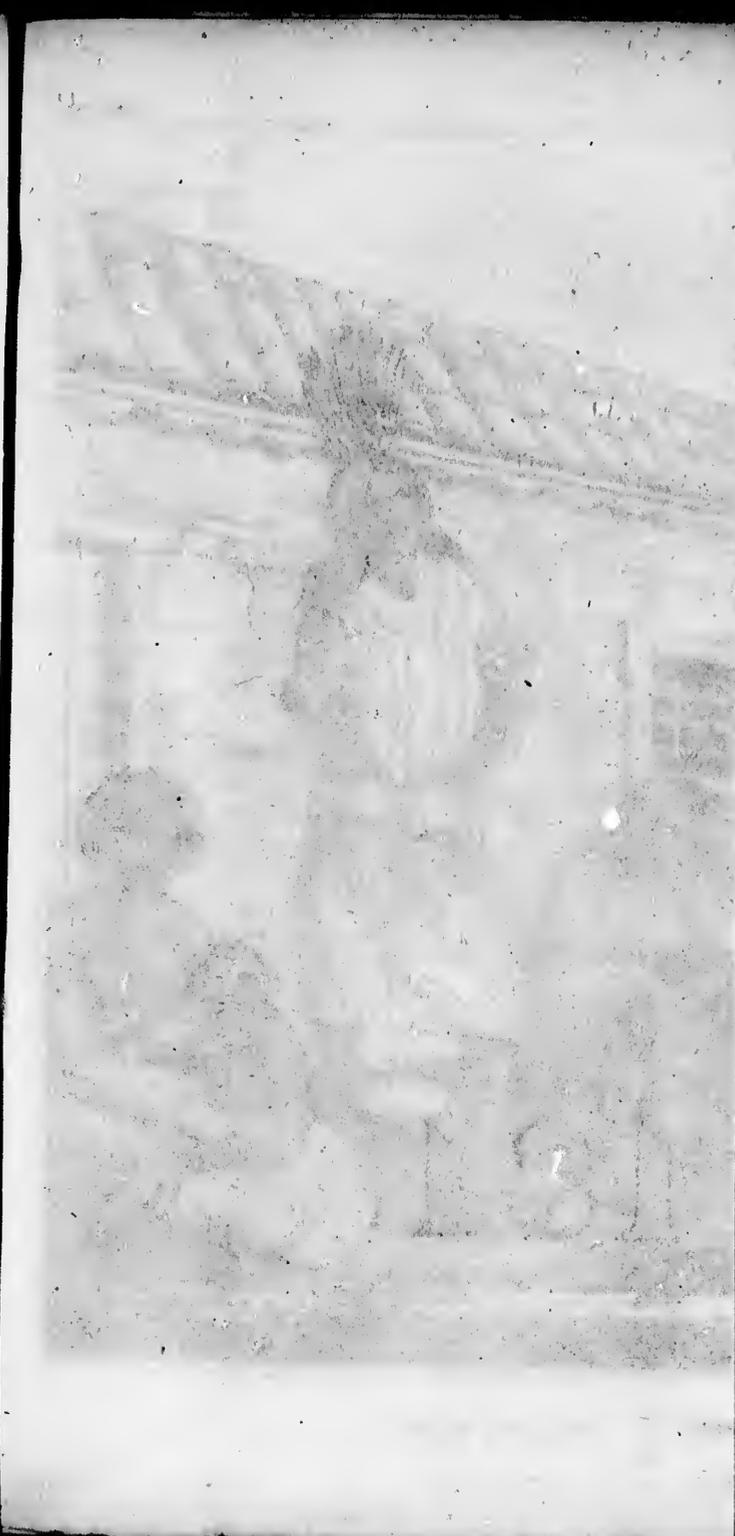
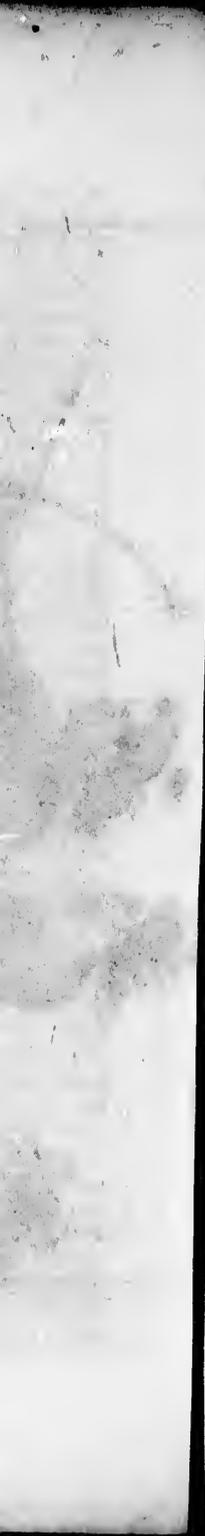
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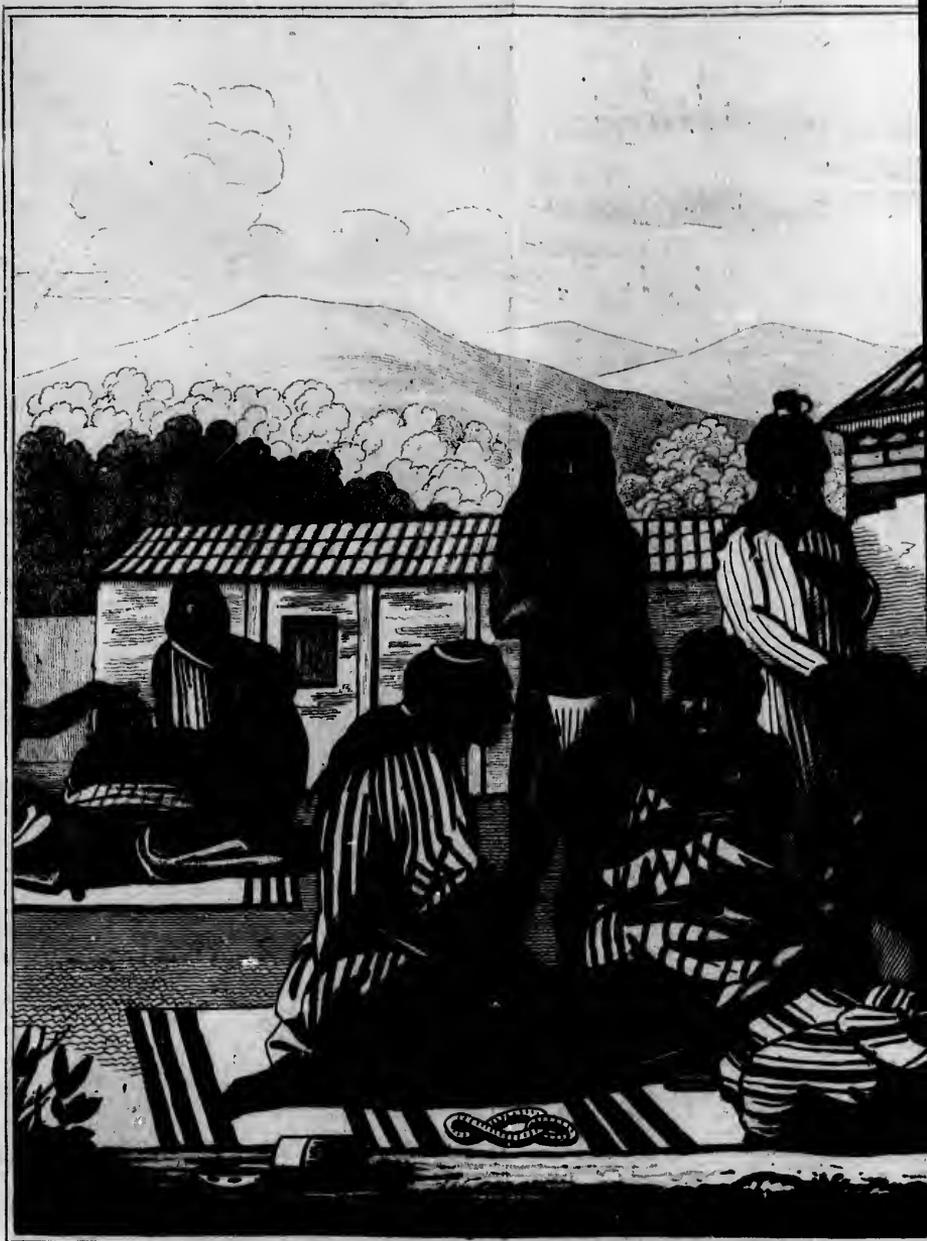
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Tcholonis. Savages of the Bay of St. Francisco.







Californian

Published by S. R. Phillips & C. Bride Co.



Californian Games

Published by Sir R. Phillips, C. Bride Court, Bridge Street.



spreading over the whole of the South-Sea, and produces great mischief, since the missionaries never think to humanize them before they make them Christians, and thus that which was to have been productive of happiness and peace, becomes the ground of bloody warfare: for instance, on the Friendly Islands, where the Christians and heathens constantly strive to exterminate each other. It struck me that, during the whole ceremony, the unbaptized were not allowed to rise from their knees; for this exertion, however, they were indemnified by the church-music, which seemed to give them much pleasure, and which undoubtedly was the only part of the ceremony in which they felt interested. The choir consisted of a violoncello, a violin, and two flutes; which instruments were played by little half-naked Indians, who gave us many false notes. From the church we went to dinner, where we found no lack of provisions and wine, the latter of which the missionaries make themselves. After dinner we were shewn the dwelling-places of the Indians, consisting of long, low, clay-built houses, forming several streets. The filthy state of these barracks was beyond conception, which is probably the cause of the great mortality among the inhabitants, since, of the 1000 Indians that are in Fort Francisco, 300 die annually. The Indian girls, of whom there are 400 in the mission, live, separate from the men, likewise in similar barracks; both parties are obliged to work hard. The men cultivate the ground; the produce of which is received by the missionaries, who keep it in graneries, from which the Indians receive just enough to subsist on. The soldiers of the settlement are likewise kept from it, but they must pay for the flour with ready cash. The women constantly spin wool and weave a coarse stuff, which is partly used for their ordinary dress, and some sent to Mexico, where it is exchanged for other necessary articles. This being a holiday, the Indians were not at work; and instead of which they were playing at various games, one of which required particular skill: two of them sit opposite each other on the ground, each of them holding in his hand a bundle of sticks; and, while they, at the same time, throw them up in the air with great dexterity, they guess whether the number is even or odd; near each player a person is sitting, who scores the gain and loss. As they are always playing for something, and having nothing besides their clothes, which they are not permitted to stake, they work with great labour small white shells, which are used by them instead of money.

The coast of California is so rich in various tribes, that there are often more than ten tribes together, each of which has its peculiar language. On leaving the mission, we were surprised

by two groups of Indians, who also consisted of several nations. They came in battle-array, quite naked, and painted with various colours; the heads of most of them were adorned with feathers and other finery, some had covered their long wild hair with down, and painted their faces in a frightful manner. There was nothing remarkable in the warlike dance, but I regretted I could not understand the words of their song. The physiognomy of these Indians is ugly, stupid, and savage, besides they are well-made, rather tall, and of a dark brown colour; the women are very small and ugly: they have much of the negro in their faces, except that a negro-head, in comparison with theirs, may be called beautiful; what particularly distinguishes them from the negro, is their long straight hair, of the darkest black. The missionaries assured us that their stupidity made it a very difficult task to instruct them; but I rather think that the gentlemen do not trouble themselves much about it; they all told us that the Indians came far from the interior, submitting to them of their own accord (which we also doubted): the religious instruction, they said, was then immediately begun, and, according to their capacities, they were sooner or later baptized. California costs the Spanish government a great sum, without any other advantage than the annual conversion of some hundreds of Indians, but who soon die in their new faith, as they cannot easily accustom themselves to a new mode of life. Twice a-year they are permitted to go home, which short time is for them the happiest; and I have sometimes seen them going, in large numbers, shouting on the road. The sick, who cannot undertake the journey, at least accompany their fortunate countrymen to the shore, where they embark, and remain sitting for days together, casting their sorrowful eyes on the distant hills that surround their habitations; they often stop for several days in this spot, without taking any food, so much are these new Christians attracted by their lost homes. Every time some of those which are on furlough take flight, and probably they would flee away altogether, were it not for fear of the soldiers, who take them, and bring them back like criminals to the mission: but this fear is so great that seven or eight dragoons are enough to keep in check hundreds of Indians.

Two considerable rivers fall in the Bay of St. Francisco, of which that in the north is the largest, and is called by the Spaniards Rio-grande. This river, the missionaries say, is the finest in the world, and is navigable by the largest vessels; at the same time its banks are fruitful, the climate is mild, and the population numerous. The missionaries frequently make excursions upon it, in large well-armed boats, in order to get recruits for

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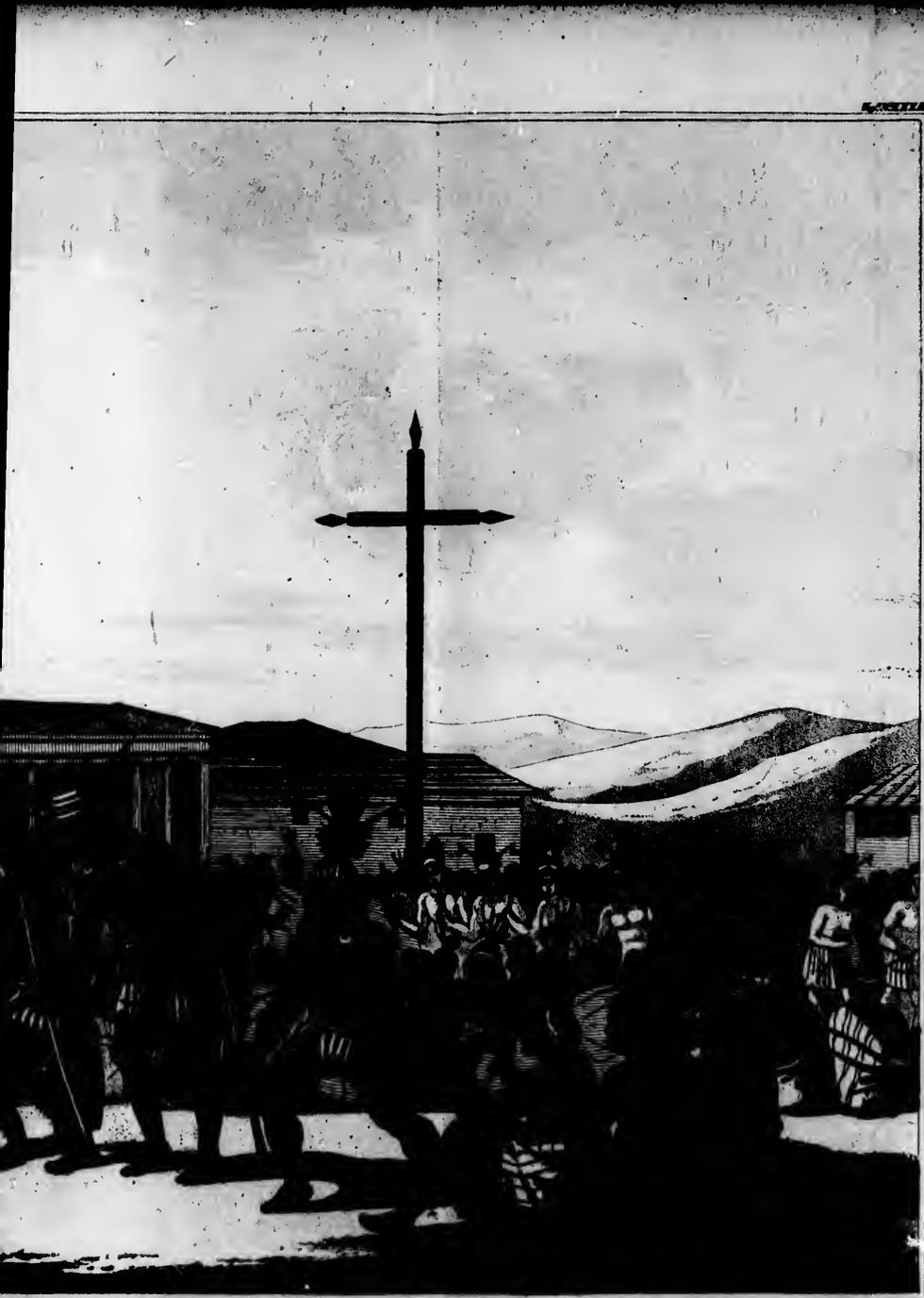
Dance

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Dance of the Calips

Published by Sirr, Phillips & Co. Bridge Court, Bridge St.



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Printed by Sir R. Phillips & Co. Eldon Court, Bridge Street.

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their faith, in which, however, they seldom succeed, the inhabitants being brave and well-armed. We had just come back to the Rurick, when a messenger from the governor of Old California, Don Paolo Vincente de Sola arrived from Monterey, bringing me a polite letter from the governor, in which, among the rest, he promised to come himself to St. Francisco, as soon as his business would allow. At the same time I obtained permission to send a messenger to Mr. Kuskoff, for some articles I wanted, and which he could immediately supply me, being in trade with American ships. Mr. Kuskoff, an agent of the Russo-American Company, has settled, by order of Mr. Baranof, who is at the head of all these possessions in America, at Bodegæ, in order to supply the possessions of the colony with provisions from that place. Bodega is half a day's voyage from St. Francisco, and is called by the Spaniards Port Bodega. The harbour is only fit for small vessels. Kuskoff's larger possessions are a little north of Port Bodega.

The 5th.—The Rurick required several repairs, which I left to the care of my lieutenant, while I occupied myself with the instruments, which I took on shore under a tent. Our naturalists and draughtsmen were very busy; and, after the days quickly passed in various occupations, we met in the evening to enjoy together the beauty of the climate, in which the officers of the settlement joined us. The military seem to be dissatisfied both with the government and the mission, having received nothing for these seven years, and being almost entirely without clothing; at the same time, the inhabitants are entirely deprived of European goods, since no trading vessel is allowed to enter any port of California; and it is truly lamentable to see this beautiful country thus neglected.

On the 16th, the governor arrived in the fort.

On the 17th, a large baydare from Mr. Kuskoff arrived, loaded with all the necessary articles. At noon the governor dined with us in our tent on shore. We found him a very amiable gentleman, and afterwards spent many pleasant days in his company.

On the 18th, I sent word to Mr. Kuskoff, that the governor wished to see him here respecting his establishment at Bodega. The governor told me there were several Russian prisoners in California; they were part of the crew of a vessel belonging to the Company, which had been carrying on trade upon this coast, contrary to the Spanish laws, and had been seized by the soldiers, while they were on shore, without suspecting any danger, and were thrown into prison. By the express command of the Viceroy of Mexico, the governor was interdicted from

surrendering them to Mr. Kuskoff, but he had no objection to give them up to me, if I would carry them away; but my ship being too small, I could only take three of them, and I selected those who had been some time in the service of the Company. Besides these, I took on-board Mr. Elliot, with the intention of leaving him, at his own request, on the Sandwich Islands. *John Elliot de Castro*, a Portuguese by birth, came to Sittka on-board an American vessel, in which he had been engaged by Mr. Baranof, to accompany the ship destined for the coast of California, as supercargo, and had been taken with the rest.

On the 23d, the governor amused us with some interesting sport between a bull and a bear; the latter are so frequent in this country, that on going only a mile from the houses into the woods, we could meet with them in great numbers. The species differs from ours by a pointed head, and of an ash-grey colour; they are also more active and daring. Nevertheless, the dragoons here are so dexterous and courageous, that they are sent out into the wood for a bear, as we should order a cook to fetch in a goose. They go on horseback, with nothing but a rope with a running-knot in their hands, which is sufficient to overpower a bear. As soon as the enraged animal is about to rush on one of them, another throws the knot, which is fixed to the saddle by a strong curve, round one of his fore-paws, and, galloping off, throws him down; immediately the other throws a knot round his hind-leg, and thus the third is able to tie his fore-legs together, after which they carry him home without danger. In this manner, the dragoons had brought one to-day, while others had gone in the same way to fetch a bull. The cattle being, upon the whole, abandoned to themselves, have become savage, and are likewise caught with knots by a few horsemen, when they are wanted to be killed. The battle between these two animals was very remarkable; and, although the bull several times tossed his furious opponent, he was overpowered at last.

On the 29th, the governor returned to Monterey. One of the Russians, whom I had taken here on-board, being out a hunting, was so injured by the explosion of his powder-horn, that he died in consequence of it.

On the 1st of November, the *Rurick* being in excellent trim, well furnished with provisions, and my men in perfect health, we heaved anchor, and at ten o'clock A.M. were out of the bay. At a distance of two miles in sea, we heard the piercing howlings of the sea-lions, that lay upon the stones on shore. Sea-otters are very frequently met with upon the shores of California; and, as they had not been seen here at all in former

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times, it is to be supposed, that they have withdrawn hither from the Alioutskan Islands, and from the northern parts of America, to escape the persecutions they were exposed to there.

After repeated observations on shore, I obtained the following results:—Latitude $37^{\circ} 48' 33''$ N.; longitude, calculated from distances of the sun and moon, of which we had taken all together 125, in various days----- $122^{\circ} 12' 30''$ W.

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The medium of our observations in St. Francisco yielded for the high tide in full moon 1 hour, 50 minutes. The greatest difference in the height of the water amounted to seven feet.

From California to the Sandwich Islands.—On the 11th, lat. $23^{\circ} 5' 55''$; long. $138^{\circ} 1' 16''$. The favourable wind from N.N.W. and N.E., which had accompanied us hitherto, left us. Strong squalls from S.W. followed it, which continued with rain and a completely covered sky. At eight o'clock P.M. it being quite dark, we saw the heaven in the zenith, for the space of fifteen seconds, so strongly illuminated, that we could distinguish the objects on the castle as clearly as in day-time.

On the 13th, we were already in lat. $23^{\circ} 46'$, without meeting with a trade-wind; on the contrary, the south-west became more fixed, and at last rather violent. At this great distance from shore, a S.W. wind between the tropics is to me a phenomenon which deserves to be mentioned.

On the 16th, lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$, long. $104^{\circ} 25'$, we had at last a calm, and we obtained the long-expected trade-wind; a change probably occasioned by the eclipse of the sun which we had. As long as the wind from S.W. continued, we noticed, every evening, strong lightning in the south.

We found the company of Mr. Elliot de Castro very agreeable; he had tried his fortune in all parts of the world, but, as soon as he had acquired a little property, he lost it again by unlucky speculations, and had even been imprisoned, once in Buenos Ayres, and afterwards in California. Two years ago he was physician and first favourite of King Tammeamea, having staid a long time on the Sandwich Islands. The king had granted him a large portion of land, and he went on very well; but his thirst for wealth drove him to Sittka, to Mr. Baranof, the consequence of which enterprise the reader already knows.

On the 21st of November, at one o'clock P.M., we descried Mount Mauna-Roa, fifty miles from Owhyhee. Upon Elliot's advice, I resolved to double the north side of Owhyhee, in order to obtain information respecting the abode of the king, in the

bay of Tocahai, where the Englishman, Young, resides. Besides the king often lives upon the island of Wahu, and there is a considerable distance saved, by avoiding the south point of Owwhyhee, where ships are delayed by calms, caused by the high Mauna-Roa. The N.E. coast of Owwhyhee affords a picturesque but not an inviting aspect. The land rises gradually to a great height, which disappears in the clouds. The island is said to be sterile on this side, but it seemed, nevertheless, to be very populous. Elliot said, that the land which he possessed on this side could only be used as a pasture for his pigs. An islander came here on-board, offering to sell us a fowl, and some ropes of his manufacture. Elliot, who understood his language, and was recognized by him as the king's naja, (this was the name given to him by the king,) learned from him, with some difficulty, that the king was in the bay Karakakoa, and Young (old Hanna) was on the island of Wahu. The taciturnity and timidity of the islander excited our suspicion: Elliot thought that something unpleasant had taken place on the island, and therefore we ought to use the greatest caution. While we conversed with the islander, the boat, which he had fastened to the ship by means of a rope, upset, and the man who was in it fell out, but caught hold of the rope, and dragged himself behind the ship, notwithstanding our sailing very fast. We came-to, and our dealer jumped over-board to untie it; they both had great difficulty in turning it up again, and emptying the water out of it, as the waves were constantly filling it again. As all this was done swimming, the reader may imagine how far their skill in this art went. At last they sat in it, but then they missed their oars; this however did not embarrass them, for they rowed off with their hands. At two o'clock P. M., we doubled the north point, sailing three-quarters of a mile from shore, towards Tocahai Bay. Ships doubling the north point of Owwhyhee should beware of sudden squalls that are usual there. We saw some musrais belonging to the chiefs of this district, distinguishable by the stone enclosure and the idols within them. Several canoes filled with girls came rowing towards us, but I had no time to attend to the fair sex, and sailed as fast as possible towards Karakakou, where I hoped to find Tammeamea. The north point of Owwhyhee consists of a low land, which rises in a straight line under an acute angle to the clouds. After having reached these parts, the monsoon loses its effect, and we must expect land and sea breezes, frequently interrupted by calms and slight squalls from every quarter of the compass. We now saw Young's settlement, consisting of several houses, built in the European style, of white stone, and surrounded by banana and palm trees; the land has a barren appearance, and

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is said to be scarcely capable of cultivation, consisting, for the most part, of masses of lava. A canoe, with six people, availed themselves of the calm to come on-board; one of whom, who had been in Boston with an American ship, and who partially spoke English, remained on-board, when requested, to serve as a pilot. He was likewise of opinion that the king was in Karakakoa, and Young in Wahu; he told us, besides, that there were two ships in Wahu and one in Karakakoa, all under the American flag. When our pilot learned that he was on-board a Russian ship, he became very uneasy, and, on Elliot questioning him on the cause of his fear, he related the following: "Five months ago two Russian ships, belonging to the American Company, had stood-in here; quarrels ensued between the Russians and the natives, in which the latter, (by the account of the narrator,) appeared in a very advantageous position; the ships, on leaving the Sandwich Islands, threatened to return soon with a strong reinforcement, mentioning particularly a man-of-war, that would likewise oppose the inhabitants." We then understood the timid behaviour of the first islanders, and Mr. Elliot had some difficulty in preventing our pilot from jumping over-board. I was glad to obtain this intelligence before my meeting with Tammeamea, and now felt doubly the advantage of Mr. Elliot's presence. A complete calm kept us that day in one place.

On the 23d we advanced but little, on account of the weakness of the wind. In the morning we were visited by a canoe, which came to inquire about our ship. At the same time we were informed that the King had gone to Ti-utatua, a small bay, a few miles farther north, but where he was only to stay that night, going farther up the coast the next day. I immediately dispatched a canoe to the King, informing him of the arrival of a Russian man-of-war, with friendly intentions, the commander of which wished to speak with his Majesty, and therefore requested him not to leave Ti-utatua, where he hoped to arrive to-morrow; the naja, likewise, sent the king word of his arrival. During the night, a brisk wind brought us near Ti-utatua. During the day the current ran S., and during the night N., parallel with the coast,—the consequence of the land and sea breezes.

On the 24th, at day-break, we approached the bay; some boats, sent by the king, came to meet us, and I availed myself of the opportunity to send Mr. Elliot, with our scientific gentlemen, on shore, in order to acquaint the king with the object of our voyage. At eight o'clock, A.M. Mr. Elliot settled business to our advantage; he came on-board with two of the most distinguished chiefs, one of whom was brother to the queen,

who welcomed us in the name of the king. There were two athletic men, whose dress of the newest fashion at Owhyhee was very singular, consisting of a black dress-coat and a small white straw hat. I was told by Elliot, that the king had actually expected a hostile man-of-war, and had already given orders to line the whole coast with soldiers; who, to the number of 400, armed with muskets, stood already prepared. The king sent me word that he regretted that he could not come to me on-board, since the jealousy of his people would not permit it; that he, himself, had a better opinion of us, after his naja had acquainted him with the object of our voyage; and, as a token of his friendly sentiments, he invited me to his camp, where he promised to treat me with a pig, baked on the ground. For my security he had ordered that one of the chiefs should remain on-board, while I was on shore; whither I went accompanied by Mr. Elliot, my lieutenant, and a chief, of the name of John Adams, he having changed his name with an European friend, as it is customary in these islands among friends. The king's camp was concealed by a neck of land, formed by bare rocks, but, having passed these, we were surprised by seeing a most beautiful landscape. We were in a small sand bay, protected against the waves, upon perfectly smooth water; a beautiful grove of palm-trees lined the shore, under the shade of which we saw several well-built thatched houses, and, through the green leaves of the bananas, on the right, two white stone houses shone, built in European style, which mixture of buildings gave to the place a singular, yet pleasing, appearance. To the left, close to the water-side, upon an artificial hill, stood the murais of the king, surrounded by large wooden statues, representing caricatures of the human form; and which are his gods. The back-ground of this valley is formed by the majestic mount, *Muina-Nororay*, the height of which I calculated upon 1687 toises; it rises on this side rather steeply; on its declivity, green fields and valleys change to beautiful woods, between which immensely large and steep lava rocks are frequently visible. A number of islanders, armed with muskets, stood near the coast; the king met us with some of his first warriors upon the landing-place, and shook me heartily by the hand, when we had landed. There were a great many people gathered here by curiosity, but they behaved with perfect order, and neither noise nor importunity was allowed. I now stood beside the famous *Tammeamea*, whose deportment and unrestrained friendly behaviour inspired me with the greatest confidence. He took me to his thatched palace, which, after the fashion of the country, consisted of one single large room; and, like all other houses here, was exposed to

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*Tammeamen,
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every wind, by which the oppressive heat is diminished. We were offered some very pretty European chairs, and, a mahogany table being set before us, we were in possession of all the furniture of the palace. Although the king has several houses built in the European style, he prefers this simple habitation, not wishing to infringe upon the manners of the country; every thing that he considers useful he imitates, and endeavours to make his people adopt it; stone palaces he deems superfluous, the thatched houses being more comfortable, and he wishes to increase the happiness, and not the wants, of his subjects: his dress consisted of a white shirt, blue pantaloons, red waistcoat, and black neckcloth; but sometimes, I was told, he dressed splendidly, having several embroidered uniforms, and other dresses. The chiefs, who during our audience were sitting on the ground, cut a very ludicrous figure in their black coats on their naked body; besides, they are generally too tight for them, being purchased from American ships, where the people seldom arrive to the height and bulk of the Sandwich chiefs. One of the ministers had the waist high up the back, the coat was buttoned with the greatest difficulty, and he perspired excessively; his misery was very evident, but fashion did not permit him to get rid of this burden. It is singular that the savages surpass even the Europeans in supporting the inconveniences imposed upon them by fashion. The sentinels at the door were quite naked, having a cartridge-box, with a pair of pistols, tied round their waists, and holding a musket in their hand. The king having poured out for us some very good wine, and having himself drank our health, I acquainted him with my intention of supplying myself here with water and wood. A dexterous and tolerably well informed young man, named Cook, was the only white person in attendance on the king, and spoke the language of the country with perfect ease; he had been mate in a ship, but had been settled for some years on this island; where he had gained the king's favour, and was in possession of a large estate; he now formed an interpreter between us. Tammeamea directed him to speak as follows:—"I am informed that you are the commander of a man-of-war, on a voyage similar to that of Cook and Vancouver, and, consequently, have nothing to do with trade; it is therefore my intention not to enter into any with you, but to supply you gratuitously with every thing my islands produce. This matter is now settled, and requires, therefore, no more mentioning. But I beg you will tell me whether it is the wish of your emperor that his subjects should begin to inconvenience me in my old age? Since Tammeamea has been king of these Islands, no European has had reason to complain of any injury done

him here. I have made my islands an asylum for all nations; and honestly supplied every ship that wanted provisions. Some time ago, Russians from the American colony of Pitka came here; they are a nation with whom I never had any connexion before; they were well received, and supplied with all necessaries, but they have basely requited me, having treated my subjects on the Island of Wahu with great hostility, and threatened to conquer the islands with men-of-war. Yet, as long as Tammeamea reigns that will not take place! A Russian physician, named Scheffer, who came here some months ago, pretended he was sent by the Emperor Alexander, to botanize on my islands: now I had heard the good fame of the emperor, and was particularly pleased with his bravery; I not only permitted Mr. Scheffer to botanize, but also promised him every assistance, granted him a piece of land, with peasants, that might insure him against any want of provisions; in short, I tried to make his abode as pleasant to him as possible, and refused him no demand. But what was the consequence of my hospitality? Even in Owhyhee he repaid my kindness with ingratitude, which I bore with patience; after this he went, by his own will, from one island to another, settling at last upon the fruitful Island Wahu, where he proved himself my worst enemy, by destroying the murai, our sanctuary, and stirring up against me, on the Island of Otuwai, king Tamary, who had submitted years ago to my government. And Scheffer is there at this moment, threatening my islands." This was the king's account, for the truth of which I can only vouch so far as that Tammeamea respects every European of good conduct who settles with him, and his being generally known as a sincero and honest man. Of Mr. Scheffer I have no personal knowledge, but I have since learnt the manner he had got on the Sandwich Islands. He served as physician in the Russo-American company ship Suwaroff, which, under the command of Lieut. Lasaref, sailed in 1814 from Cronstadt bound to Sittka. For reasons unknown to me, in 1815, Lasaref left Dr. Scheffer in Sittka, returning to Europe without a physician. Mr. Baranof, who, as the director of all the Russo-American colonies, usually resides in Sittka, and whose character is none of the best, took him under his protection, sent him, for some unknown reasons, to the Sandwich Islands, and of his conduct there my readers are informed.

I assured Tammeamea, that the bad conduct of the Russians here could by no means be attributed to the emperor, who would never countenance an illegal act from any of his subjects; but the size of his empire prevented him being early informed of such bad actions, which never remained up-

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punished, when they once came to his knowledge. My assuring him that the emperor had no intention of conquering his islands, pleased him very much; the glasses were immediately emptied to the health of the emperor, and he became still more open than before. With a vivacity unusual for his age, he kept up the conversation, putting various questions respecting Russia. Cook could not always translate his words, which being peculiar to the Owhyhee language, and so witty, it frequently set his ministers laughing. One of Tammeamea's wives was passing by our house, and wished me a good morning through the door, not being permitted to enter, as this was the king's dining-house. With the king's permission we took a walk with Cook, accompanied by five naked soldiers, as a guard of honor. We visited the favorite queen Kahumanna, who is mentioned by Vancouver, found the two other wives with her, and were kindly received by all of them. The house, inhabited by Kahumanna is neatly built, and very clean within; the floor upon which the three ladies had seated themselves in the Asiatic manner, was covered by fine neat mattings, and they were closely wrapped-up in the finest country-stuff. Kahumanna sat in the middle, and the other wives on both sides of her, and I was invited to sit down on the floor opposite them; her inquisitive questions I answered, through Cook, to her satisfaction. Kahumanna was so polite as to cut a water-melon, and present me with a piece. The chief occupation of the royal ladies is smoking, combing their hair, driving away the flies with a fan, and eating. Tammeamea does not smoke, otherwise the custom of smoking has become so prevalent, that little children begin to smoke, before they walk, and the adults carry it to such excess, as to fall down senseless, and frequently die of the stupor. The tobacco-plant, brought here by Europeans, is carefully cultivated, and has become indigenous; the smell of it is very pleasant, but the tobacco is very strong. They use no tubes; but the pipes which they always carry about them, hanging on their side, form a part of the royal ornament; they were very large, made of a dark wood, and lined with brass, a luxury which is only enjoyed by rich people who can afford it. Kahumanna took a few draughts with great zest, which prevented her from swallowing part of the smoke, making the rest pass through her nostrils; half intoxicated she handed the pipe to me, and was quite surprised at my European stupidity, when I refused, giving it to her neighbour, who, after a short time, passed it to the third wife: as soon as the pipe was empty, a new one was filled, and the circulation began again. The second occupation of the ladies is the arranging of their hair,



Kahumanna, Queen of the Sandwich Islands

fashionably cut short; they only suffer it to grow a few inches over their forehead, smearing it with a white, gummy substance; and then comb it upwards; the white rays thus rising above the brown face, give it a singular appearance. All the three queens were very tall, stout women, above fifty years of age, and seemed to have never been handsome. In their dress they were distinguished from other ladies by several silk shawls. Outside the door sat the king's daughter, a tolerably pretty girl, on a mat; behind her stood a little negro-boy, holding a silk parasol over her head, to keep the sun from her; two other boys drove away the flies with red plumes of feathers; the whole group looked very pretty. When I was going to rise, Kahumanna stopped me, inquiring with great curiosity after Vancouver, who during his stay here had reconciled her to her husband, between whom and her there had been some difference. The intelligence of his death seemed to give her great pain. Having left the ladies, we visited the king's son. Cook told me, that this prince, as the successor, had already entered upon his father's duties, consisting of the discharge of some of the most considerable *Taboos*, the first of which is that no one is allowed to see the prince in the day-time, a crime punishable with death. Tammeamea has done this from political motives, to prevent a revolution after his death; for, as soon as the son has accomplished the first of the royal *Taboos*, he becomes sacred, is connected with the priesthood, and no one will venture to dispute the throne with him. The prince, when he has entered upon the duties of his father, is named *Lio—Lio*, i. e. dog of all dogs, and such a beast I actually found this one. We entered a small house, where *Lio—Lio*, a long, stout, naked figure, lay stretched upon the ground on his belly, and only lifted up his head idly to look at his guests; near him sat some soldiers with muskets, who guarded the monster; a young, good-looking islander drove away the flies from him with a red bunch of feathers, and I should rather have taken him for the prince than the other. It is a pity that Tammeamea, who has gained immortal fame by his wise government, and laid the foundation of the civilization of his people, should not have a successor, who could continue his government zealously and reasonably. It would be a great advantage for navigation, if the Sandwich Islands were raised to an equal degree of civilization with Europe; and the English, who have taken the islands under their protection, should take care that, after Tammeamea's death, a sensible man succeed him, and no revolution take place. At last the dog of all dogs raised himself, idly gaping at us in a stupid, unmeaning manner. My embroidered uniform seemed to please him, and he spoke fre-

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quently about it with his naked chamberlains. I could not learn his age, as no account is kept of it; it seemed to me to be about twenty-two years. I thought that his unwieldy bulk proceeded from his habit of constantly lying down.

At noon we returned to Tammeamea's palace, where I was surprised to find barges from sixty to seventy feet long, built quite in the European style, near the shore, and which are employed in conveying provisions from one island to another. The king endeavours to entice European shipwrights into his country by paying them well. During our walk, we were constantly accompanied by a number of men and women, who were very noisy and jocular, but yet behaved with decency. Tammeamea offered us some wine, and then took us to a small neat house, close by the *murai*, where a table was set out in European style. He pretended that no pork must be eaten in the house where we had been before, on account of his wives being so near; but Young, who knew the king better, thought that he had chosen the house near the *murai*, where he usually partook of his sacerdotal meals, because he wished to offer the pig baked for us to his gods, out of gratitude for the reconciliation with the Russians. The women are interdicted, on pain of death, from being present where the men take their meals, on which account each family has, besides the dwelling-house, two other buildings, one for the men's and the other for the women's dining-place. The cloth was only laid for us Europeans, and the king, with his ministers, ate nothing, although they were present, alleging that pork was *taboo* (forbidden) on that day. The pig, lying upon palm-branches in the middle of the table, was cut up by one of the ministers, with various ceremonies; moreover we were served with *patatas*, yams, and baked *taro-root*. During dinner, the king was very loquacious, addressing himself first to me, and then to his ministers, who laughed heartily at his wit. He is fond of wine, but takes it sparingly, though he always took care to keep our glasses filled. After having drank the health of each of us in the English fashion, he called upon us to drink that of our emperor: this being done, one of his ministers handed to me a feather tippet, made with great skill, and which was formerly worn by the king himself, on solemn occasions, the king telling me at the same time, through Cook, although he speaks English pretty well himself, "I have heard that your monarch is a great hero; I love him for it, because I am one myself, and I send him this tippet as a proof of my affection." When we had dined and left the house, the king ordered that my rowers should be well entertained; he gave the charge of them to one of the chiefs, the cloth was laid again, they were invited to sit

down, and were waited upon with the same attention which had been shewed to us. A *canaka*, with a bunch of feathers to drive away the flies, stood behind each of them. Tammeamea's first walk was to the *murai*: here he embraced one of the statues, adorned with fruit and pork, saying, "These are our gods, which I worship: whether I do right or wrong in thus worshipping them, I know not, but I follow my religion, which cannot be bad, since it teaches me to do no wrong." This expression in a savage, who had raised himself to this degree of civilization by his own energy, shews much sound sense, and was somewhat affecting to me. When the king is in the *murai*, no one is allowed to enter; but we admired, in the mean time, the colossal wooden idols, being a set of most frightful caricatures. The king soon joined us again, taking us to the house where he had first received us; we sat down on the chairs, whilst the chiefs took their places on the floor. This being the king's dinner-hour, he excused himself for eating in our presence, saying, "I have seen how the Russians eat, now you may satisfy your curiosity by seeing how Tammeamea eats." There was no cloth laid, but the provisions were in a distant corner, upon banana leaves, which are used as dishes. Waiters brought them, creeping up to the king, where a chief took them, and put them on the table. The meal consisted of boiled fish, yams, *taro*-root, and a roasted bird, a little larger than a sparrow, which inhabits the tops of the hills, and, being rarely caught, is only brought to the royal table. The king ate very quickly and with an excellent appetite, but conversed all the time; instead of bread, *taro*-paste is used, thinned with water, and reduced it to a soft pap, which, although the king possesses very fine plate, stands in a pumpkin shell on his right side. In this he dips his fore-finger when he is eating fish or flesh, smearing with great skill a large portion of it in his mouth, which uninviting manner of eating is used from the king down to the meanest subject. Tammeamea, who during the meal only made use of his fingers, and perceived that I noticed all his motions, said to me, "This is the custom in my country, and I will not deviate from it." His spittoon-carrier never leaves him a moment, always keeping ready the box made of wood, in the shape of a snuff-box, with a lid, which is lifted up when the king intends to spit, and then is quickly closed again. This careful preservation of the king's saliva proceeds from the superstitious belief that while they possess this treasure, their enemies cannot afflict them with any disease by enchantment. The king having dined, I was told what provisions I was to receive from Wahu, viz. forty-three pigs, a proportionate number of fowls and geese, every kind of

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View of the Royal Naval Station on the Island of Unbyhee.

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fruit which the island produces, and as much wood as I chose. The king told me he had sent for a trusty person, who was to accompany me to Wahu, and who was to see that his orders were strictly fulfilled; besides, I should have some one to accompany me into the harbour of Wahu, which privilege is not otherwise granted to Russian ships. I presented to the generous king, in the name of the emperor, two metal eight-pound mortars, with all their appurtenances, on the carriages of which the name Rurick was cut; besides which, I gave him a quarter of a pipe of wine, his stock of that article being exhausted, and I promised to send him some bars of iron from Wahu, which he needed in the construction of his boats. Some very fine large apples, which I had brought from California were somewhat new to the king; he immediately distributed a few of them among his ministers, and, as they all found them very good, the pips were preserved, to ascertain whether the tree would grow in their islands, and of which I had no doubt. The skill of our draughtsman, who had sketched some of the chiefs in a most happy manner and very quickly, was admired even by Tammeamea, but who a long time resisted my solicitations to have himself, as they say here, put upon paper, probably fearing some enchantment; and it was only when I told him that our emperor would be glad to have his portrait that he consented to it. Mr. Choris succeeded admirably well in taking his likeness, although Tammeamea, to make it more difficult, would not set still for a moment, but was making grimaces all the time. At five o'clock in the afternoon we took leave of the king. An attendant not having yet arrived, I promised to wait for him near the land. A well-made quiet horse, which he had obtained from an American ship, he kept as a curiosity, and suffered it to run about free. A number of little boys near the shore had hardened the sand by stamping on it, and drew on it, with ability, the Rurick under sail. I was obliged to separate from Mr. Elliot, whom the king wished to have again; to whom probably we were indebted for our friendly reception. It was sun-set, our attendant had not yet arrived, and, the proximity of the land being dangerous to our ship, I fired a gun, to remind the king of his promise. At eight o'clock Mr. Cook arrived with my attendant, accounting for the delay by his having to come from the interior. He was a lively sensible man, named Manuja: although not a chief, he possessed the king's confidence in the highest degree, who specially shewed it by entrusting to his care some of his most valuable European goods. Cook told me that Tammeamea took no notice of the rank of his subjects, generally choosing his confidants from among the lower orders, and he was seldom de-

View of the Royal Mural in the Bay Taitatan on the Island of Owhyhee.
 near which the Queen's Palace was situated.

ceived in his choice. He treats his nobility with justice, but severity; and, having little confidence in them, he generally obliges them to accompany him on his journeys, by which means he deprives them of any opportunity they might otherwise have of conspiring against him. They have not forgotten that Tammeamea is the conqueror of their lands, and they would undoubtedly try to regain their dominions, if he did not know how to keep them in subjection. With the assistance of a gentle land-breeze, which always springs up here after sun-set, we began our course to Wahu. I would advise every navigator sailing from Owhyhee to Wahu, to keep near the coast, where the land and sea breezes are the strongest, while, at a distance of a few miles from the land, calms caused by the Mauna-Roa are constant. On reaching the channel between Owhyhee and Muve he will find the true trade-wind, which will carry a vessel straight to Wahu, without having any thing to fear from the Mauna-Roa. For those of my readers who may not understand what is meant by land and sea-breezes, a short explanation will not be without interest. Nearly all high islands between the tropics are perpetually exposed to the trade-wind, the coast situated under the wind, that is to say, the one opposite to that on which the trade-wind blows, produces, in the day-time, a wind from the sea, which blows upon the land, while at night it blows in a contrary direction. The explanation of this phenomenon is very easy: in the day-time the land is so heated by the sun that it is warmer than the sea; whence it is that the air rushes from the cooler parts to the warmer, and produces what is called a sea-breeze. At night it is the reverse; the sea is warmer than the land, and produces the land-breeze.

On the 25th of November, we were becalmed nearly the whole day; the islands of Owhyhee and Muve rose in gigantic importance on each side of us. From my measurements I found that the heights of the highest hills in Owhyhee and Muve were as follow:—

Mauna-Roa, in Owyhee-----	2482,4 toises.
Mauna-Koah, do. -----	2180,1 —
Mauna-Wororai, do. -----	1687,1 —
Highest peak in Muve -----	1669,1 —

During the night of the 26th, we were obliged to keep near Wahititi Bay. In Owhyhee they said that the current near Waihu ran so strong to the west that we ought to take care not to get under the wind of the island; but I experienced the reverse, finding, at day-break, that a current had drifted us eight miles to the S.E. although the wind blew very strong from that direction, and the ship was very much tossed about.

Early on the 27th, I steered towards the west point of Wa-

Aihiti Bay, distinguishable by the sugar-loaf hill upon it, called by the English, Diamond Hill, from the quartz-crystal found there, and supposed by some to be diamonds, an opinion which is still entertained, and for which reason the natives are prohibited from visiting it. This point we doubled towards noon. Wahu is known as the most fruitful island of the whole groupe, and is called the garden of the Sandwich Islands. The sharp-pointed rocks which form the S.E. part of the island, rising 529 toises above the sea, give no such idea, which however is confirmed on having turned the Yellow Diamond Hill, by the most beautiful prospect. Valleys covered with banana and palm-trees, in which the huts of the savages lie scattered, line the shore; behind these the land rises gradually, all the hills being covered with beautiful verdure, indicating industry. This is the southern part of the island, which runs in a straight line from east to west twenty miles, without any change in the condition of the land. Here too is seen the highest mountain on the island, which is on the N.W. part of it, and is by my calculation 631,2 toises high. We sailed by the village *Wahihiti*, (near which Vancouver anchored on a dangerous spot, without suspecting that he was close to a convenient harbour,) and already saw, through our glasses, the town Hana-rura, which lies close by the harbour of that name. We were met by a canoe with three men; Manuja hailed them, jumped into the water, and soon swam to the boat, in which he rowed to land, in order to inform the commander of the place of our arrival, and to send us a pilot. We were now near Hana-rura, where some houses, built in the European style, formed a striking contrast to the huts of the natives. In the harbour we descried a fort with Tammeamea's flag hoisted upon it; near it were several ships at anchor, and the whole had a European appearance. In the afternoon the governor sent us a pilot; he was an Englishman by birth, named Hebottel, and was employed here by the king to bring all ships into the harbour that came on this coast. At the entrance of it he made us drop our anchor. The depth was eight fathoms, and the bottom was composed of coral and sand. The wind blows here the whole day from the harbour, wherefore the ship must wait outside of it till the morning, a little before sun-rise, when a calm ensues, of which advantage is taken to tow the ship into port. I was sorry to be at anchor in this place, as, by a strong south wind, which often blows near Wahu, a ship is easily lost: a reef, over which the surf broke with great violence, was only a hundred fathoms from us, and yet this is the only place where ships can come to anchor, because a little farther the depth is unfathomable; besides the condition of the anchorage was so far from being good, that our

cables suffered considerably, in the space of twelve hours. The whole coast is surrounded by coral-reefs, some of which extend a mile and more into the sea, and behind these Nature has formed the beautiful harbour of Hana-rua, which is protected on the sea-side by the reefs, and might be called the most beautiful spot in the world, if the entrance were not too shallow for large ships. As soon as we had cast anchor, I went on shore, to pay my respects to the governor, *Kareimoku*; but, although *Manuja* had gone before us, and acquainted the inhabitants with the king's orders, they were still very much terrified with the appearance of a Russian man-of-war, and betook themselves to arms. On landing, I was received by Mr. Young, an Englishman, and one of the first confidants of the king, who has lived upon these islands for twenty years, and had now been sent to Wahu to build a fort. The armed islanders sent forth the most horrible cries, but Mr. Young encouraged me, and helped me out of the boat. We went, accompanied by a number of soldiers, who kept off the importunities of the mob, to his house, where *Kareimoku*, with the chief nobility, soon joined us. Both he and his suite were dressed in the costume of the country, consisting of a large white dress, made of stuff spun from the bark of trees, and thrown in the Roman style over the right shoulder; besides which they had a cartridge-box and a brace of pistols tied round their naked waists. The whole party came from the fort, where preparations for the defence had already been made. *Kareimoku's* athletic figure, united to his noble deportment, appeared to advantage in the Roman costume; his countenance betrayed sense, which he actually possesses, for which reason the English on the island give him the name of Pitt. He welcomed me after the European manner, by shaking hands; and, having invited me to a seat, he sat down with his attendants, when my first endeavour was to prevent any suspicion concerning us. His countenance soon cleared up, and he spoke as follows: "The gods are witnesses that we have not wronged the Russians, but they have rendered us evil for good!" I assured him all that *Scheffer* (about whom he principally complained) had done here, was against the will of our emperor, and endeavoured also to quiet him respecting the future, of which he still seemed to entertain some fear: we then parted with his promising us to fulfil *Tammeamea's* orders in every respect. In the harbour lay three ships, two of which, one large three-master and a pretty brig, belonged to the king, who had purchased them for sandal. The three-master, which bears the name of *Abatross*, serves for the present as a transport, to carry provisions from Wahu to Owhyhee, but will in future go to Canton with sandal under *Tammeamea's* flag, to

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barter it for Chinese goods. The English government has bound itself to respect his flag every-where, and to support his trade in Canton. The brig bears the name of the queen, *Kahumanna*; she can, according to her size, carry eighteen guns, is built for quick-sailing, like a man-of-war, and is now used by Tammeamea for that purpose. This brig was originally built by the French for a privateer, and bore at that time the name of *La Grande Guimbarde*; she was taken by the English and sold to English merchants, who gave her the name of the Forester, of London. This ship came into the South Sea with Captain Piccord, who made several voyages in her from the western coast of America to Canton, and at last sold it to Tammeamea. After the sale of the ship, the second officer, A. Adams, went into the king's service, became the commander of her, and, as such, received fifty piastres a month and all provisions, which were sent to him daily; the crew consisted of six Europeans and some natives. The third ship, the *Traveller*, of Philadelphia, under American colours, was just sailing round, when I arrived with the *Rurick*. The master of her, named Wilcox, whose brother is the American consul in Canton, paid me a visit. Mr. W. had left Canton some years, and had laden his ship with Chinese goods, to carry on the smuggling trade with the Spanish colonies on the western coast of America, but he did not succeed; after many fruitless attempts to land his cargo, being exhausted by the long voyage, he sailed to Botany Bay to recruit his strength, and supply himself with provisions, where the governor of Port Jackson gave him a letter from the King of England to Tammeamea, together with various presents, amongst which were some richly embroidered uniforms. Mr. W. also told me, that, by order of the English government, a fine ship was building for Tammeamea in Port Jackson. By all this it appears, that the English have taken the Sandwich Islands under their especial protection, and perhaps consider them secretly as their property, and will undoubtedly, on the first opportunity, take possession of them. Mr. W. now intended to sail to the coast of California, to try his fortune there. Before we parted, he informed me of a group of islands, which was discovered in 1814, by the ship *America*, Captain Walther, of the United States, while sailing from the Marquesas to Canton. This group is said to consist of low, wooded, coral islands, and to be about thirty miles in circumference. On their west side the captain had found a convenient anchorage and landed there, in order to leave some goats on the island. The observed latitude is, $3^{\circ} 48' N.$, long., by the chronometers, $159^{\circ} 15' W.$ of Greenwich.

On the 28th, at day-break, we fired a signal-gun, and soon

the royal pilate, accompanied by eight double canoes, each with from sixteen to twenty rowers, appeared. In each of them was the owner, called here by the English, Jerri, or Chief, to maintain order in the towing; old Young sat in a small light boat, and directed the whole. The shouts in the boats were gratifying, they joked and laughed, even the work was performed playfully, and the islanders, appeared as sportive as children. We had a perfect calm; the anchors were weighed, and the canoes towed us, with such violence that the Rurick, according to the log, went three miles an hour. In half an hour we had reached the harbour, and cast anchor within a pistol-shot of the land, opposite the fort, in eight fathoms. Young now came on-board, to inform me that the canoes did not belong to the king, and that I had to give to each owner three piasters, for which, as the commander of a man-of-war, I should be exempted on the payment of anchorage-fee, levied here on all merchant ships, which are obliged to pay a piaster for every foot of water that they draw. Although I thought it strange that I had not been informed of it before, I was obliged to submit to the custom, by paying forty piasters. The anchors were scarcely dropped, before a host of Sandwich women, some swimming, and others in boats, surrounded our ship; they all wished to come on-board, and were mortified, when I refused them admittance. I had, in order to undertake the necessary repairs, declared the ship *taboo* for some days; the amiable nymphs, sang us some love-songs, and then turned back, surprized at our severity.

On the 29th, they began to supply us with provisions; we received daily *taro*, *yams*, *cocoa-nuts*, *bananas*, and *water-melons*, in abundance. The hogs were so large, that the whole of the crew could not eat one in two days; on which account more than half the number we received we did not eat; some of which I salted, and the rest I carried away alive. The pork is so well salted by a Spaniard of *Marini*, (who has been here for several years, and was formerly a favourite of the king's,) that I brought some of it to St. Petersburg in excellent preservation. In the Spanish colonies of America, the meat is not salted, because they think that, even while salting, it putrifies: in Chili they take for ship's provisions, flesh dried in the sun, and which has lost all its juice. In hot climates, particular care should be paid to the salting of meat, to take out the bones, and squeeze out the blood, by placing heavy weights upon it.

To-day, a misunderstanding roused the people against us, they had already taken up arms, and the affair would perhaps have terminated seriously, if Young had not interfered in time. The case was as follows:—the harbour of *Hana-rura* not

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having been, to my knowledge, surveyed by any one before, and certainly being known but to few navigators, I intended to draw a plan of it, and had therefore long poles, with flags affixed to them, fastened in the ground in several places. The sight of these flags exasperated the people, for Scheffer had once hoisted a Russian-flag, saying, "I take possession of the island," and therefore they had no doubt but I was taking the first step towards a conquest. On Young's representation, I changed the fatal flags for brooms, which restored tranquillity. To gain the confidence of the people completely, I invited Kareimoku to see us the next day. The ship *Abatross* left *Walu* to take provisions to *Owhyhee*.

On the 30th of November, Kareimoku came on-board with his wife, Mr. Young, and the chief nobility (*jerris*), among whom was the brother of Queen *Kahumanna*; also Young brought his wife, a near relation of *Tammeamea*. Kareimoku was very friendly; he shook my hands heartily, saying several times, "*Aroha!*" (God be with you); my guests were all in their best dresses; I could scarcely recognize Kareimoku, who appeared in the dress of an English mate, with polished boots and cooked hat; but every thing fitted him so tightly that he could not move a limb, and was almost suffocated by the heat; the other *jerris* moved about; no less pompously, but quite as uncomfortably, forming a strange assemblage of sailors, dandies, and quakers. The rage is so great here, that no person can rest without having some articles of European dress; some only walk in a shirt, some in trowsers, and others strut about in a waistcoat. The Americans buy up all the clothes which have become out of fashion, and then sell them here to great advantage. One of my guests had on an immensely long coat, with buttons as large as tea-cups, with which he seemed unceasingly delighted. The ladies, on the contrary, are quite wrapt up in their native cloth (*Tuffa*), only wearing a silk handkerchief about the neck. Mrs. Young, as the wife of an European, forms an exception, by dressing in rich Chinese silk, after the European fashion. Her pleasant countenance and modest behaviour formed a striking contrast with Kareimoku's wife, a tall stout woman, who behaved in a very masculine manner. There being no room in the cabin for so large a company, the cloth was laid in the fore-castle, but the islanders ate nothing. I unfortunately did not know that pork must be consecrated in the *murai* before they can eat it; not only this, but all the other meats were *taboo*, having been roasted at the same fire as the pork. At my urgent request, however, they at last agreed to eat some biscuit, cheese, and fruit; the wine and spirits did not seem *taboo*, as they emptied their glasses very

frequently. These islanders are passionately fond of spirituous liquors; they empty a bottle of rum at one draught, with the greatest ease, and it is inconceivable how much of it they can drink. The ladies, who were not allowed to eat in the presence of their husbands, kept closer to the wine. Kareimoku proposed the health of our emperor and Tammeamea. My guests were pleased with every thing on-board, particularly with the portrait of my father, that hung in the cabin, and which they fancied was alive, till they touched it. They immediately recognized Tammeamea's portrait; and, when it became known in the country that we had Tammeamea on paper, we daily received a crowd of visitors, who wished to see him. At four o'clock my guests left the ship, well pleased with their reception, since I endeavoured to make up for their lost dinner, by some trifling presents. At sunset, this evening, a *taboo* is to begin for Kareimoku and his first *jerris*, which is to last one night and two days. The higher the people are here in rank, the more holy duties they have to perform, and every full and new moon they have each a *taboo*; as soon as the sun approaches the horizon, they enter the *murai*, which they do not leave again till the appointed time is over. Mr. Chamisso obtained permission to perform the whole *taboo* in the *murai*; he is undoubtedly the first European who has had this favour conferred on him. After Kareimoku had visited me, the inhabitants became convinced of my friendly sentiments, and I could go on shore without any doubt. I therefore went immediately to *Hana-rura*, where the inhabitants behaved very modestly, and seemed to wish me to enter their houses; the whole of the family then collected round me, presenting me with refreshments, prattling and playing like children. Tobacco-pipes are found in every cottage, and smoking seems to be one of their chief enjoyments. The houses in *Hana-rura*, which are sometimes built together, and sometimes detached, resemble those in Owhyhee. Some Europeans, who have settled here, inhabit houses which are something between ours and theirs. The Spaniard *Marini*, who has built himself a house of stone, has introduced many useful plants, and is the only one who has a considerable flock of cattle and sheep. There is a great quantity of cattle in the interior, which, having been brought here some years since by Europeans, are said to have increased very much; however, they have become so savage, that they are only killed with muskets. Every evening a naked islander drives home *Marini's* flock, in which there are even some horses, that he brought from America. An Englishman, named Holmes, has also lived here these thirty years, and formerly occupied Kareimoku's post. As all Europeans who settle here marry;

Sandwich women, the original race must in time be extinct. My intention of seeing the fort was frustrated, by a sentinel calling out the word "*Taboo*!" I afterwards learned that admission is refused to every stranger, especially Europeans. Kareimoku is always in the fort, where they are still at work, and the natives not being familiar with the use of cannon, they have appointed an Englishman, named George Berkley, who had formerly served in a merchantman as commandant. The fort is nothing more than a square, supplied with loop-holes, the walls of which are two fathoms high, and built of coral stone. I went to see Young, who shewed me king George's letter to Tammeamea, which was brought by Wilcox. It was written in English, and Tammeamea was styled Majesty. I here give the principal contents of it: "King George, of England, returns his sincere thanks to the king of the Sandwich Isles, for the feather cloak sent to him through the frigate Cornwallis. He assures him of his friendship and protection, informing him that he has ordered the whole of the English navy to treat with respect all ships sailing under the flag of his majesty King Tammeamea." The letter concludes by mentioning the ship which is building for him in Port Jackson, and the presents sent to his majesty; and, from the whole, it appears, that Tammeamea is recognized by the English government as king. All writings which the latter receives, are entrusted to the care of Mr. Young, who possesses the confidence of the king, but he is old and weak, and will probably soon follow his old companion Davis (mentioned by Vancouver,) to the grave. The sun was just setting, when I passed by the *murai*, which Kareimoku, accompanied by Chamisso, and several *jerries* was just entering. This *murai* has been built in great taste, at some distance from *Hana-rura*, because the inhabitants were obliged to destroy the old one, which had been polluted by the intrusion of Scheffer's people. The fury of the natives was unbounded, and, without Young's interference, Scheffer's people would have paid for it with their lives. The procession on entering the *murai* observed the deepest silence; soon after that some came out again from the four sides, lifted up their hands to heaven, and seemed to invoke some one with loud cries; and, after having repeated this several times, withdrew again. Hereupon two fellows rushed out furiously, running with all their speed, in opposite directions, in a circle, round the *murai*; and I withdrew, for fear I should come in contact with them, which would have communicated their sanctity to me, and I should have been obliged to have celebrated a *taboo* in the *murai*, an amusement which I had rather forego, as I expected to have my curiosity satisfied through Mr. Chamisso.

December 4. By Kareimoku's invitation, I was present at a native dance. We were taken to a house, before which a large place was prepared for the solemnity, which was already surrounded by several spectators, mats having been spread for us on the ground in the middle of the circle. The governor sent an apology, through Mr. Young, for his absence, alleging that his lady was so drunk that he could not leave her. However strange this excuse may seem, it was nevertheless true, and I was obliged to admit it. The women here are generally more addicted to drinking than the men. We sat down and the dance began immediately. The music was performed by four men, who, by striking with small sticks upon pumpkins, scooped out, produced a hollow sound, which accompanied the song. Three dancers by profession, who go from one island to another and perform for money, stepped forward, quite naked, with the exception of bracelets of boars' tusks, and leggings, of dogs' teeth. They placed themselves opposite us, beside each other, and expressed, by motions of the whole body, the words of the accompanying song. They were particularly clever in changing their countenances every moment, to adapt them to the motions of the body. The spectators were enraptured, entering at every pause into the circle to bestow gifts upon the dancers, and at last, in their enthusiasm, even gave their silk handkerchiefs. The men having finished, the scene changed, and a number of young girls placed themselves in three rows. Their heads and shoulders were adorned with neat garlands of flowers, their necks with beads, and various other things, and only the lower parts of their bodies were covered with pretty *tapa*; this group looked pretty, as they made the most graceful motions to the monotonous music. The last rows followed the first, and always imitated the motions of those who took the lead. The whole had the expression of pure nature, and gave me more pleasure than the best executed European ballet. The scene of performance was bordered by a hedge of bamboo, behind which a small house stood concealed, and a large hog, guarded by two kanakas, walked to and fro, in front, and was tenderly stroked by every passing chief; these caresses struck me, and I learned, through Young, that in the house was a son of Tammeamca's, a child nine months old, whose education had been entrusted to Kareimoka, and that this was the taboo-hog, which was to be offered to the gods when the young prince performed his first holy duties in the murai. The dance was given in honour of the little prince, although he could take no part in the amusements, and, in fact, dare not appear before a certain age; still his high birth demanded that frequent festivals should be given in honour of him.

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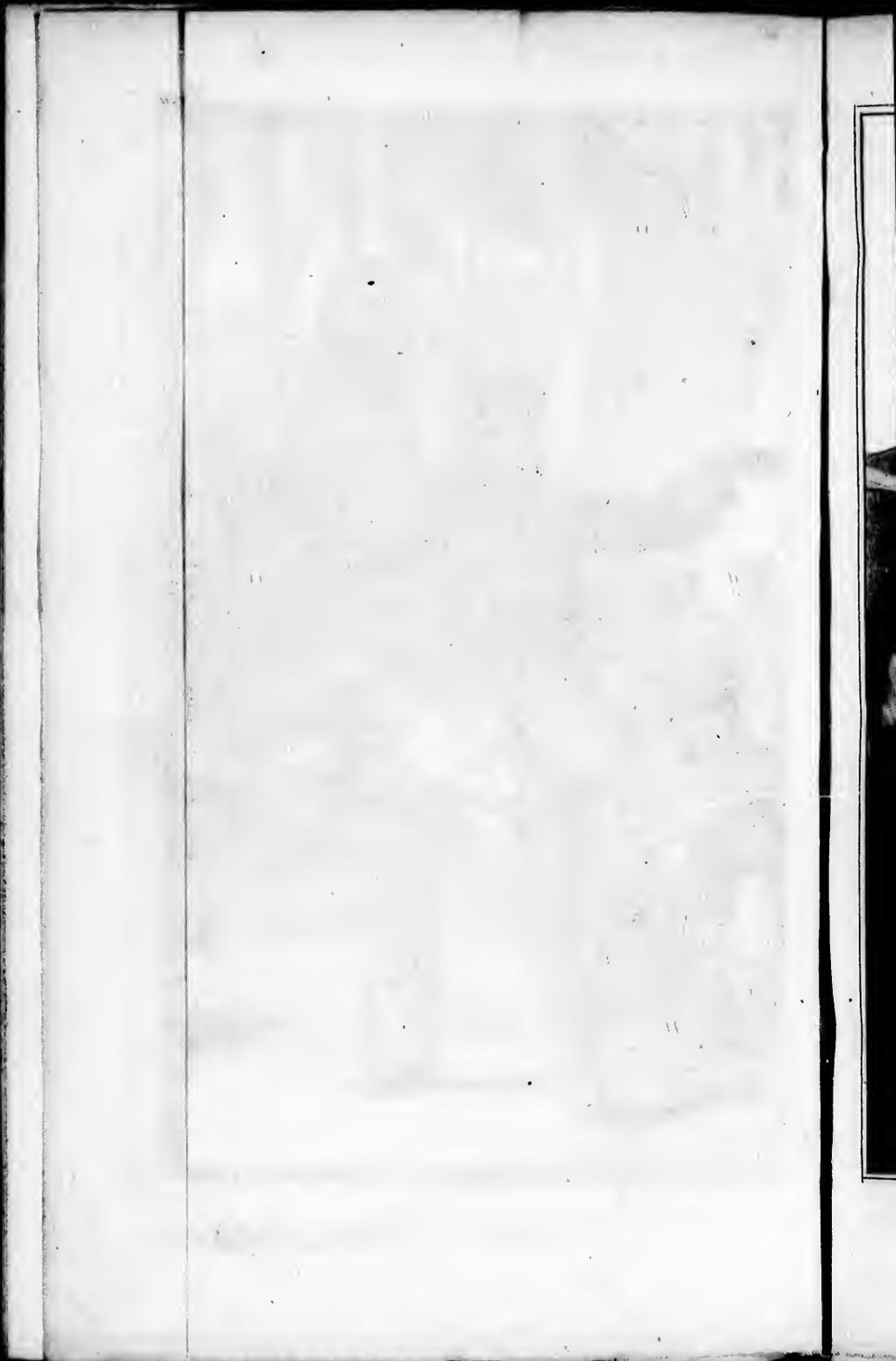
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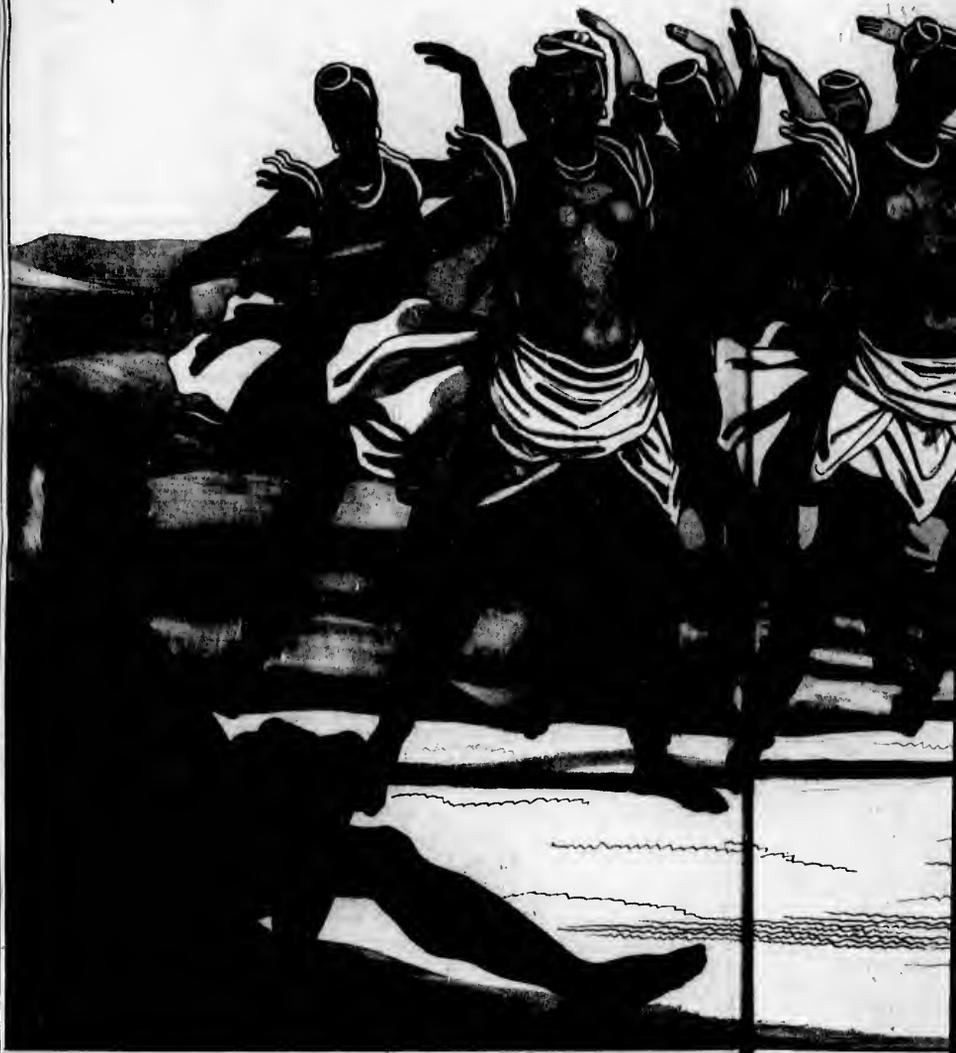


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December the 10th. During our repairs of the ship we observed that the copper, in many places, was again damaged, and that in a part which was so deep in the water that only a clever diver could repair it. My best swimmer having tried in vain to fix on a plate of copper, Kareimoka sent me one of his people, who happily accomplished the task. To our astonishment he remained between three and four minutes under water, then he rose for a moment to get breath, and dived again immediately. His companion handed him the nails, but employed the time while the other was driving them in, in taking breath. This clever diver found, on examination of the whole ship's bottom, many damaged places which could only be repaired by keel hawling.

We were on excellent terms with the inhabitants of the town, were daily visited by a crowd of *jernis*, who were only permitted to enter the Rurick at our pleasure, and who often brought presents without taking any thing in return. From the morning our ship was surrounded by the fair sex. Our sailors, who were for whole days on land, never had cause to complain of the natives, who always received them hospitably, even without mistrust, and left them alone with their wives. As there seemed to be no danger for us on land, I resolved to undertake a short excursion on foot to the stream, called by the English, Pearl River, which lies about half a day's journey to the west of Hana-rura. The pearl fishery is here forbidden, on pain of death, only the king takes advantage of it. Some pearls, out of this river, which Kareimoku gave me, were very beautiful. The permission for this journey was also given me by him, and for my better security he ordered two men to accompany me. In the mean time, Mr. Chamisso, who also obtained an attendant, made an excursion to the interior.

Early on the 8th I entered upon my journey, accompanied by Dr. Eschscholz, and the second mate. We called for Mr. Berkley at his house, where we found the two soldiers already waiting for us: they were active men, who, for the sake of convenience, had stripped themselves, only keeping, as a sign of their profession, silver mounted hunting-knives on their side. As soon as we got out from Hana-rura, we were obliged to cross a river of the same name, which rises on the hills, and bounds the west side of the town. Its breadth in many places is 15 fathoms, and its depth sufficient to float the boats that are sent there for the purpose of fetching water. It is the only place for watering, and would be very convenient for this purpose, were it not for the shallows that are formed at its mouth when it is low water. Great care must be taken to return with the boats at high water, otherwise they would have to lie there

for twelve hours. The water is of an excellent kind. The road then lay towards the west, through a beautifully cultivated valley, bordered in the north by a romantic wilderness, formed by wood-crowned heights; and on the south by the sea. The luxuriant taro-fields, which might be properly called taro-lakes, attracted my attention. Each of these consisted of about one hundred and sixty square feet, forms a regular square, and walled round with stones, like our basins. This field or tank contained two feet of water, in whose slimy bottom the taro was planted, as it only grows in moist places. Each had two sluices, one to receive, and the other to let out, the water into the next field, whence it was carried farther. The fields became gradually lower, and the same water, which was taken from a high spring or brook, was capable of watering a whole plantation. When the taro is planted, the water is lowered to half a foot, and the slip of a gathered plant stuck into the slime, where it immediately takes root, and is reaped after three months. The taro requires much room, having strong roots; it strikes forth long stalks and great leaves, which appear to swim on the water. In the spaces between the fields, which are between three and six feet broad, are pleasant shady walks, planted on both sides with sugar-cane or bananas. They also use the taro-fields as fish-ponds. In the same manner as they keep the river-fish here, they keep the fish in the sea, where they sometimes use the outer coral-reefs, and form from them to the shore a wall of coral-stones, thus making fish-preserves in the sea. Such a preserve requires much labour, but by no means so much art as the taro-fields, which serve for both purposes.

I have seen whole mountains covered with these fields, through which the water flowed gradually down, each sluice forming a cascade, and falling between sugar-canes and banana-trees into the next tank. Sugar plantations, taro-fields, and far-scattered plantations succeeded each other on our road, and we had inadvertently travelled five miles to the great village Mauna-Roa, situated in a pleasant valley, on the declivity of a hill. A boisterous rivulet, of the same name, falls here into the sea. Before the village, consisting of small neat thatched houses, lay two groves of cocoa and bread-fruit trees, through which we passed, in order to rest on a hill on the other side. Here we had a fine view of the harbour; I took out my instruments and made a few angles, at which the surrounding natives were much terrified, expecting, as Berkley said, a piece of enchantment. As these islanders seldom see an European, they looked at us with the greater curiosity; for the rest were a good-hearted set of people, who were very attentive to us, danced and

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sang for joy at one little presents, and were very sorry when we left them. In several houses we heard a loud whining, and we learned that there were sick men in them, for whom their wives were weeping; it being the custom here, as soon as a man falls sick, for his wife and female relations to assemble round his bed to weep aloud for his situation, and tear their hair and faces, in the hope of producing him alleviation, and oftentimes a cure. At the death of a great *jerr*, the practice of burying his favourite with him is still kept up here. Berkley told me that the priests had already appointed Tammeamea's companions, and had not kept their fate a secret from them; because these victims were proud of being able to purchase this honour by the most terrible death. I myself once saw in Wahu, one of these victims, a man, who was always cheerful and happy. At the king's death they are led, bound, into the royal murai, and there killed, with great ceremony, by the priests. The river Mauna-roa, which, perhaps, is one of the broadest in the island, derives its name from the mountain Mauna-roa in Owhyhee, and means, literally translated, Mountain-high. Opposite the village is a convenient harbour, which, however, has a dangerous entrance, between reefs. After we had rested sufficiently, we continued our journey, left the shore, and crossed a promontory, extending far into the sea, where the road led us over a high mountain. Upon this elevation, the N.E. trade-wind diminished the oppressive heat, but sometimes blew so strong as to threaten to precipitate us down the steep precipice. We noticed here several tapa-plantations, a tree from whose bark the natives make their cloth. The manufacturing of this cloth is laborious, as the bark is beaten in the water till it acquires the necessary fineness. Only old women are employed in it, whilst the young ones are allowed to live in idleness, and spend their time in receiving the courtship of the men. Our road led us, after two hours' walk, into a charming valley, where we sat down under the shade of bread-fruit trees, on the bank of a salt-lake, whose owner, a *jerr* of rank, derives a considerable revenue from the bank of this lake being covered with the most beautiful salt. There was a kind of pluncheon on it, which, although they cannot fly, are very difficult to shoot, because, at the moment the powder in the pan takes fire, they dive under water; nevertheless one of our islanders shot two for me. Mr. Berkley told me of a species of wild-duck, such as we have in Europe, which came there in January from the north, hatch their eggs, and return again in the beginning of spring. This account, which I had no reason to doubt, Mr. B. speaking from his own experience, made me suppose there must be some undiscovered land about the latitude of 45°, from

which these birds migrate, for we cannot suppose they make the long voyage from the Alioutskan Isles, in North-America, for the sake of enjoying a second summer here. After having refreshed ourselves a little, we passed over a high hill, and soon after came into a beautifully cultivated plain. At this distance from the capital Hana-rura, we were still greater objects of admiration to the inhabitants. A pretty little girl, six years old, jumped fearlessly about us, calling out to the others, who were older, though much more timid,—“Come here, and look at these strange white people: what fine *tapa* they have on! what shining things they carry! don't be stupid, come here!” I was delighted with the simplicity of the child, and hung a string of beads round her neck, a treasure which for a moment embarrassed her. The other children now came running to her, expressing their admiration by clapping their hands, but she admired herself in silence. The country is here indescribably beautiful; fields and villages are intermixed with cocoa and bread-fruit plantations. We now passed through a walk of trees, which I thought were aloe, being twice the height of a man, and bearing a round red fruit: my guide, who noticed the attention I paid to them, gathered some, and invited me to eat, without suspecting that I was a stranger to it; I bit one, and was severely punished for my curiosity, for, although I found the taste pleasant, my mouth was filled with small prickles, which gave me much pain the next morning. He lamented, when it was too late, that he had not told me to strip off the rind before I ate the fruit. Dr. Eschscholz, who now came up, told me they were not aloe, but *cactus*, or Indian fig-trees. We passed by Young and Holmes's extensive estates, which had been given them by the king, and were well cultivated. Although it was not near sun-set, the air was filled with a species of small bats, different from ours. At five o'clock we reached the place where we intended to stay that night, six miles straight from Hana-rura. It was a pretty village, belonging to Kareimoku, which took its name, Waujau, from a quick running rivulet that falls here into the sea. I directed my attendants to procure me a boat, to go the next morning to Pearl River, from which we were not far off; but their endeavours were in vain, the inhabitants having left the coast for some days, on a fishing expedition. There was only one boat, belonging to a jerri, in Hana-rura, which his people did not dare to lend us. The inhabitants of the village had been ordered by the governor to treat us well, therefore their first task was to prepare us a meal. A sucking-pig was baked on the ground, with taro and patatas; fresh fish was furnished from the taro-fields, and the wine we supplied ourselves. We also

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gave some wine to the natives that surrounded us, which they relished much, as they then tasted it for the first time; our guests were very happy, and the evening was spent in singing and dancing. We found afterwards that we had been robbed of a knife, and my attendants, who were answerable for the conduct of the natives, tried in vain to discover the thief. These islanders seldom rob each other, and such a deed is always punished with public contempt, and often with death; but to steal any thing from an European, is reckoned a feat, of which they are very proud. They have a good idea of writing, and a letter seems to them a thing of great value, of which Berkley told me the following example: When he was in Owhyhee, he wrote to a friend in Wahu, and gave the letter to a *kanaka* (peasant) who was going there, and had promised to deliver it faithfully, but kept it as a great treasure. Some months afterwards, on the appearance of a European ship, the *kanaka* went on-board with his treasure to offer it to the captain at a high price; the latter, an old friend of Berkley's, fortunately, knew his hand-writing, and bought the letter.—They prepared clean mats for our beds; but the liveliness of the gnats, which danced merrily over our faces, deprived us of sleep; and the next morning, being unable to get a boat, we were obliged to return without having seen Pearl River. There are several islands at the mouth of this river, and it is deep enough for the largest line-of-battle ships to anchor in a few fathoms from the bank, and broad enough for a hundred ships to ride conveniently. The entrance of Pearl River is the same as that to the harbour of Hana-rura; but the soundings between the reefs makes the passage more difficult. If this place was in the hands of Europeans, they would find means to make it one of the best harbours in the world. There are in the river sharks of an enormous size, and many instances of men having been swallowed by them whilst bathing. The natives have made an artificial bank of coral-stone near the shore, in which they keep a large shark; where, as I was informed, they sometimes throw adults, but frequently children, as a sacrifice. Upon our return, I perceived several half-putrified hogs hanging on trees, and I was told that this was done by the keepers, to convince their masters that they had died, and not been killed by them. In the evening, we safely arrived on-board.

On the 9th of December we were invited, by Kareimoku and Manuja, to a tournament. Young was surprised at this, and called it a particular favour, owing to my being the commander of the first man-of-war that appeared in Hana-rura. The islanders make a great distinction between men-of-war and merchantmen; with the latter they take all kinds of liberties, for

they detest the designs of European merchants to cheat them by every stratagem, by which they have lost their respect. Kareimoku had a good reason for refusing me the sight of a tournament, the natives, since they have been conquered by Tammeamea, being always ready to revolt. Only the nobility can participate in this game, which frequently turns to earnest, as it never terminates without there being some wounded or killed. Two years ago, when Tammeamea was on a visit here, a grand tournament was given, but he kept his soldiers with loaded muskets near him, who had also to quell the fury of the combatants. It was, therefore, but common prudence in Kareimoku when he requested my people would assist him. Previous notice is given of the day appointed for the tournament, to give time to the nobility to assemble from all parts, in order to display their courage and skill. They often muster about a hundred, who divide in equal numbers, and select a large place for their field of battle. Both parties take their position, and the leaders of each stepping forward in the middle of the place, they aim at each other with darts, of which they have several in their hands, while each tries to avoid the weapons of his antagonist by dexterous turns of the body; and both are in constant motion, jumping from one place to another, stooping, and at the same instant throwing their darts. In the mean time the armies, waiting for the issue, stand motionless and silent, and the greatest spirit animates the party whose chief has proved victorious, as they consider it a good omen. After this prelude, the armies begin to move, troop advances against troop, in a moment they are all engaged, and the air is filled with blunted darts, for only such are used in these battles. Their real tactics consist in breaking the enemy's ranks, in attacking detached parties with vigour, and making prisoners; therefore a skilful leader never misses the opportunity of profiting by his opponent's faults, or enticing him to draw his greatest strength to one side, and thus giving up the weaker part to his superiority. If such a ruse succeeds, the victory is decided, and the party deceived are conquered. The same means are pursued in real battles, only with this difference, that the lances are sharp enough to transfix an enemy at the distance of ten paces; in real battles they also throw stones with slings, and make use of large clubs of heavy wood. Fire-arms being now introduced, the use of lances will probably soon be put aside. Tammeamea is generally considered as the most dexterous thrower; he often, to shew his ability in it, had fourteen lances thrown at him at once, either of which would have proved mortal, had he not escaped them all with great dexterity. The reputation of his invincible bravery made the conquest of the islands easy for him. When he appeared with his fleet before

Wahu, the king of the island fled to the hills, confident that the practice of killing the conquered would also be put in execution against him. "I must die," he said to his friends; "but it shall not be by the hands of my conqueror, he shall not have this triumph; I will sacrifice myself to the gods!" His body was afterwards found in a cavern at the top of a mountain.

We went on shore in the afternoon, and found above sixty *jerris* assembled for the tournament, but whose lances, made of the tops of the sugar-cane, were not very terrible. They divided, the game began, and, although the governor, who participated in it, did not let it come to a decided battle, yet several were very dangerously wounded. Nevertheless, the sight of such a contest was very amusing.

On the 13th, we took in our provisions, which were brought in such abundance, that our ship was not able to contain the whole. We received *taro*, bread-fruit, yams, *patatas*, coconuts, sugar-cane, and water-melons, besides seventeen hogs, some goats, fowls, and ducks. The hogs are far preferable in taste to the European, owing probably to their food, which consists of sugar-cane. Captain Adams, a very intelligent man, of great experience, dined with us. Among other things, he told me, that, a few years ago, the Americans of the United States discovered an island on the coast of California, which, on account of the multitude of sea-otters found upon it, was named Sea-Otter Island. Its southern point lies in $33^{\circ} 17'$ N. lat.; long., by moon distances, $240^{\circ} 50'$ E. of Greenwich; its circumference is between fifty and sixty miles, and, N.N.W. of this island, is said to be a dangerous reef. He farther observed, that, while in Europe, they endeavoured to destroy the slave-trade; the Americans try to promote it. For the purpose of buying slaves, the American ships repair to the N.W. coast of America, in lat. 45° , where the population is numerous. The savages perceiving that they are better paid for men than skins, turn to the horrible trade of kidnapping; and, being all of them supplied with fire-arms by the American traders; they find it easy to overpower the tribes in the interior, and to barter them with the ships for clothes. Strong examples of filial affection are frequently seen there, and even by those monsters, who try to profit by it: when, for instance, a son, hearing of his father being in slavery, comes to redeem him, they accept of his offer, the youth being of more value than the old man. When in this manner the ship is well loaded with slaves, they go to the north, as high as lat. 55° , where the natives purchase these unhappy people, for slavery, for sea-otter skins, which the Europeans sell dearly in China. They also are fond of abusing Tammeamea's confidence, and an American captain,

whom he had once entrusted with a vessel loaded with sandal, to carry to China, never returned. Some sailors are annually dismissed here for their bad conduct; and, as these only give bad examples, and do nothing but mischief, it is to be expected that, in time, they will completely abuse the good-nature of the natives. The missionaries do them still more harm, as they destroy whole nations, by the religious hatred which they kindle*. Adams possesses the full confidence of the king, and has been sent with the brig to Wahu to prevent any insurrection that might be attempted. At Owhyhee he fears nothing, being born there and destined for a king by the gods; but he dreads the inhabitants of Wahu, as they are subjugated.

The intelligence having been spread abroad that we intended to sail on the next day, we had a host of visitors, who brought us presents and wished us a safe voyage. The women swam the whole day round the vessel, bidding a tender farewell to their friends. Kareimoku requested me, through Mr. Berkley, to salute the fort on sailing, which I promised to do.

Early on the 14th of December, we demanded a pilot by firing a signal-gun; and he appeared immediately with some double canoes. The anchors were heaved, the *Rurick* towed out, and when Kareimoku came on-board, I saluted with seven shots, which pleased him so much that he embraced me repeatedly. The fort immediately returned my salute; and, when this was done, the royal brig, *Kahumanna*, saluted us, which we likewise returned.

At eight o'clock we were out of port; Kareimoku promised to pray to the gods, that the sun might be our guide by day, and the moon by night, and left us with his attendants, who, on pushing off, gave us three cheers. I soon lost sight of the island, and, being instructed to spend the winter-months in the

* Looking over Adams's Diary, I found the following notice: Brig *Forester*, March 24, 1815, on sea, upon the coast of California, latitude 32° 45' N., longitude 233° 3' E.

"By a strong wind from W.N.W. and rain, we saw this morning, at six o'clock, at a short distance, a ship, the confused state of whose sails shewed that she wanted assistance. We immediately bent our course towards her, and recognized the distressed vessel to be a Japanese, which had lost both mast and helm. I was sent on-board by the captain, and only found in the vessel three dying Japanese, the captain, and two sailors. We took these unfortunate people on-board our brig, who, after four months' nursing, entirely recovered. We learned from these people, that they had sailed from the harbour of Osaco, (in Japan,) bound for another sea-port, but were overtaken by a storm, in which they lost the helm and mast. Till that day their ship had been drifting about, a mere butt for the winds and waves, during seventeen months, and, of thirty-five men, only three remained, all the others having died with hunger."—This note is remarkable as far as it proves that the current in these seas, north of the tropics, always keeps its direction from east to west.

investigation of the coral islands, for the purpose of making discoveries, I now steered in a direction that I might inspect the two small islands which were discovered by the frigate Cornwallis in 1807, on her sailing from the Sandwich Islands to Canton. I had reason to believe that their situation was not correctly given, as Capt. Krusenstern sailed in the year 1804, when they had not then been discovered, over the spot where they are marked upon the chart. The quantity of sea-birds which flew round the *Nadeshla* when there, made it probable that there was some land near. After I had found them I intended to take my course to the Kutusoff and Suwaroff Islands, the inhabitants of which are in possession of large boats, which seemed again to indicate the vicinity of other islands; these I hoped to discover; and then to sail for the Carolines.

Observations made during our stay on Wahu:—The middle of our daily mid-day observations gave for the latitude of our anchorage ----- 21° 17' 57" N.

The middle from moon-distances, taken several days in succession, gave for the longitude of our anchorage ----- 157 52 00 W.

Declension of the needle ----- 10 57 00 E.

Dip of the needle ----- 43 93 00

The middle of our observations in Wahu gave the time of high water in new and full moon, 2 hours, 55 minutes. The greatest difference in the water-stand amounted to six feet. The mean stand of the barometer was 29 inches, 80 lines. The mean stand of the thermometer was 75°.0 Fahrenheit. I have yet to notice the situation of an island, said to have been lately discovered: lat. 28° 15' N., long. 172° 30' W. I ought also to mention that, during our stay on Wahu, Manuja never left the ship without my permission, kept it from the first, and assisted us in purchasing any curiosity of the island; if I wanted any thing, he immediately jumped into the sea, and, arriving on shore, my demand was immediately complied with. To get me a stock of wood he set to work a hundred islanders, who had to fell it, drag it upon the shore, and cut it small,—a labour which, in this hot climate, would have fallen very hard upon my sailors. We made him several presents on our departure, and he felt himself peculiarly honoured in being allowed to be the bearer of the presents which I sent to 'Tammeamea.

From the Sandwich Islands to Radack.—Dec. 17th, lat. 19° 44', long. 160° 7'. From Wahu to this place we either had calms or very slight winds from S.E., at the same time the strong current from S.W. carried us forty-five miles in three days to N.E.; but now the latter has taken its direction S.W.

On the evening of the 21st, we were in lat. 16° 55', long. 169° 16', consequently in the same parallel, and fifteen miles

from Cornwallis Islands. A sailor was constantly placed on the mast-head without seeing land, on the proximity of which we could not doubt, owing to the quantity of sea-birds which we saw. As soon as the sun had set, I turned the ship against the wind, tacking all night, with few sails.

On the 22d, at day-break, I again took my course west. At eight o'clock we were in lat. $16^{\circ} 6'$, long. $169^{\circ} 21'$, and consequently on the spot where the islands are laid, without seeing any thing of them. The many sea-birds still kept my hope alive, but, when at noon our longitude exceeded that of the islands, I was obliged to give them up, the frigate Cornwallis having probably made an error in laying down the longitude. Our observed latitude was $17^{\circ} 3'$, long. $170^{\circ} 1'$, and thus we had been driven by the current, in twenty-four hours, six miles N., and had sailed so close by the islands, if their latitude was correct, that we must have seen them, however low they might be. Besides I was confirmed, by the decreasing number of sea-birds, that I had passed these islands, and therefore gave up my search, steering S.W. to get in the latitude of the island St. Pedro, the longitude of which I wished to determine, if in fact it existed.

From the 26th to the 28th, we sailed 2° from east to west, upon the parallel of the island of St. Pedro, without desecring it; I therefore took a southern direction to reach parallel 10° , which I intended to follow to the west. Since we left the vicinity of the Cornwallis Islands, we saw daily sea-birds, and sometimes in such large flocks, that we judged there must necessarily be some undiscovered islands about here; but, with all our watchfulness, I was not fortunate enough to make any discovery. For the correctness of our longitude, I can vouch from our observations.

On the 30th, the lat. was $9^{\circ} 48'$, and the long. $187^{\circ} 9'$. I was anxious not to miss the Mulgrave Chain. The wind blew fresh from the north, and very high waves from N. by W. The current had taken us since yesterday twenty-seven miles to the west; and the birds were more numerous than usual.

On the 31st, lat. $9^{\circ} 49' 57''$, long. $188^{\circ} 33'$; the weather was gloomy, attended with rain; the wind shifting from N. to N.N.E. and N.N.W. I began to think I was near some land, but looked out for it in vain. At three o'clock P.M. we were just fifteen miles north of our course-line of the last year, and had now sailed a second time through the spot where the Mulgraves are said to be, without having seen them. I now steered north towards Kutusoff Island.

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