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Wolke, John

Journal of a Voyage from
Fort George to the North-west

Nov. 14 - Dec. 30, 1824.



Miscellaneous 1842

Journal of a Voyage from Fort York
to the Northward, Winter 1824

1824

Governor Simpson having determined to send
an Expedition to the Northward for the pur-
pose of discovering the entrance of Lewis
River, and ascertaining the possibility of
navigating that River with boats, and also
of examining the coast ^{between 87° 30' and 90° 30' N.} as far as prac-
ticable, - James McMillan Esq. was appointed
to command the Expedition which consisted

of Thos. McKay }
J. N. Annan } Clerk
John Hook

Michel Lafontaine Interpreter

- 1 Pierre L. Etan
- 2 Jas. Postmeyer Abankee
- 3 Alexis Aubuchon
- 4 Pierre Villandier
- 5 L. B. Prasseau
- 6 Peter Wagner
- 7 T. J. Condon
- 8 Pierre Karpapale - Sr.
- 9 Louis Shatekowitz Jr.

- 10 Wm. Spook Englishman
 11 Siquis Sederente
 12 Cawans Island
 13 Lavis Anawans Is.
 14 Lavin Karaguan Is.
 15 Thos. Landean
 16 Lavin Drambles
 17 Ande Lonctun
 18 Chat Ronden
 19 Lavin Patun
 20 Attun Amago Is.
 21 Lavin Kanatish Is.
 22 Lavin Disent
 23 Peo Beew Island
 24 Thos. Tojunch Is.
 25 Thos. Tawaton Is.
 26 Jos. Lavin Okunaku
 27 Ande de Choffel
 28 J. B. Dubrais
 29 Joseph Despard
 30 Jos. Dupuis
 31 Jacques Patun
 32 Lavin Sherokaki Is.
 33 Joseph Jap Is.
 34 Raphael Pained
 35 Adonmonte Island
 36 Cannon Cannon

Nov. 1824. Beside the above George a Leizy French
 and his crew also accompanying the party on
 account of his being acquainted with the best
 part of the way. The voyage to be performed in
 three boats the only loading of which consists
 of Key, Brass, Key, Botanical, Bags, Flax, Key,
 Pork, Key, Grass, Key, Ours, Key, Butter, Key,
 Sugar, Bag, Bisent, Bags, Cannon
 In all dry Provisions

Thurs. 17. 18
 Being they being in making, the Expedition
 left Foot George at a quarter past One O'clock
 and in 2 hours and 10 minutes reached the Portage
 in Baker Bay about distance of not less than
 14 Miles. This Portage is about mile to the
 Northward of Cape Disappointment. This Portage
 is made to avoid doubling the Cape which is
 not practicable with our boats except in very
 calm weather. The wind freshened a Thrill
 the wind did not blow any thing there was a heavy
 swell in the middle of the gale, Mr. Kennedy
 Accompanied in a boat to Baker Bay & stopped
 within for the night. - It was gallying in the
 aft part of the day with some showers

Nov 1824
Friday 19

Wrightly rain all day & blinding fumes in the of
tinnas from the coast.

Commenced carrying the boats and cargo on
the Portage of 1860 yds to a small lake about half
a mile long. This Portage amount to duty but in
day weather it would be a fine road. From the
litt lake part of the people carried part of the
cargo, while the remainder of the people with
the boats and the rest of the property proceeded
down a small cut. that runs its course from
the lake. This cut is so very narrow that the
boats could scarcely be got dragged through it
and all the property had to be carried the
great part of the way. the road along this litt
cut which was through a little swampy place
is very soft and wet. We have got only about
3/4 of the way across the portage. The distance we
have made for the litt lake is 4200 paces
is a distance nearly N by E.

M. Kennedy, who appears to be in charge the river, took
leave of us at the litt lake.

Abundance of grass and weeds are along the litt
river & swamp. M. W. Key killed this + M. Comand
1 species. - Some parts of the road there are up
many caribous.

The boats
come part
they do not
they do not
they do not

Nov 1824
Saturday 20

There was a storm in the night with heavy
showers of rain. Fair weather with morning
but very strongly rain afternoon, Wind S. E.

The people resumed transporting the property
and boats to where the lake came out the
litt river, a distance of 1218 yds, here all
the property was embarked, & at 440 yds
further down the portage also embarked
here the creek began to widen & a strong
flood tide made it sufficiently deep
for the boats. - About two miles further
we came to the entrance of Grays Bay, where
which is narrower about 9 miles and we
camped about 2 o'clock P.M. at the
entrance of a litt river on the West side
of the Bay. Our reasons for stopping so early
was the site being too late to cross the Bay
& the being no probability of getting across for
the evening. The wind being favorable the
boats were hoisted about a hour. - The litt
valley through which we passed yesterday &
today is here & the cloth with the willow
we will take plans nearly chock up the river, we
have 4 or 5 from past it is clear & cloth with under
it.

The place
we cannot
to stay -
because
of the
river that
we will
have 4 or 5
it.

in several places it is very swampy

Nov. 1824 Amount of the heavy rain and the tide
flowing over its low, ends - The part of
the Bay which is now exposed though
to be from 4 to 6 or 7 miles wide on the W.
side the shores are flat and covered with
weeds principally a kind of grass, to the
western edge, Wood of the same description
also extends to the Water edge on the E. side
but the shores in some places appear steep
and seem to be composed of a reddish clay
One general cause all day was
nearly due North.

There is a small village of Chinooks
consisting of 5 inhabited and 1 uninhabited
houses.

Sunday 21

Fair weather, a fine gentle breeze of wind
from the S.E. - Some slightly rain in the night.
As it would have been too long to wait
for the tide's rising sufficiently high, the
boats and property were carried about 1/4
of a mile, and were run on the water
at 8 o'clock. And canoes were as follows
N.E. 5 miles, which was a crop to the West
side of the Bay, then along the ^{East} West side of
it. N.W. 6 miles, N.N.W. 4 miles, N.N.W. 5 miles

Nov. 1824 And W.N.W. 8 Miles which was
the North a point which forms the center
of the bay on the ^{East} West side, this is a low point
about 2 miles across & has been a long time
breaking upon it, particularly that from the
Bay on its North side that it is impos-
sible to take boats round with any degree
of safety, the canoes were therefore carried
nearly across the point a distance of 3300
yards. The labor of carrying will not end
as the sea is breaking with such violence on
the shore, that that being likely has to be
continued a good while. Notes that during the
break of the sea in the track, the wind is off
the land, and not blowing any thing. - The road
in the portage is very good. The ground is sandy
with some few pines & willow growing upon
it. - Judge Bay's evidence greatly to our advantage
entirely, it is in some parts not less than 15 miles.
The E. shore appears steeper than the water, the West
a the W. side a little higher, & in some places would
be difficult to land on, they are so steep. In crossing
the entrance of the bay, before we came to the port-
age, the sea ran very high, the waves were very
high but as they did not break, we shipped no
water.

Nov. 1824 ⁸ Stormy with a violent rain in the night,
Monday 22 and blowing fresh with some showers during
the day. Wind southerly.

All hands were at work at an early hour
part carrying the property 3870 ^{N.N.W.} yards forth
on the portage, & part clearing a road along a
little river so that the boats might be got
thru to that way a preference to attempt
the sea shore, ^{at night} in the afternoon all the people
were sent for the boats which they brought
with great labor a distance of 3 miles the
greater part of which they had to be dragged thru
glaze almost entirely dry a little better than
beams. Tomorrow it is intended to carry the
to the sea shore & try to get the day in the
hurry do their canoe, which is to consist
the day between the beach & the shore where
thus employed the crews of the bark over
both the ^{to} & the canoe - There is thought
which the goods are come to a day is very good &
has along the edge of the wood, which is about
four ^{to} six miles from the shore. - Given are plenty
20 or killed the ^{some of the} moose this makes very good
& very lean ^{the} - Two of the men, Dandit & Little John
are here.

^{1st class} Nov. 1824 ¹¹ Clear fine weather, light wind from N.E.
Tuesday 23

At daylight all the people were employed
carrying the boats from the beach where they
were left yesterday to the sea shore, afterwards
part of the men & boats conducted them
along shore in the inside of the breaker, when
they had put water enough to float them
To the other end of the portage one of the boats
was left some distance in this side of the other
in performing this business part of the men stayed
in the boat with the poles to keep her right & to watch
the means while the rest dragged her along with poles
The ^{the} ^{men} ^{to} ^{carry} the boats in along the way ^{at night} ^{at night} ^{at night} through to the middle
of the property was employed carrying the property
a distance of 4620 yards N.N.W. The road still
contains many gaps.

Mr. Amaluk went to visit Cold but saw no opportunity
to get the country & land, except a small ^{of the} ^{of the} ^{of the}
river of about 5 fathoms wide. It is ^{of the}
as yesterday, & equally low.

One of the men Dandit Peter who got her
yesterday, was so ill that he had to be carried
today. Yesterday morning a small spot on
the upper part of his foot became painful, & he hardly
could walk any longer, & is now so painful that he
cannot bear it. This is an unfortunate
circumstance in our present situation.

Nov. 1824
Wed. 24

¹⁰ Almost fair weather except some rain
in the afternoon Wind S.E.

As soon as it was daylight all hands
were at work and carried the property
along the shore 3720 yards N.N.W. and then struck
among the woods to a branch of the Chukchee
bay a distance of 2564 1/2 N.E. When the goods
were all brought by 1 Belcher - The road
along the sea shore was the same as yesterday
but that among the woods is very
bad; it lies through thick woods & is almost
one continuation of swamps when
the sun with this land was often on
the knees in water & mud. By taking this
road a great deal of labor is saved as
it is 3 miles shorter than the road along
the shore and among the other end of the
point. As soon as the goods were got among
the half of the people were sent to take round
the boat which was left yesterday one to
bring it and the other two up to this place
they are not yet arrived.

3 porpoises & 2 ducks were killed, great numbers of
ducks are in this small branch of the bay but
they are very shy and difficult to get at.

Nov. 1824
Thurs 25

The Vandal Petrus is getting worse; the
belly is swelling up, his legs & animal black
spots are appearing - in his feet he had to be
carried all the way we came today.

The whole length of the Portage which we had
just now got among is a little more than 10 miles.

Account with digging rain & night
the snow - Wind S.E. blowing pretty fresh

At an early hour the men who remained
at the camp were sent off to assist the others
with the boats, with which they arrived
at noon and at 1/2 past 1 Belcher was em-
barked & proceeded up the Chukchee bay
our compass run N. 5 miles, N. N. E. 4 miles
& N. E. 5 miles along the E. side of the Bay.
On account of the haze of the weather the
form of the bay or the appearance of the country
about it could not be clearly discerned. But
the Bay appears to be about 6 miles wide at
its entrance immediately after which it narrows
to from 10 to 12 miles and the narrows gradually
as we advance to from 3 to 4 miles. The shores
are thickly clothed with woods, chiefly pine
to the water's edge, and near the water are
rather flat. It is sometimes difficult to find
a dry place to encamp on account of the young of the

Nov: 1844 ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{is} also sometimes a scarce article, and that which is got being obtained from the beams is of a bad quality & sometimes brackish.

The Inquiry Group had been stationary since the big summer foot hunting season, he has now sent all his slaves to the forest on which with whom he accompanied, & came with 10 Chichails hadain people on the way to the Chichos.

Friday 26

Heavy rain in the night & with the exception of a few short intervals in the afternoon pouring down rain all day. Blowing from the E. forenoon. - The river was completely diminished, and it was with difficulty a fire was got made when we put a show for breakfast.

Embarked at daylight and proceeded to the bottom of the Bay a distance of about 6 miles N.E. Thence entered the Chichails river up which we proceeded about 18 miles in a winding course which varies from N.E. to S.E. the course in general may be considered E. - The point of the Bay through which

Nov: 1844 we passed in the morning, measures from 2 miles to about 17 miles in breadth, the shore on the North side is pretty high, & those on the S. side are low & swampy near the water. The Bay from S.W. to N.E. may be about 20 or 25 miles in length. - The Chichails River is about 300 yards wide at its entrance and narrows as we advanced till about 140 yds where we are now encamped. The banks in some places are high and steep but of tenor low & flat, and thickly wooded to the water edge, principally pine on the high banks & oak & alder on the low points, and all along so thickly with the underwood, low & long grass, that it would be difficult to penetrate any distance into the wood, the shores are wet & muddy. - The Navigation for so far is very good, the river is deep and the current slack. The tide ascends this far. In the course of the day we passed several islands. - Passed 4 villages of the Chichails Nation, 1 shows in the first, 5 in the second, 2 in the third, and 3 in the fourth, opposite which we are encamped, though these people are well accustomed with the Whites & have

14
Nov. 1824 been told a feud by terms with the
we are supposed to find the all under some
on an approach and at some of the village
being opening threatening attitudes shooting
from behind the trees and presenting their
arms particularly the best areas as if
the art of discharging them. An enquiry
into the cause of this unexpected conduct
we learned that some of the low Copies
had spread a report among those people
that the whites were coming to attack them
& they were so credulous as to believe it, but
they were soon undeceived and a present of
a little tobacco to some of the chief soon
dissipated all appearance of hostility.

* Robin the low man is getting a little
the holding is not so missing the decrease
* These people however, some appearance as
in every respect similar to the Cherokees. They
a good many fine animals among them.

We can only form a conjecture as to the number
from the first 8 houses we passed a canoe followed
us with 14 men, whom we supposed were
all that belonged to these two houses, which

15
Nov. 1824 was of 7 houses, supposing each house to
contain 7 men fit to land arms, as we passed
12 houses there would be the number of men would
be 84 which is probably correct, perhaps
rather under the thing.

These people however are constructed of planks
but on end & mostly pointed at the top, there
is the ends lengthening towards the middle
to form the proper pitch the raft or canopy
with the planks the beams between which are filled
with moss & spar is left open all the way
along the ridge which answers the double
purpose of letting out the smoke & admitting
the light. About their habitations is a com-
pact bank of fitch & nothing, at this
point however it is a complete man made
with the offals of fish & dirt of every kind
mixed it supposing that human beings can
avoid among it.

No. 1824
Sept 27

James saw rain all night, blowing
fresh from the S.W. It rained incessantly
with, very little wind, till 2 o'clock in the
afternoon, when it ceased & a fair evening
succeeded. Every person & every thing was com-
pletely drenched, by means of keeping the
day being ineffectual.

In order to save time & avoid the difficulty
of getting a fire, we breakfasted before we left
our encampment. And embarked at 8 o'clock
and continued on courses up the River
till 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we encamp'd
both wet and uncomfortable. The darkness
but the evening being fair, a good fire was
soon made & all hands were busily employ'd
warming themselves and drying their clothes.

The distance made today is reckoned from
20 to 24 miles, through a very winding course.
The river is so crooked that we were obliged to
cross at many points at times, but on general course
was East. The current is very strong & the
people had often to use their poles. The gene-
ral appearance of the river is much the
same as yesterday, except that the banks
are higher and not so wet & muddy as before.

Came to
the bank of
the river this
is also a
river, at
this point
the water
is very
shallow
and with
the water
it is a
lake.

The tide runs up the breadth of the river
the day might be from 60 to 80 yards. The in-
termittent rain is causing the river to rise very
fast & of course increases the strength of the current.

We passed 10 houses, first 1, next 6, & last 3
all of the Chickasaw nation. The inhabitants
did not appear in arms nor did they appear
alarmed as those on paper reported they
were likely to appear by some of the friends
who promised us, that they had no reason
to be alarmed. At the large village I
counted 247 men on the bank and saw some
in the houses beside, the whole of which are
apartments of 50, but some of these were seen yester-
day in among them. The fifth about
the houses exceeded that we saw yesterday
about 6 men in the houses & finally along
with moccasins, which had penetrated in the
offal of fish, & the stench was most offensive.
Some of these people accompanied us for
an village to another, many of them quite
noted against the rain.

Several tracks of Elk were seen today, but
not a single appearance of bear has we saw yet
in the river.

Pohier is getting worse, his feet & leg have been
in different places.

Nov. 1824
Sunday 28 Raining the most part of the night. Short
intervals of fair weather in the morning &
constant rain afterwards. Wind S.E.

Embarked a little after 8 o'clock & pursued
our course up the river a distance of about
10 Miles S.E. to where it receives a little river,
called the Black River, from the Northward
inf. which we proceeded about 10 miles
in about a N.E. direction. The part of
the Checharles river which we passed today
is much the same in appearance as
that described yesterday. The current continues
very strong, the water had risen considerably
in the night. - The Black River,
so named from the colour of its water, is
from 20 to 30 yards wide, towards its lower
end the navigation is very good the water
is deep and the current not strong, but
about 5 or 6 miles up it, the navigation
gets very troublesome, as the current becomes
strong and in many places so shallow that
the boats could scarcely be dropped through
it. The river was also in two places blocked
up with drift wood, at one of which a

Nov. 1824
a porcupine was made, a paper was cut
through the skin, a great deal of drift wood is
piled on the shore at many places along
the river. The banks of this River in some places
elevated & in some places low, the high banks
are generally clothed with lofty pines, and the
low ones with poplar, ash, alder, & other low
plants with thick willows. There was an example
is a the edge of a little plain. - This river would
not be profitable for such craft as ours in the
dry seasons - a great many dead trees are
in this river & many that are just alive and
barely able to stand through the water.

Found an Indian house belonging to the
Hollaseena Nation, I could see 12 persons at it,
probably some more were in the house.

Nov. 22nd 1824
Monday 29

Nov. 22nd 1824
Monday 29
Rain in thought & emptiness
Continual description of my little
Embarked at 1/2 past 8 o'clock & proceeded
about 9 miles up the river in a N. E. canoe, he
plans the river was very shallow & was proper
was sometimes obstructed by drift wood.
In other parts the navigation was good as the
water was deep and the current slack. The
appearance of the country is changing considerably
as we advanced. The low parts are covered with
willows small poplars. The more elevated
banks, have ash, poplar, plane & some ash trees
while the high banks have pines, at some
distances appearance hills, thickly clothed with
pines, between these hills and the river there are
in some places fine plains. - Saw several
marks of Beavers.

Encamped at noon, the cause of stopping so
soon was to wait for McAnnans who had been
sent to the principal Shallovanna village a
few miles off, for a few barrels Pease Charles who
has been with the Indians for some time. It is thought
that he would be an important person, but
he could not be found.

Nov. 22nd 1824
Some of the people in suit off to hunt but
returned unsuccessful though they saw both
E. & G. deer. This is reckoned a good part of the
country for these animals.

Popped two houses of the Shallovanna Nation
at which I counted 10 men & as many women & children,
probably some snow in the houses.
Saw some man Indians some of whom had been

Nov. 23rd 1824
Rain in thought & emptiness the greater part
of the day with strong gusts of wind from the E.
He did not dream today. Peter's fault he
by has got so ill that there is no prospect of
his recovery at the voyage & this being the last
place for which there is any chance of getting
him sent back to the Fort. An agreement was
made with an Indian a principal man of the
Chickadee Nation who went to take him home
to the Fort, for which he was to be paid handsomely
on his arrival. Several of the men on the boat
sent off with the Indian man to meet the Indian
at the Shallovanna village, where he was to
be found by the sea coast is a canoe, Carver's an
Indian man sent with them to take care of him, but

22
Nov. 1824 The men returned in the evening & reported that
the Indian had made some difficulty & wanted
payment before he went off. ^{But} yesterday evening
I went to bed the next morning with the Indian a large
man made with another ^{a Holoponne} to take him by the Carleton
by which's name he is capable to make the best down.

Pear Charles the man who was used of yesterday
paid me forty.

Several of the people went to hunt & Mr. Loman
& little Poon killed a duck & deer. Some of the
others saw both Elk and deer, but killed none. The
hazy rain was unfavorable for hunting.

Dec
Friday 1 Shaming weather Wind S.E. There has been some
fair weather last night & today this for several
days past.

In consequence of having to send the Intendant
Lafontaine, to finish the arrangements with
the Indian and get his part off with the Indian
men we did not move camp today, with
the Intendant returned in the evening having offered
his services satisfactorily. The Indian who was
employed for the purpose had set out with the
man by the Carleton. Part of the journey had to be
performed on horse back. The poor man is found

Dec. 1824 with but a supply of provisions, medicines and
the means of procuring provisions as the means of getting
of would admit.

Several of the people are sent off to hunt, they
are to proceed to a portage a short way a horse and
this must do.

Traders how far the several of the Hallowood
Indians from the neighboring village have visited us.
This mode of life is more simple & differs little
from the Chikails, indeed they may be considered
as a detached part of that tribe.

Thursday 2 Mild fair weather Wind E. S. E.
Embarked at half past 7 o'clock and proceeded
about 5 miles up the river nearly N. here the river
became so narrow & nearly choked up with willow
and trees that it was found necessary to make
a portage & the portage carried a distance of
2980 yards. The bank was brought up by water while
was built a tobacco house, a road having to be cut
for this in many places through the bushes, that
it was night when they reached the upper end
of the Portage. The part of the river through
which we passed today, is pretty deep & the current
not strong except at some points where much

24
Dec. 1824 The Portage, The shores are covered with
of willows and different kinds of trees, mostly aspens.
The Portage is a fine road through a narrow
plain. - Saw several marks of beaver, but the
cuttings, they seem to be found of the ash, there
are no trees.

3 Wind North by East, Fair mild weather except
a little drizzling rain in the morning.

Embarked at 1/4 past 7 o'clock & proceeded
up the river nearly to the head of a lake
where it has its source, a distance of about
8 miles ^N to a Portage where boats & all have
to be carried across land to Puget's Sound, an
an arrival at the Portage at 10 o'clock. The
business of carrying was immediately com-
menced and the boats and goods conveyed 3140
yards, ^{the men} had a hard days work.

The river widened a little above the portage
we left in the morning but was in many
places nearly choked up with willows, but
a account of the recent heavy rain the river
is full of water. Pine trees kind of those which we
collected some distance from the water. The river

25
Dec. 1824 traversing spans is covered with thick willows
and small trees of different kinds. The lake is a
beaut 2 to 4 miles long spans 1 to 1 1/2 miles wide &
appears on every side thickly wooded, with chiefly
pines. - In the part of the Portage which we
passed today the road is very good, first lying
through a small plain with oak trees ^{scattered}
here & there through it, and after ward, through
thick woods of lofty trees of different kind some
of which are very large, and a good deal of new
timber, the road is very good for carrying
the pines as it is a good deal frequented
by Indians, but it is too narrow to carry
the boats though, and requires a good
deal of labor to widen it, as some of the
trees are far removed and pretty large, his men
were employed clearing it all day.

The hunters who left us two days ago, met us
here, Mr. Armanis killed a deer which was the
only success the party had

26
Dec^r 1824
Salisbury

Fair mild weather Wind Northwesterly
At daylight the people resumed their
labour on the Portage, part to clear a road for
the boats and part to carry the baggage. The
property was carried to the end of the Portage a
distance of 4950^{NY} Yards, by 11 o'clock after which
all hands were employed carrying the boats
& part of the cargo, this labour is attended
with a great deal of difficulty, as we advance
the road gets worse, it is in many places
and many the trees are of a very large size,
the ground among them so thickly covered with
underwood particularly an evergreen shrub
called by the ^{Cherokee} ~~Indians~~ ^{Indians} ~~Cherokee~~ ^{Cherokee} ~~Indians~~ that cutting
around them for the boats is a
labour & labourer task. The track is also in-
terrupted by these little rivers or creeks.

The Portage is 8000^{NY} Yards long, & except a little
plain at its commencement, thickly wooded with
different kind of trees, pine, Maple, Cedar, Ash &
white Cherry. Some of the pine trees are very large. I
measured some of them, one of the largest was composed
of 8 fathoms in circumference, another 29 feet round, the
last seems to be very new.

27
Dec 1824
Pierce's Creek was sent to hunt & returned
the evening having killed two Elk.

Dec 25
A somewhat mild fair weather Wind North
At an early hour part of the men went off for
the meat that was killed yesterday, and the rest
continued their labour at the boat which is
yet a considerable distance from the end of the
portage though the people brought at the end
and carrying them all day. - A good amount
of the fresh meat was sent out to all hands, which
is a very acceptable change, to the rest the poor
as they have been long chiefly for some time
When an arrow is unbarbed is a small bag of
Pigeon's down, Native the landing that the hole runs
about 6 feet up the water is nothing salt it
can only be called brackish, As the little river that
falls into it there is inconceivable, probably some
little river discharge themselves into the bay at no
great distance.

Two Indian houses of the Holowannan tribe
are close by, this is habitant and living on
salmon which come up the little bay.

Dec. 1824. Clear, cold weather Wind North by
 West foggy in the morning

At daylight the propulsion off to the boats
 which they brought to the end of the Postage and
 at 9 o'clock we embarked and proceeded
 down the bay about 25 miles in the following
 course 4 miles N. N. W. - 4 N. E. - 3 N. - 2 N. N. E. - 2 N
 2 E by S. - 3 N. E. by E. - 3 E. - 2 N. N. E. Mostly
 along the S. E. shore, - through narrow channels
 formed by islands or points. Passed three deep
 bays or narrow fjords by islands on the West
 side and one on the E. side, & the evening passed
 the Naraguely River. The shores are stony & rocky com-
 posed of clay - gravel and covered with wood
 principally pine, to the water edge. In some
 places the woods appeared pretty close & not much
 checked with underwood. - But where a short
 time at noon to give the boats, we have found plenty
 of muskox, which was the only shellfish we found
 although the shells of several other kinds such as
 agates, and different kinds of corals were along
 the shore in plenty. - Another kind of fish of a con-
 shape was also in plenty. This is a shellfish animal with

Dec. 1824. 5 long bars found together in the middle, it was to be
 in a staid state and seemed to move, it is covered
 with a white hard skin of a reddish color.
 Passed a harbor of the Holkenum tribe, also
 saw two Indians in a canoe.
 Encamped in the evening near 4 o'clock, a rocky
 Point, very little fresh water.

Jan 1825. Wind East by South. Clear cold weather foggy
 in the morning.
 Embarked at 1/2 past 7 o'clock and proceeded
 3 miles N. E. - 6 E. and 26 North, in all 35 miles.
 encamped at 4 o'clock in the evening. An canoe
 lay through narrow channels, about 1/2 mile wide
 and low wide opening, formed by narrow bays
 and side channels formed by islands & points.
 Passed a channel and two bays on the W. side
 and two bays and a channel on the E. side
 The last of the bays names the Devalax River. Stopped
 at another little River where there was a Naraguely
 village of the Naraguely Nation consisting of six
 houses, these are miserable habitations composed
 of poles covered with mats, we were detained
 1 1/2 hours at this village, getting two men and a
 woman, wife to one of them, to act as Interpreters

Decr. 1824 and guides for us. The men on both of the
 Siuslawian tubs, and are not intelligible to
 any of our party, might do they understand the
 but they at least one of them understood the ^{best}
 vocabulary of the Cascadian which is known
 of the tub at the mouth of what is supposed to
 be Trask's River. The women speak & understand
 the Chemok language pretty well, and is the subject
 to the men. - I saw Canas with 8 Indian people
 an encampment in the evening - I think it was one
 the Indians visited on camp, these people are from
 the interior and belong to the

The Nez Percé Indians speak a language different
 from any we have seen yet.

There is an encampment on an island, where we
 see the marks of some houses which the Indians have built.

The appearance of the shores is much the same
 as yesterday, still bold, but high, composed of clay
 and generally proceeds to the water's edge. There
 are encampments last night, we found abundance
 of muskells at low water.

Decr. 1824 Quinart in the morning & clearly afternoon
 Wedy. 8 some rain in the afternoon, Wind Easterly.

We were a the water at 7 o'clock, and made
 a runing to the mouth of a distance of about
 36 miles N 5 miles W. 3 - N. 25 - S. 4 23 hours
 7 3/4 hours on the water 3 1/4 of which on both sides
 and paddled with our hands, we conclude
 that we made at least 5 miles per hour, - We this
 day passed through a fine Channel found
 as the other, by the main land and island, before
 we opening on the E side in the morning, and
 on the same side a bay into which the Siuslawian
 River, on the West side we can through the
 Sojourn's Bay which is a village of that tribe
 coast from which this is a small opening to the
 Westward, when we comes an opening is oppo-
 site to a wide channel or opening which runs
 to the Westward, it is very deep, with a number
 of islands on its North side & though it stretches
 The Channel though less hills are present may
 be 3 or 4 miles wide. The shores appear the same
 as yesterday. We stopped at the Sojourn's village
 situated in the bay of the same name it consists
 of 4 houses we saw only 3 or 4 men, the remainder

32
Dec. 1824 Several of the inhabitants, were off fishing
An object in stopping here was to get the chief
to accompany us, as a interpreter, but he was
not at home, These houses are built of boards,
covered with mats,

The country in general appears much the same
as that through which we have already passed.
The banks generally are high composed of clay
or gravel, & wooded generally to the water's edge.
The trees seem not to be of a large size.

A ridge of high mountains covered with
snow appeared along some distance inland
on the Eastern shore, two high mountains
are also seen covered with snow to the S. & S. E.
Another high mountain was also seen to the S. W.

33
Dec. 1824 Foggy in the morning. Wind North by E, cold weather.
Thurs 29

Rowed our way up at the foot of Belack
and passed about 28 miles through a fine
channel from 1/2 to 5 miles wide, formed by
an island on the W. side and the main land
islands on the E. side. An canoe was as follows
N. N. W. 15 miles, W. N. W. 10 & N. N. W. 3 - Passed the
Sunnehomas Bay which receives a river of the
same name on the E. side, and on the same side
the entrance of a bay or channel, however also
a small island ^{in the entrance of the bay} on the same side. On the
W. side of the channel we passed the entrance of
a bay or channel & a small island ^{in the entrance of the bay}, where
an narrow entrance is made a valley of
the Skatohet tribe. The banks of two of the valleys
of the same tribe appear at other distances in the
bay. - During the fore part of the day the appearance
of the country is much the same as reported by last
year & evening it began to change considerably.
The banks are still high but not so abrupt as before,
the wood as getting in several places much thinner and
some handsome plains are seen that this due to
the water's edge. A high ridge of snow appeared

³⁴
Decr 1824 mountains can still be seen extending from
nearly South to N, along the Coast from at
some distance Inland, - All the Country here
abouts is represented by the Indians to abound
with Elk and deer.

In the afternoon passed a large house be-
longing to some of the bushmen tribe, on the N
side of the channel, the whalers went on our
approach fled to the woods, but an interputer
called to some who were in a canoe, & they brought
back the flock, we went to this house and
were treated by them, with shell fish, all
three tribes appear much alarmed on our
approach and appear aimed to dispute our
landing, if they do not fly to the woods, till they
are informed of our friendly intentions, all
strangers are considered by them as spoils of
neighbouring tribes coming in their abominations.

These people got some staying present.
One of our interputers, rather getting tired of the
company and being afraid to proceed any farther,
the remainder at this house, when some of his
friends reside. This man says he has been with
us frequently, ^{and} of his bravery & that he would
kill the Cannibals, the tribe who

³⁵
Decr 1824 what is the entrance of the river of which
we are in quest, and also as represented as a
barbarous and wicked people, they are so
much dreaded that the most of the Indians
are unwilling to trust themselves among them
even under our protection. - Hence the other
interputer and himself are still held in awe
to proceed.

A canoe with 10 men & a woman of the Sealike
tribe met us in the evening and being afraid
of their safety by our going, returned to where
we camp, & are remaining with us all night.

³⁶
Decr 1824
Friday 10

Foggy in the morning, and foggy in the rain
all the after part of the day. Wind strongly
Embarked at 1/4 Past 7 o'clock, and proceeded
3 miles N.N.W. - 5 N.W. - 5 N.N.W. - 2 N.W. - 10
N.N.W. and 11 N.W. in all 36 miles. Our
course lay first round a point to one of the best
shot villages, then across a deep bay & through
a narrow winding channel to another large
bay where we proceeded to an island
at its entrance where we encamped at 1/2 past
4 o'clock. This was the only place within a
mile where water could be found avoiding to
our guides - The appearance of the country
is very much changed the shores are much
higher & of rocks, the islands are also rocky
with apparently little earth and clothed with
tufts of a stunted parrot tree.
X
Last night a young man son to the prin-
ciple Seabird chief, was engaged to accom-
pany the party as a guide & interpreter, & from a
fear the prospect of introducing us to the
chief in my presence, he accordingly embarked
with us and shortly after we were met by

Decr 1824 some people in canoes, who informed us
that some canoe party from a neighbouring tribe
had captured one of the village's slaves one
of his friends in the night a kind of hoarding
noise was set up and we proceeded to the edge
of the lake which was a canoe, who a short stay
was made till our guide got some things for
his wife, when we continued across the bay in
the morning time the Indians had collected
from the different villages and followed
us in five canoes to the number of 50 men
armed with bastonoes, spears, blowguns and
a few guns. Not knowing what their intentions
might be we partly plumed the arms which
we made up, however the Indians said they
were going to get news of the murder which
had been sent to be a false report & present
of a knife & looking glass was made to each
of the three principal chiefs, with which they
seemed well pleased - Two of the chiefs, the
father of the young man already mentioned & another
voluntarily accompanied us and the offer was
accepted & they embarked, all the others returned
The Seabirds or five looking Indians they

58
Dec. 1824 not so flat headed as the Chewok, they
go quite naked, except a blanket about the
shoulders, many wear a line of blankets with
cloak made of feathers or hair. The bag in
which they now reside is a handsome place,
Papied 12 houses belonging to these people on
the E. side of our road, not far beyond, and
on the opposite side of the bay I counted 12
houses at least in a village, besides which
at a great distance, the smoke of 20 other
villages appeared.

* A ridge of mountains came with snow
extended from S.E. to N.W. at some distance
from the Eastern shore, the intervening space
formed a fine flat country, well wooded
In the after part of the day approached con-
siderably nearer the shore, and the country
became much more hilly, saw very few and
of any size rose to a little hill in its center,
The Indians represent this country as abounding
with Elk, even the islands are said to be
well stocked with these animals. - The main
land appears well fed here & the Indians say
they are numerous.

59
Dec. 1824
Jan 11
American Shanty weather kind & steady
Proceeded on our voyage at 1/4 past 7 o'clock &
continued to 1/2 past 12 when we encamped in
consequence of having a very good frequency
to make which it was deemed unsafe to attempt
as the weather appeared unsettled & the sea ap-
peared to be running high in the middle of the
tide. - The distance made was 15 miles N.W. &
and 7 miles N.E. along the main shore, the wind
being favorable we sailed the most of the time
with a fine breeze, - Papied several islands
to the Westward but at a great distance, there
was also what appeared to be a chain of hills
to the Westward further off than the islands, but
on account of the haze of the weather we
could not well distinguish what they are
hills or other islands, - Saw two large channels
one running to the S.W. & the other to the West, - On
the E. side Papied a small island in the morning
this two points and a strait bay close to where
we are encamped which is the entrance of another
bay. - The appearance of the country has again
changed, the shore still continues high & steep but
instead of rocks or composed of clay & sandstone
to the water edge, and the woods seem to be

40
Dec. 1824 much cracked with windward.

Immediately when we put across Chen's chuk
went to hunt, and shortly returned having killed
3 Elk. & a deer

41
Dec. 1824 Strong Breeze at Stormy weather in the morning
of the night in strength.
Sunday 12 moderate in the afternoon of the day.

The weather being too rough to attempt the train
the morning and part of the people having to
be sent for the meat which was killed yesterday,
we did not decamp today.

The people who were sent for the meat
arrived in the afternoon. The great
number of tracks seen by the hunters indicate
that Elk are very numerous about this place.

Dec. 1824⁴² ^{Monday} ¹² ⁴³
Aurora Wind N. by N. a little wind in
the fore part of the day but only calm afterwards.

Embarked at half past 7 o'clock and set out
with the intention of copying the traces, but had
for but a short way when it was thought too rough
to proceed, though this was not much wind, the
cause was the few changed & the boat crossed
the entrance of the little bay in which we had
been encamped and continued along the main
shore to another bay down which they pointed
to a small river up which they continued
about 7 or 8 miles, in a very windy course which was
general N. by N. Embarked at 1/2 past 9 o'clock.

The point above mentioned to which it was in-
tended to copy in the morning is represented by
the Indians to form the entrance of the Cassin's
River (which is supposed to be the same with Tracy) on the
S. E. side, it projects far out to sea and appears like
an island, but seems to be joined to the mainland
which is very low, by a sandy ridge which probably
may be covered at high water, immense flocks of
Waves were observed flying about this land. The dis-
tance to this point might be about 10 miles. Some of
us at a distance beyond the point

Dec. 1824⁴³
The reason of proceeding up the little river
was the Indians representing, that by making a
portage there was a road this way into the
Cassin's River, but they said it was very bad
and seemed most desirous to go by the point

The navigation of the little River is very bad after
getting a short way up it was often hindered
with drift wood which impeded our progress, the
the Indians had cut roads through it for the canoe
but they were too narrow for our boats. ~~Further~~
up it is nearly closed up with willows so
uncommonly thick that it was with the laborious
and tedious to get the boats through though
the. It is not some distance to the portage.

The appearance of the country round the bay which
from where we started for this morning round to the port
appears low, & flat the bay appears to be shallow,
In the river nothing but thick willows are seen for some
distance from the water, where the water stops are
a well wooded with spruce, cedar, alder &
from other trees. There are the appearance of bear
being pretty numerous in this river, there is a good
encampment in a pretty little plain
Two Indian boys were found in a lodge at little

Dec 24th also an encampment. They were treated kindly, and allowed to depart. No information of any importance was got from the two Indians and they understood each other, but an interpreter he imperfectly understand the Indians who accompany us that the information required on the most important points is very unsatisfactorily obtained.

Dec 1824 Overcast very much rain in the afternoon of Tuesday 14th the day

It being found that the boats could proceed no further up the river, camp again commenced in the morning and the loaded baggage conveyed 2970 yds which is a little more than half of the Portage. - This Portage which is to a rather little river that falls into Cassin's River, lies through a plain which with the unyielding rain is become so soft and mucky that in several places it resembles a swamp. The road is very mucky and very hollow is a pool of water. The soil here appears to be very rich, it is black soil. The remains of a human crop of fern and grass lies on the ground. The country about here seems low, the trees of different kinds, Spruce, Birch, Poplar, Alder, some of the kind of a large size - Some of the men who were hunting visited the upper part of the little River and report that they saw the appearance of plenty of beaver - Elk have been very numerous here but have been killed up, but the hunters suppose that in the rainy season they have gone to the high ground.

⁴⁶
Dec 1824 Raining all day with the exception of the
Wed. 15 short intervals of fair weather

The people resumed their labors at an
early hour & by the evening had the boats and
baggage at the end of the Portage a distance of
3930 yards which makes the whole length of the
Portage 9910 yards N.E. The appearance of the
country the same as described yesterday.

In the evening when got to the end of the
Portage a herd of Elk was seen on the edge of the
plain beyond of the people but after the, but only
one was killed at home by Mr. McKay. There were
too many hunters & though the Elk were not wild
they were not approached with sufficient caution
they are followed into the woods by some of the
people who are not yet returned.

The Indians came to us in the afternoon they
are of the Coheulthe Nation. They do not differ
little in appearance from the Indians who
are accompanying us, their blankets are of the same
manufacture & made of hair or coarse wool, as
while the gowns are kind of short cloaks made of
the bark of the cedar tree, it has a hole in the
middle through which the head passes, it looks

⁴⁷
Dec 1824 to be low the shoulders and breast and has a
opening left on each side to leave the arms unimpeded.
The only arms observed with the women & men.
This language differs from that of a Indian but
they understood each other. They informed the
travellers from the men, that the tents were a
detached portion in this winter quarters in the
little river, that the large River was not far
off.

Dec. 1824 ¹⁵⁶ Rain in the night and except for that
Thursday 16 internals raining all day - Calm.

We are detained waiting for, D. Decker,
Thos. Sawater, & Lewis who went after the
Elk yesterday evening and did not return till a
late hour this morning, till 11 o'clock when
we embarked and proceeded down the
little river from the portage through a very
winding course generally north for a distance
of about 8 miles to its discharge into the Car-
veshian River up which we proceeded about
2 miles & anchored at 2 o'clock.

The navigation in the little River is pretty good
in some places it is rather shallow, the water
runs a little way up it. The country through
which it runs is flat and clayey. In some
parts near the portage the woods appear to
the water edge, but farther down the woods
are at some distance and the river runs through
a fine meadow which is covered with the
withered remains of a fine crop of hay. The
marks of a road many leaves and numerous
tracks of Elk some quite fresh are to be seen all
the way along the River.

We entered the Carveshian River at 1 o'clock

Dec. 1824 At this place it is a fine looking River at least
1000 yards wide, when we come into it is supposed
to be an island, or an elevation what distance it may
be to its entrance. The banks here are thick with
low & there on the south the pretty high, both will
ascend to the water edge. There are fine cedar
alders, birch & some other. Some high hills appear to the
eastward, topped with snow.

From the size and appearance of the River there is no
doubt it is an mouth, but that it is Taylor's

The men who went after the Elk yesterday evening, killed 2
but brought very little of the meat home, & it seems they
that too much time would be lost by sending for it.

Dec. 1824⁵⁰
Friday 17

Quickest Wind Northward ^{Windy & clear weather}
drizzling rain, rain's strength

Embarked at 8 o'clock and proceeded up
the River 4 miles ^{S. N. E.} to an island which divides it into two
channels, then up the N. Channel 1 mile S. N. E. & 1/2
S. to the head of the island, 4 miles S. S. E. but the
river is of an island into 2 channels by a narrow
1 mile S. through a narrow channel formed by
2 small islands situated in the N. Channel, 1/2
mile S. N. E. & 1/2 S. to the head of the island, then
3 miles S. N. E. & 1 mile S. to the entrance of
a small river ^{large mouth} north. The river still
keeps its breadth the shores in the fore part of
the day had a moderate ascent & the water
washed to the water edge, farther a the bank
was low and washed principally with
pebbles, behind them the land rises in hills
which appear to be chiefly clothed with ^{low} grass
The bank was in many places composed with
clay that has been deposited by the water. A
high mountain covered with snow appeared
to the N. W. in the morning, and shortly after a
ridge elevated with snow was seen extending

Dec. 18th

from N. W. to N. E. The peaks on this ridge are
very high, the approaching these mountains the
country is getting hilly, some of the hills are high
and close to the shore.

In the fore part of the day we saw a Indian
ladger in a little bay on the N. side of the river.
An Indian was sent ahead to apprise the white
bitants of our approach and good intentions
which prevented the four brigalones, there was
a miserable habitation formed of planks, better
hidest roof, the usual appearance of Indian
houses, fith & nothing was in abundance,
and the banks of the remains of decayed salmon
was very offensive, ^{in Dec. 22, 1800} ^{from} ^{the} ^{country} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Indians} ^{after}
healthy and seemed to have plenty of dry sal-
mon provided. - An Indian was introduced
by these people of it we got very little infor-
mation from them. We learned that they got some
beaver for European articles in traps from the
tribe above, who obtained them from white
people. The Indian got a few presents when we left
the 2 of the accompanying is a canoe.

A valley is a short way of the little river
in a swamp, An Indian went to it the

of the remainder all night. He started when it was dark, with 3 of the Indians, who stayed a short time and went off, with the intention as we understood of paying us a formal visit tomorrow.

At the house below, there was an instrument resembling in shape a salmon spear, but finished perhaps it is used, its edge being on at a slope to determine, it was 2 poles, about 5 links in circumference, fitted in such a manner that they are intended to be splended together, one of the ones 42 feet long and the other 29, is all about 7 1/2 feet, it was of cedar neatly shaped, a fork made of 2 pieces of wood different from the poles, and not hooked nor made very short was fixed to the end of the poles, one end of one of the backing was about it.

Dec. 1824 Rained without intermission all night Saturday 18 and all day, very little wind from the N.E.

About 9 o'clock 5847 Mrs. S. Wom & 1 boy of the Cahentitt Indians, (which is the name of the tribe that inhabit the little village above where we encamped), visited us, in a friendly manner. Some presents were given them consisting of a pair of beads to each of the common men & a looking glass, and a little vermilion, each of 3 or 4 chips. I had given them some also purchased from one of the chips for a couple of axes & a few beads. These they were ready to accept, and we saw it. Indians, though of the same tribe we much more intelligent than those we saw yesterday.

A new blanket, two guns, a pair of trousers, and a few other articles, some of the very best were sent, even in the possession of these people. These articles we understood were received in letters from tribes farther up the river, and that they had passed them on from tribe to tribe, though some tribes for that. A good deal of information was received from these people respecting the river. A letter being presented to the chief to forward to

57
Dec. 1804 Thompsons River, & mentioned no other than
15 tribes on the banks of & the N. & the sides of the
River, though where heard it must pass before
it reaches the Falls. He named the Creeks
& the other tribes whose names we know.

The Chief of this tribe is a fine tall
good looking man, but his people as of late the
Physiognomy we have generally heard all the
Indians a little flattened. His clothes consisted
of blankets of this are manufactures, some white
and some grey & black beaver, with variegated bands
of different colors mostly red and black. They use
mats to keep off the rain & conical hats

On account of our short stay we could observe
nothing respecting the manners, or mode of living of
these people. They offered some roasted Sturgeon
for sale, which was that they fish on the river, but
of the mode of taking them we know nothing. Some
few Indian guides understood the French and understood
also. The language they speak has some little
resemblance to the Cheanigan.

Dec. 1804

On the arrival of the Indians it was computed
the manager learned that the detached chief
who went to visit the party during the night
had departed in the night.

Mr. Miller having determined to return during
the morning to get on farther up the River,
we embarked part now & returned to the camp
which we left yesterday.

Dec 1824. Clear, fair weather. Wind S. E. blowing
Sunday 19 fresh in the evening. - Found low water length

Embarked at 7 o'clock and proceeded down
the River about 27 miles by W 4 miles down the
N. channel formed by the island opposite which
entire the River on the W. another small island
is at the lower end of the river. the W. N. W. 2 miles
S W by W. 2 miles, W by N 2 miles, along the N. side
of an island 4 miles, W by S. at the lower end of the
course there is a bay with an island in its center
on the N. side of the River by N. S. W. 3 miles, a small
island is on the N. side of the River just below the
bay. S by W 5 miles, about the middle of the
course there is a bay and an island on the W. side
of the River and immediately below the river is di-
vided into 2 channels by a island, we proceed
down the River 1 mile S W by S. and 4 miles
W. S. W. - during this day the river maintained
its ordinary tide towards evening when its breadth
considerably increased; some places the banks
are elevated at the water edge, but in general
they are low and the land rises into hills a
short distance from the shore, towards evening the

57
Dec. 1824 Shows on both sides of the river become low
and swampy. The trees observed on the shore
are Pine, Cedar, Yew, Alder & some others. The
Alder principally occupies the low grounds
The narrow swamp is not far from the
entrance of the river, the country is swampy
swampy and little to be seen of land with the
idea that we had to turn back some distance
to a point situated which though the site
of an old village is a grassy plain.

Two canoes containing 17 Indians of the Cohasset
tribe, met us. Among them was a principal
chief of the tribe, a second chief and
we put ashore, and had some conversation with
them by the help of an interpreter, they were in-
formed of the nature of our visit, & seemed highly
pleased, a quantity was presented to the old
man & a canoe coast to the young men, & for
other trifling articles, some beads which we also
traded from them. These people as of late stated
their heads are a little flattened, & the old men
generally have beards. The old chief seems to be

58
Dec. 1824 marked with the small Pox, and is a most
lovely little man though pretty old. The young
men is much shorter & a good looking man. His
village was at some distance up a river
which falls into the bay. x

We saw another canoe with three Indians in
it but they would not approach us.
x A pair of a old blanket & a old knife
the only European articles observed among these
people, they seemed to have no canoes, their clothing
is blanket of this an moccasins.

Though we saw but very few Indians yet they
must be very numerous about this river at
particular seasons of the year. We passed the
sites of several old villages, the one where we
are now encamped extends at least 1/2 of a
mile along the shore, while passing it I counted
54 houses but on coming ashore they are found to
be so situated that not more than the 1/2 of them
are counted.

59
Dec. 1824 A clear mill weather with fog & slight
Monday 20 Show of rain forenoon. Clear up afterwards
and became a fine basking day. Light
wind from the E. S. & E.

Embarked at 1/4 before of black and
continued our course down the River
by N. 6 miles & by S. 5 miles to its discharge
^{through the small channels}
into the sea. ^{at part of the river} there are other channels on the
south side, and a large one supposed to be on the
N. side. The channel through which we came
was bounded in several places towards its
discharge & found to be from 7 to 2 1/2 fathoms
about high water. The land about the entrance
of the river is very low & swamping with some
scattered pieces of a small size & bushes. Ridge
of pretty high land appears at some distance on
the N. W. side of the river, that on the S. E. side is a
low narrow strip which divides the river from the
sea. The sea on each side of the entrance of the
River appears to be shallow.

60
Dec. 1824 From the entrance of the river the land
proceeds along the outside of the low
strip of land S. E. by E. 3 miles, S. E. by E. 2 1/2
to more point of high land along which we
continued 4 miles S. S. E. - 1 S. S. E. - 3 S. N. E. &
1 N. E. to its antedestination. The slope
the sea to the side of a bay on the north
then S. by N. 6 miles, E. S. E. 4, & E. 4 The
Point above mentioned is Vancouver's Point. This
part of the shore along which we passed is low
clothed with grass & bushes & has a pleasing ap-
pearance, towards its antedestination the shore is low
and steep composed of clay with some rocks
along the water edge. at the very antedestination is a
low point of considerable extent entirely
covered with an old Indian village.

Where we are now encamped is the British Bay
of Vancouver.

Vancouver island and the island in the
S. Channel between it & the main shore appear
quite plain & in many places rise into high
hills. Also along the main shore to the

27
P. 20 264 S
P. 20 264 S

⁶¹
Decr 1824 Northward, the land could be seen distinctly
a strip of low flat ground extending some
distance from the shore and is bounded
by a ridge of high mountains covered with
snow, extending as far as the eye can
reach along the coast both to the S.E.
and N.W. Some of the peaks are very high, some
pretty high hills are also to be seen which
are pine & have no snow on them.

Saw a canoe with 6 Indians near the
entrance of the River on being called to
by an Indian they approached to within a
short distance of the boats, but could not be
prevailed upon to come nearer, a son for
the conversation with an Indian they permitted
them to bring their chief who had landed, but
the boats passed him on and did not wait for
him, these people are of the Carabian tribe
& had just crossed from Vancouver island, after
they were liberated, they did not appear much
enough fearful to do just anything of the

⁶²
Decr 1824 drifts or apparitions, they were accompanied
long spears.

On the low land at the entrance of the
River grass particularly white on some of
numerous low by numerous they they allow
themselves to be approached easily. Mr. McKay
killed 3 of them.

Dec. 1824 63
Tuesday 21

Clear strong weather in the night with a slight frost. Cloudy sunshiny weather during the day. Light wind from the N.W.

Embarked at 6 o'clock and on arrival at 2 our course was back along the same track through which we passed on the 10th & 11 Inst. By 13 miles S by E 5 miles S by E

9 miles S by E 5 miles S. & 3 miles S. E. to the entrance of the narrow channel. The wind was favourable and the sails were up part of the day, but it was so light that little was done.

Dec. 1824 64
Wednesday 22

Embarked at 4 o'clock and after getting out of the little channel which was S. E. by W. miles, proceeded S. E. and a bay about 18 miles to the entrance of a ^{narrow} channel through which we proceeded 3 miles S. E. into a fine bay which we continued S. E. 12 miles to the head of an island on the right hand, it was dawn the E. side of this island we passed on the 9th. From this island our course was 7 miles S by E. The entrance of Snoboo's bay to the N. E. & the channel to Scatchet's Bay to the Westward. The bay is 10 miles to a point on the main shore on the E. side of the channel opposite a wide channel that falls from the Westward.

In the morning passed a ledge of Scatchet's Indians, he counted about 60 houses and in the day 17 persons. From these people we learned that the Chiefs who deserted from us on the 1st had not yet arrived. - Afternoon we passed a village of the Simshoons taking 3 houses

Dec⁶⁵ 1824 A canoe with 4 men came off to us
They are furnished with 3 traps each and
a knife & pins of tobacco sent to one of the
chief men.

The reason we have pursued the effort of
the day is through the same back we proposed
in the last.

When in an narrow channel is at a little back
& though it is scarcely large enough to fit in
kettle of water down for it, yet this is the
marks of how is it, the cutting, and cannot
down by the current.

Dec⁶⁵ 1824 Stormy with frequently showers of rain in the
night. Stormy with almost continual heavy
rain all day. Wind S.W.

At being too stormy in the morning we did
not embark till 11 o'clock when it became a
little moderate. A canoe was along the
Coastline then I by 8 12 to 15 miles to 2 o'clock
when we put a shore it being too rough to proceed.

The Canoes of the Sojourners take which we
proceeding to the Northward along the opposite
shore engaged our to us, one of the accompany
mind us a short way, but the other could not get
any in time. The soon better proceed the
journey and build. These craft have adapted
to stand more sea than our boats.

Dec. 1824 Stormy & weighty rain in the night, & cold
Friday 24 clearing fair weather after part of the day.
Embarked a little after 4 o'clock in the
morning, and encamped at 2 o'clock,
in the afternoon at Snaughton's, an Indian
village which is called Chelacore. It
was stormy in the morning, but pretty moderate
afterwards. Our course all day was about
S by E 44 miles, we are now returning on
the same track we pursued on our way going.

Dec. 1824 Stormy in the night & weighty rain the
Saturday 25 greater part of the day. Wind S.E.

Embarked at 4 o'clock and reached the
Postage at 10 when the people immediately
commenced carrying & had the trunks and
baggage more than half across the postage
at night. On account of the heavy rain
the road is much more wet & being there when
we passed last, yet we get on more easily
than by as the road is cleared.

One of our trunks was left at Snaughton's
village & the crew & baggage embarked in the other
two.

Last night Snaughton was paid for his
services, & seemed well satisfied.

⁶⁹ Decr 1824 Wind South Easterly, Very much ^{the} rain
Sunday 26 in the night and rained the most of the
day.

At daylight the the business of carrying
was resumed and by 11 o'clock were em-
barked on ^{the} Lake and pursued back the
same road which we went on the

to 4 o'clock we encamped on a plain on the
side of the river opposite the Hollanum
village.

Found two Indian houses on the S. side of
the outlet of Lake of the Hollanum ^{water}

Decr 1824 Sharp frost in the night. Fair weather, with
⁷⁰
Monday 27 fog Wind Southwesterly

Our party was divided. Mr. M. Miller &
Michel the Interpreter 1/2 m. to procure some
land to the Carleton River & then to the
Fort by water. Misses M. Hay, Ammann
and the rest of the people to go with the
boats the same way as we came. A man
went ahead yesterday to procure horses
from the Indians. He was near today
when he returned with the information that
they were to be had. The boats then proceeded
on their route down the River, and we
crossed a fine plain about 6 miles to the
Hollanum village, but the Indians not
being able to get the horses collected we had
to encamp close by for the night.

The plain on which this village is situated
has a very pleasing appearance, it is of considerable
extent bounded on every side by woods pine

Dec 1824⁷¹ especially pine, with hem and then ~~the~~ trees
thickly scattered over the plain. The soil
is very generally composed of gravel mixed
with a small quantity of rich black mold.
The surface is covered with a scanty crop
of short grass & fern.

Dec 1824⁷² Sharp frost in the night, and foggy during
the day.

Having prepared the horses getting every thing
ready, set out on our journey at 8 o'clock and
emerged at 4 in the evening. The people
found work difficult in driving of the loads
horses that it was quite dark before some
of them reached the camp, the men got so
tired with one of the horses that they left him
and carried his load themselves.

Our course was nearly S & about 28 miles.
The road lay through plain and point of
woods alternately. In the morning the road
through the plains was very good, but in the woods
it was very bad & ran over two pretty high hills.
It is very wet and muddy and so slippery in places
that the horses can scarcely keep their feet and
though it is a common Indian road, they are so
lazy that they will not remove the branches
& fallen trees out of the way, which is often nearly
obstructed by them, and the miserable horses
with difficulty climb over the trees. The road

Dec. 1824 was crossed by two pretty large rivers & several
small streams, some of which are now pretty much
being swelled with the heavy rains, all the streams
run to the S.W. - As we advanced the plain
was of a smaller size, they are smaller than the
large ones, & the soil seems better, having a
greater proportion of black earth mixed
with the gravel, the crop of grass & few trees
to have been more luxuriant. In the
woods the trees are of different kind some
of a large size, cedar, plane, alder, & some other
beside several bushes & willows, and kind of them
or crab trees. The soil in the woods seems to
be richer than that in the plains.

Found an Indian House, of the Hottentotian nation.

Dec. 1824
29

74
Fracture thought, cloudy fine weather during
the day.

Travelling on our journey at 7 o'clock &
by 11 arrived at the Carleton River, it was
12 before all the people arrived. The route was
still about N.E. 10 or 12 miles, and lay through
alternate plains & woods the same as getting
some small streams crossed the road, the
Niagardy & Carleton mountains appeared
in the morning the former to the N.E. & the
latter to the E. -

A canoe was hired from the Indians to carry
us to the fort, but when we had all embarked
it was found too small & another had to be hired,
and at 12 we pushed off & fell down
the river and reached the Columbus at about
noon of a black. The Carleton is in general from
40 to 50 yards wide, the current very strong and
fast slack at its discharge into the Columbus, the
banks are in some places bold and high at other
places not so elevated. The high banks are in
general clothed with pine of different kinds

Dec. 1824 and cedar, and the low ones, with
alder, ash, and the deciduous trees. The general
course of the River, which is very winding, appears to
be about S.W. A large branch falls in from the
Southward, beside several smaller ones from
both sides. - The upper part of the River is very
populous, I counted 30 houses to the Forks, all
built of planks.

Dec. 1824 Frost in the night. Blowing fresh to the river
Thurs. 31 part of the day with a heavy rain in the af-
ternoon.

Frost when we sleep at 8 o'clock. Last night &
after supper embarked & continued under way
all night and arrived at the Fort at 10
o'clock in the morning. The wind being pretty fresh
in the night caused a small boat which was put on
for us came to stop through the rapids, the
small men were along to give point & to take
in a good deal of work before we got ashore
at the post. The wind being then off the
land we got safely to the Fort. The little canoe
had to put ashore in the night and did not
arrive till the afternoon.