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A Voyage Round the World:
In the Years 1803, 4, 5 & 6
[excerpt]

by Urey Lisiansky

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UREY LISIANSKY

K.G. & V.

A
VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD,

IN
THE YEARS 1803, 4, 5, & 6;

PERFORMED,
BY ORDER OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
ALEXANDER THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

IN
THE SHIP NEVA,

BY
UREY LISIANSKY,

CAPTAIN IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY,
AND
KNIGHT OF THE ORDERS OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. VLADIMER.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR JOHN BOOTH, DUKE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE; AND
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, & BROWN, PATERNOSTER ROW;

BY S. HAMILTON, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

1814.

D. H. S.

P R E F A C E.

THE Russian American Company,* having experienced great difficulty in supplying their colonies on the north-west coast of America with all kinds of provisions and necessaries, on account of the length and tediousness of the journey by land to Ochotsk, resolved to try if the conveyance by sea would not prove more favourable to their views. A plan was accordingly framed of an expedition from Cronstadt round Cape Horn for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of this project, and was laid before the then minister of commerce, count Roomantsoff, and admiral Mordwinoff, minister of the marine. This plan being approved of by them, was presented to his Imperial Majesty for his sanction, who extended the

* This Company was established in the reign of the empress Catharine the Second, for the purpose of giving solidity and effect to the fur trade; and the better to promote those purposes, all the islands lying between Camchatca and the Russian part of the north-west coast of America, were granted to them in perpetuity. His present majesty, Alexander the First, has extended the privileges of the Company, and graciously declared himself their immediate patron.

objects of the voyage, by commanding, that it should be converted into a voyage of discovery and circumnavigation; and that, at the same time, a Russian ambassador should be carried out to Japan. Two ships, the *Nadejda* and *Neva*, were accordingly ordered to be equipped. The command of the *Nadejda*, and the expedition in general, was conferred on captain Krusenstern, who was also directed to conduct the Russian ambassador and his suite to the court of Jeddo. The Author of the following narrative had the honour to be appointed to the command of the second ship, the *Neva*, with instructions to proceed to Cadiack, and the north-west coast of America.

Thus, for the first time, was the voyage round the globe undertaken and carried into effect by the government of Russia. On the return of the expedition to Cronstadt, a separate account of the voyage of each vessel, with an atlas of charts and engravings, was ordered to be printed at the expense of the emperor. A translation of the first two volumes of the narrative of captain Krusenstern has already appeared in English.

The British public may justly inquire into the claims of the present work, on the same subject, to general attention. They are as follow:—From the different destination of the two

vessels on their arrival in the Pacific Ocean, and from their frequent and unavoidable separation, it fell to the lot of the Author, to visit, without his companion, the Easter and Sandwich Islands, to pass more than one whole year on the island of Cadiack and at Sitca or Norfolk Sound, and to discover an island and a shoal, hitherto unknown, but of no small importance to the navigation of the South Sea. During the time the two ships were in company, the mere journal of each must necessarily be similar, and some occurrences may have been noticed in common by both; but, even in that case, the Author of the present work trusts, that his observations will seldom be found to be a mere repetition of those already before the public, as the same objects are often viewed under different aspects by different men, conformably to their various education, dispositions, and character. Even where the descriptions coincide, the coincidence may not be wholly useless, as affording an evidence to the accuracy of both observers.

With a view to render the narrative of this volume more interesting to the general as well as to the professional reader, such a style of relation has been attempted, as, it is hoped, may induce the former not to throw it aside as a mere naval log-book; while the seaman will probably conceive it entitled to his attention, from the many nautical observations interspersed, as well as the charts and drawings giving new light to the hy-

drography of the seas. For the fidelity of these charts, the Author holds himself strictly responsible, having drawn them from an actual survey.

It has been observed by an English writer of great reputation,* that a reader peruses a book with more pleasure when he knows something of the author. In compliance with a feeling so natural to the human mind, and from no motive of vanity, the Author of the following narrative will conclude this preface, by stating a few particulars of himself.

He was born in the town of Negin, in Little Russia, on the 2d of April, 1773, of noble parents.

Being destined for the navy, he was sent, when ten years of age, to the Marine Academy at Cronstadt, where he remained studying the theory of his future profession till he was fifteen.

In the year 1788, having finished his education, he was made a midshipman in the Russian navy. In that situation he continued during the Swedish war, and was in almost all the general engagements in the Baltic, and especially in that memorable

* Addison.

defence of Revel in the year 1790, when the Russian squadron, under the command of admiral Basil Chichagoff, being moored across the bay, sustained the attack of the whole Swedish fleet, three times stronger than itself, and obliged it at last to retire with the loss of two ships, of which one, the Prince Charles, was taken, and the other burnt in the offing of the bay.

In 1793 he was made a lieutenant, and had the honour of being chosen, by her late imperial majesty, Catharine the Second, to be sent to England, to serve as a volunteer in the British navy.

On his arrival in England, he devoted a few months to the study of the language of the country, and early in the spring of 1794 sailed for North America, in the L'Oiseau frigate, commanded by captain (now admiral) Robert Murray, together with the squadron under the command of the honourable George Murray, rear-admiral of the white.

Near the coast of the United States he was at the taking of a large fleet of American ships, which were bound to France with provisions, under the convoy of the French frigate *La Concorde*, and other armed vessels. It was then he saw, for the first time, the activity of the British ships in chasing an enemy.

By her superior sailing, the *L'Oiseau* captured, besides many merchant-vessels, an armed brig, called *Chigamoga*, on board of which was Monsieur Belgard, a black general, well known in the French West-India islands.

After this capture, the *L'Oiseau* repaired to Halifax to refit, and then sailed on a winter cruise. During this cruise she was blown off the coast of the Chesapeak, sprung a leak, and was carried to the West-Indies.

There the writer of these memoirs was attacked by the yellow-fever, which raged through all the islands; and he has no doubt that he should have fallen a victim, but for the kindness of captain Murray, who not only gave up for his accommodation a part of his own cabin, but employed every means in his power to counteract the violence of the distemper.

In the year 1795 he left the frigate *L'Oiseau*, and proceeded on a course of travels in America. He passed through the United States, from Boston to the Savanna; and, after spending the winter in Philadelphia, returned in the following year to Halifax; where, finding that his old commander and friend had sailed for England, he entered on board the frigate *La Topase*, commanded by captain Church. In this frigate he was in a very smart engagement with *L'Elizabeth*, a French

frigate of equal force, which ended in the capture of the enemy.

In the year 1797, he returned to England in the *Cleopatra*, commanded by captain (now admiral) Penrose. This frigate brought home admiral George Murray; who, having unfortunately been struck by apoplexy, was obliged to resign his command of the Halifax squadron, to the great affliction of all who served under him.

As the chief object of the writer of this sketch was to see, if possible, every part of the world, he availed himself of an opportunity, which offered, of going to the Cape of Good Hope, in the *Raisonnable* line-of-battle ship, under the command of captain (now admiral) Charles Boyles. On his arrival at the Cape, he was appointed by admiral Pringle to the *Sceptre*, of sixty-eight guns, commanded by captain Edwards. Being however indisposed, he was obliged to reside chiefly on shore; and he afterwards travelled several hundred miles into the interior of the country, for the benefit of his health.

In the year 1798, he sailed in the *Sceptre*, with the troops commanded by general Baird, which were dispatched from the Cape, on account of the well-known war with Tippoo Saib, for Madras, and afterwards for Bombay.

There he received from his Imperial Majesty, Paul the First, a promotion to the rank of master and commander, with orders, at the same time, to return to Russia. In consequence of this, instead of going to China, as he had intended, he took his passage in a country ship, and in 1799 arrived in England, where he spent a whole winter.

In 1800 he returned to Russia; and, on his arrival, was appointed to the command of a frigate; and the next year had the honour of being knighted with the military order of St. George of the fourth class.

In 1802 the expedition round the world was planned. He bought and equipped both ships in England, and had the command of the *Neva* conferred on him. The voyage, as will be seen, occupied three years of his life; namely, from August 1803, to the same month in the year 1806.

In 1807 he commanded a squadron in the Baltic, consisting of six sloops of war and four cutters; and was the same year appointed commander-in-chief of all the private yachts and vessels of his Imperial Majesty.

In 1808, he had also the command of a line-of-battle ship, of seventy-four guns; but, finding his constitution in a debilitated

state, from the different climates he had visited, and the many years he had spent at sea, he found himself under the necessity, in 1809, of retiring from the service, with the half-pay of a post-captain.

CHAPTER VI.

PASSAGE FROM THE WASHINGTON ISLANDS TO THE
SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Nautical Difficulties on leaving Noocahiva. Search in vain for an unknown Land, seen by Marchand. Surprise of my Crew at the Sight of a Shark which we caught. Make the Island of Owyhee. The Nadejda leaves us to proceed to Camchatca. Anchor in the Bay of Carococoa. Traffic with the Inhabitants. Reason for refusing to admit Women on Board. Excursion on Shore with the Chief of the Bay. Habitations. Temples. Visited by Mr. Young, who governs the Island in the Absence of the King. Village of Tavaroa. Leave Owyhee. Island of Otooway. Visited by its King. Island of Onihoo

At five o'clock in the morning of the 17th, we unmoored, and about nine got under way. The wind was in so unsettled a state, that it flew round the compass, and obliged me to warp out of the bay; which would have been effected with ease, but for the necessity I was under of bringing-to again, to assist the Nadejda, who, by keeping under sail, instead of warping, had drifted too near the shore. This accident prevented our being out to sea till night.

1804.
May.
17th.

The king remained on board with me till it was dark. He was very facetious upon the visit the ladies had made me, observing repeatedly how uncommonly satisfied they had been

1804. with our treatment, and especially the Goddess, round whose
May. neck I had tied a piece of gold twist.

During our warping out of the harbour, one of the warps gave way, and immediately the king sent his canoe on shore for a diver, to assist us in recovering it. This was by no means necessary, as we could easily have found it with our grapplings; but the king's intentions were so friendly, that I did not oppose them; and, in recompence, I gave both him and the diver some pieces of iron, which pleased his majesty so much that he left the ship in high glee; though he took no leave of us, but jumped overboard, as in every preceding instance, and swam to the shore.

At ten o'clock we hove-to in the offing, to hoist in our boats, and wait for the Nadejda, who had been obliged to remain at anchor all night.

18th. Early in the morning of the 18th the wind blew at east-south-east, and the weather was so squally, that we were obliged to be constantly employed about our sails: this was the only inconvenience we had to suffer, as we then stood almost in the middle between the islands of Ooaboa and Noocahiva. At nine o'clock we saw our friend the Nadejda, who had brought-to under the shore, to hoist in her boats. Having joined her, we doubled the south-west end of Noocahiva; and I intended to have steered to the northward, under the idea of ascertaining the position of the cape I had seen on the 8th instant, on the north side of the island; but observing captain Krusenstern to bear away to the west-south-west, I abandoned my design. I had the satisfaction, however, of determining the latitude of

the south-west end of Noocahiva, which I found to be $8^{\circ} 59'$ south. 1804.
May.

Before our departure from Tayohaia, it had been settled that the two vessels should steer west-south-west, to the distance of three degrees, at least; in order to ascertain the supposed existence of an unknown land, mentioned in Marchand's Voyage.

On the 19th we had easterly wind and fine weather, and at eight o'clock in the evening had made the proposed distance to the westward; but seeing no appearance of land, we tacked, and took a direct course to the Sandwich Islands. Having been destitute of fresh meat since we left St. Catharine, I ordered cocoa-nuts and bananas to be distributed amongst the ship's company every day, and essence of malt to be used at breakfast. 19th.

On the 26th we crossed the equator; and at noon, by observation, were in $56'$ north, and $146^{\circ} 12'$ west. This day was remarkable for our catching a shark. My people, who had never seen a fish of this kind, out of the water, were very much struck at its appearance. A Tartar, one of the crew, swore it was the devil, and advised our throwing it overboard again. I ordered it, however, to be cut up, and some of the best pieces to be cooked for dinner; and, to my great satisfaction, I found that every one on board but myself was pleased with his meal. 26th.

On the 3d of June the wind settled to the north-east, and the weather, which had been changeable for the last four days, became so fine, that we had nothing to wish for, but a speedy arrival at the Sandwich Islands. We were a little surprised at June.
3d.

1804. not finding the usual south-east trade-wind. We had, how-
 June. ever, in its stead, light breezes from the north-east, that com-
 pletely answered our purpose. I observed, that, after having
 crossed the line, the weather was colder, by several degrees,
 than we had found it in the southern hemisphere; and to
 this I attributed our not seeing either birds or fish of any
 kind, which, in similar climates, had always followed us in
 great quantities.

8th. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 8th, we descried the
 island of Owyhee to the north-west; and at noon the east end
 of it bore from us, by the compass, north 3° west, twenty miles
 distant. By observation, we were in latitude $19^{\circ} 10'$ north,
 and in longitude, by the chronometer, No. 136, $153^{\circ} 51'$, and
 by No. 50, $154^{\circ} 5'$ west; by which it appeared, that the first was
 sixty, and the last forty-six miles to the eastward of the true
 longitude. This, however, was but a trifle in comparison of our
 ship's reckoning, which was found to be $5^{\circ} 39'$ to the eastward.

At two o'clock in the afternoon we were so near the shore,
 that we could distinguish the habitations, which were numerous,
 and some of them charmingly situated. We were visited here
 by six canoes, containing two or three men each. These per-
 sons accosted us with as much familiarity, as if we had been
 acquainted with them for years. On coming on deck, they
 shook hands with every one they saw, repeating the word, *how-
 lo-lo*, meaning, as I conceived, *how do you do*. They brought us,
 however, no fresh provisions; and it seemed as if the sole object
 of their visit was to inquire who we were. Having satisfied
 their curiosity, they left us, and we proceeded in our course; but

the weather becoming thick and rainy about sun-set, we determined to keep in good offings for the night. 1804.
June.

At day-light we approached the shore; and at eleven o'clock saw the south-west end of the island, which appeared like two eminences rising beyond the south point, which is low compared with the adjacent land. We passed the south point about noon, and brought-to, to wait for some canoes that were paddling towards us. Two of these came alongside of the Nadejda, and proposed exchanging a large hog, they had brought with them, for some woollen cloth; but finding their wish could not be complied with, they carried the hog back, refusing every other article that was offered for it. At four in the afternoon we sailed along the shore, to induce other canoes to come out with fresh provisions, of which both ships were much in want, but especially the Nadejda, whose officers had subsisted on salt meat alone for some time; but, unfortunately, not a soul appeared till late in the evening, when we were obliged to steer off shore. From the observation of this day, the south point of the island was $18^{\circ} 35'$ north. 9th.

The light breezes, which prevailed during the whole of the next day, would not permit us to get near the shore. At noon we brought the south point of the island to bear north 79° east, and by observation were in latitude $18^{\circ} 58'$ north. Towards evening, captain Krusenstern took leave of me, intending to sail for Camchatca in the night. I urged him to stop a few days longer to refresh himself, but I could not prevail; and a favourable wind from the east springing up about eight o'clock, he shaped his course accordingly, and departed. 10th.

1804.
June.
11th. Having found, by experience, that nothing could be obtained by cruising round the coast, I determined, on the 11th, to come to anchor, and for that purpose steered for the bay of Caracacoa.

On drawing near the shore, a canoe came along-side from a village called Pereerooa, not far from the south-west point. In this canoe were an Englishman, of the name of Johns, and a native, who called himself George Kernick. This native spoke the English language remarkably well, having been seven years in England, whither, he said, he had been carried by captain Paget. My first questions related to the present state of Owyhee, as to provisions; and I was glad to find, that, though the king and all the nobles were then on the island of Wahoo, in consequence of a war with the inhabitants of Otooway, I might be sure of procuring all sorts of refreshments, and on reasonable terms. He added that, during the king's absence, the island was governed by an Englishman of the name of Young, who would no doubt come on board to pay his respects, the moment our arrival should be known to him. Soon after the first canoe left us, three others of a similar description came off, and brought with them three small pigs, which I purchased for eight yards of common Russian cloth.

In the mean time the wind shifted a-head, and obliged us to tack. At noon, having the bay of Caracacoa north 15° east, about ten miles distant, we found ourselves, by observation, in $19^{\circ} 17' 8''$ north. Soon after, the wind, inclining again a little to the westward, allowed me to steer for the anchorage; which, however, I could not have fetched, but for a strong current to the northward, that, it is said, always prevails here. Sailing

quite close in shore, we had two boats towing a-head, and we kept the ship by the wind till five o'clock, when, having passed the south point of the bay, we dropped anchor in seventeen fathoms; the south point bearing south, and the north point north 80° west. Before night the ship was moored north-north-east and south-south-west, with three quarters of a cable each way. The decreasing depth of water as we entered the bay, was forty, thirty-five, twenty-eight, twenty-two, and seventeen fathoms, over a bottom of sand and shells.

1804.
June.

From the accounts of former navigators, I expected to have been surrounded by the natives as soon as the ship had dropped anchor; but to our good fortune, not an individual was seen till after sun-set; which, I found, was owing to the taboo. I call it good fortune, because we were enabled to secure the ship without molestation. Just before dark, a company of about a hundred young women made their appearance in the water, swimming towards our vessel, and exhibiting, as they approached us, the most unequivocal tokens of pleasure, not doubting of admittance. It was with a degree of regret that I felt myself obliged to give a damp to their joy: but I was too firm in the resolution I had formed, not to permit licentious intercourse on board, to be won from it, by any allurements or entreaties, by any expression of joy or of sorrow; and this troop of nymphs were compelled to return with an affront offered to their charms, which they had never experienced before, perhaps, from any European ship.

The next morning, believing the taboo to be still in force, I was preparing to go on shore; when I found the vessel sur-

12th.

1804.
June.

rounded by canoes, furnished with different articles for sale. In consequence, I altered my intention, and commenced the necessary and important business of traffic. As none of the canoes brought any live stock, I was induced to ask the reason; and was given to understand, that Mr. Young had forbidden any pigs to be sold to ships that might arrive, without his express permission. As it was uncertain when this important personage might be at the bay, I dispatched Mr. Johns, an Englishman, who had engaged to remain with me as interpreter, to the chief of the bay, to inform him, that if I could not be supplied with fresh provision here, I should put to sea in the night, to seek this commodity in some more hospitable place. My message had the desired effect. The chief came shortly after on board, and presented me with two middling-sized hogs, and a considerable quantity of different sorts of vegetables. I paid him great attention, and presented him in return with three bottles of rum, two axes, and an adz; which pleased him so much, that he promised to supply me daily with such necessaries as I might want during my stay. In the mean time the general trade had been carried on so briskly, that by noon, not only the officers, but the men, were possessed of a variety of articles, many of which, though pleased with them for the moment, they afterwards threw away as useless and cumbersome. Though the islanders took knives and small looking-glasses in exchange for their goods, they always gave the preference to our printed and common coarse linens, while pieces of iron hoop, of which we had a great number, were held by them in no estimation. As a compliment, I invited the chief of the bay to dine with us; and I had the satisfaction of observing the keen appetite with which he honoured our repast, and the handsome manner in which he afterwards paid

his respects to the bottle, filling his glass alternately with Port wine and brandy, till he became so inebriated, that it was with difficulty we could get him out of the ship.

1804.
June.

As night approached, the vessel was again surrounded by the female troop, who had so kindly offered us their company the preceding evening, and who now seemed resolved upon intrusion, if not admitted freely to our society. But I made known to them the impossibility of their succeeding in their attempt; and I requested also the interference of the chief, who gave orders that all his people, male and female, should in future leave the ship at sun-set. In consequence of this injunction, we found ourselves generally alone, as soon as our ensign was lowered; and it must be confessed, that, after the noise and bustle of the day, which were hardly supportable, this change of scene was very agreeable to us. The cause of my peremptoriness as to these female visitors, was the fear of their introducing among my crew a certain disease, which, I had been given to understand, was very prevalent in the Sandwich Islands; and certainly the persons of several of the inhabitants, of both sexes, bore evident marks of its ravages. In spite of Mr. Young's prohibition, we purchased during the day two large hogs, two smaller ones, two goats, ten fowls, and cocoa-nuts, sweet potatoes, tarro-root, and sugar-cane, in abundance.

In the morning of the 13th, we were again surrounded by canoes. About noon the chief brought us four large hogs, one of which he gave me as a present, while for the others I was obliged to pay a bar and a half of iron. I offered him several other articles by way of exchange; but he refused them all, sig-

13th.

1804. nifying that these animals belonged to the king, who had given
June. directions that they should be sold for bar-iron only. Besides
these, we purchased, in the course of the morning, twelve more
small ones, and as many fowls.

In the afternoon, I informed the chief of my intention of paying him a visit on shore, with some of my officers. He seemed much pleased, and immediately left us, to prepare for our reception. In the mean time our long-boat was armed, and towards evening we left the ship. The surf was so heavy at the village of Caracacoa, that we were obliged to land at a place called Vainoonohala, where we were met by the chief, who informed me, that he had enjoined taboo on the people every where around. The consequence of this was, that, during our stay on shore, no one dared to quit his house; and our walk, which would otherwise have been rendered disagreeable by the crowd, proved to be extremely pleasant.

After passing some poor cottages, we came to a grove of cocoa-nut trees, many of which we observed had marks of shot; and we afterwards learned, that these trees had been struck by the guns from the English ships, after the unfortunate affray in which captain Cook lost his life.

On quitting this grove, we proceeded along the beach; but the surf was so great, that we were completely wet before we reached Caracacoa. The chief had gone by another road, alleging, that he could not with propriety pass in front of a temple, which we should see on our way. The first object we met with, deserving of notice, was a large building, in which a schooner that had

belonged to captain Vancouver, was kept. Here the chief joined us, and, after showing us his double canoe, that was on the stocks, but not yet finished, conducted us first to his own house, and afterwards to the palace of the king. This palace differed from the common habitations of the island in size only. It consisted of six distinct huts, erected near a tolerably large pond of stagnated water. The first hut we entered, constituted the king's dining-room, the second his drawing-room, the third and fourth the apartments of his women, while the last two served for kitchens. These huts, which were all alike, were constructed of poles, and covered with leaves. In some of them, the door was the only means of admitting light, while others had two small windows for the purpose; one near the corner, in front, and the other near the same corner, in the side of the hut. They are all erected upon a sort of pavement of stone, and are enclosed. I know not in what state the palace is kept during the king's residence in it, but when we saw it, it was uncommonly filthy: it is, however, held by the natives in such high veneration, that no one presumes to enter it, with any covering on his body, except the *maro*, which is merely a piece of cloth tied round the waist. Our chief, on entering it, took off his hat, his shoes, and the great coat we had given him, though none of the natives were present.

1804.
June.

From the palace we went to the royal temple, which is a small hut, fenced round with paling. Before the entrance stands a statue of a middling size, and further on to the left six large idols are seen. We were not permitted to enter this holy place, in which, we were told, his majesty takes his meals during the taboo days. Near to this was another enclosed spot, containing dif-

1804.
June.

ferent idols : but the chief, who was our guide, spoke English so indifferently, that we could scarcely understand a word of what he said respecting it. On approaching the great temple, called by the natives *Heavoo*, not *Morai*, as some navigators have said, the chief refused to follow us, signifying that, as he was not of the first nobility of the island, he could not with propriety enter it. This was rather mortifying to us, as we might stand in need of his assistance: he was not, however, to be persuaded, and we were obliged to proceed alone. This temple is merely a piece of ground, enclosed chiefly with wooden rails, but here and there with stones, and of the form of an oblong square, the extent of which is about fifty yards by thirty. On the side towards the mountains is a group of fifteen idols, which were wrapped in cloth from the waist downwards ; and before them a platform, made of poles, is erected, called the place of sacrifice, on which we saw a roasted pig, and some plantains and coconuts. On the side to the right of the group of fifteen, are two other statues; further on, on the same side, is an altar with three more; and on the opposite side another group of three, one of which is in a state of great decay. On the side towards the sea stands a small cottage, which is also in a ruinous state. The several groups of figures were arranged so as to form within the enclosure a sort of semicircle. During our research we were joined by the chief priest of the temple, who informed us, that the fifteen statues wrapped in cloth, represented the gods of war ; the two to the right of the place of sacrifice, the gods of spring ; those on the opposite side, the guardians of autumn ; and that the altar was dedicated to the god of joy, before which the islanders dance and sing on festivals appointed by their religion.

These temples were by no means calculated to excite in the mind of a stranger religious veneration. They are suffered to remain in so neglected and filthy a condition, that, were it not for the statues, they might be taken rather for hog-sties than places of worship. The statues, meanwhile, are carved in the rudest manner: the heads of some of them are a great deal larger than the body. Some are without tongues, while others have tongues of a frightful size. Some again bear huge blocks of wood on their heads, and have mouths reaching from ear to ear.

1804.
June.

In coming out of this place, we leaped over a low stone fence; while the priest came out by a narrow opening; observing, that to do as we did, would be a crime in him punishable with death. There are many laws of this nature, which strangers should be careful of observing; though transgressions are not so strictly punished in them as in the natives.

From the temple we returned to the place where we had landed, by another road, so strewn with loose and rugged stones, that we were every moment in danger of falling. As I passed the different habitations, I could not help observing that hogs and dogs were the constant companions of their masters, with whom they fed, and lived; which occasioned a general filthiness, disgusting to more senses than one. I was surprised at not meeting, during this excursion, with more than three or four bread-fruit trees: the best grounds were covered with a plant, from which, I was told, a good red dye is extracted.

As soon as we had embarked in our boats, the people, who had kept within their houses in consequence of the taboo, ran

1804. out in crowds, loudly wishing us a good night. On getting on
June. board, I was sorry to find that scarcely any thing had been purchased in our absence.

14th. In the morning of the 14th the barter for provisions commenced briskly; but on the arrival of the chief of the bay on board it almost instantly ceased. Suspecting this personage to be the cause of the change, I ordered him out of the ship; and I had the satisfaction to find that I was right in my conjecture, for immediately on his departure the traffic was renewed, and I obtained a considerable quantity of live stock. To enhance the price, a report was spread that a large ship had arrived in the bay of Toovyhy, and that Mr. Young was gone to visit her, which was the reason we had not yet seen this gentleman. I however doubted the truth of the report, and it failed of its end.

15th. The next morning Mr. Young arrived. He expressed much sorrow at not having waited upon us sooner; declaring, at the same time, that he had not been informed till yesterday of our arrival. Concluding that this arose from the intriguing disposition of our chief, I determined to punish his knavery, by not inviting him to our dinner of to-day; which he felt so keenly, that, to make amends, he gave me a large hog, at the same time owning his fault, and promising never to conduct himself towards me in any under-hand manner again. On this promise I forgave him, and we were once more friends.

Mr. Young had brought with him six hogs, two of which he made me a present of, but asked me for the other four a piece

and half of canvass, assuring me they belonged to the king, who had set this price upon them. I however declined purchasing them at so exorbitant a rate, and they were sent on shore.

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In the afternoon we made a party to go to the village of Tavaroa, to see the memorable spot where Europe had been deprived of her most celebrated navigator, captain Cook. We landed at the very rock on which this truly great man lost his life; and were afterwards shown the part of a mountain where his body had been burned. This mountain has several excavations, in which the bones of the dead are deposited; and one in particular is said to contain the precious remains of the kings of the island, down to the last deceased Tyreboo.

Tavaroa bears much resemblance to the other villages which I saw in the island: it has a mean appearance, and contains nine heavoos, which we could not enter on account of the absence of the priests: they differed, however, from the great heavoo in no respect but the size. They were dedicated to different deities, and belonged to the different chiefs of the country, who were then in the army with the king.

After walking about for a while, we stopped to pay our respects to an old lady, the sister of the great chief of Tavaroa. She was about ninety years of age, and perfectly blind. On Mr. Young's introducing me, she took my hand, and would have kissed it, if I would have permitted the condescension. She was sitting under a large tree, surrounded by a crowd of young people, who seemed to amuse themselves with the oddity of her appearance. She talked chiefly of her attach-

1804. ment to Europeans, and greatly lamented the death of captain
June. Cook.

The environs of this village exhibit scarcely any signs of verdure. The ground is covered with pieces of lava, which are used here for a fence to the houses. On our return to the ship, we found on board some sailors belonging to the United States; one of whom, during the preceding year, had been on the north-west coast of America. He informed us that the Russian settlement of Archangel, in Sitca, or Norfolk Sound, had been destroyed by the natives; to which I was the more inclined to give credit, from its corresponding with what had appeared in the Hamburgh papers previous to our departure from Europe.

16th. Having furnished myself with what provisions I wanted, I determined to put to sea; and on the 16th, the ship being unmoored, we set sail at nine in the evening with a land-breeze, which blows pretty regularly in this bay. On inspecting our two cables, we found them both very much chafed, though the anchors had been let go on a clean sandy bottom. From this circumstance, I would recommend ships to bring-to a little further from the place where we anchored, towards the precipice, where a soft bottom was found by our soundings; and it might be prudent to buoy up the cables even there.

We had not been long under way, before the wind fell: however, I was determined rather to tow the ship out, than to anchor again, especially as the night promised to be calm. On clearing the bay, we had a few light breezes, but they soon

died away, which obliged us to tow hard, with all the boats a-head, to keep out of danger. In the morning I dismissed Mr. Johns, my interpreter, after having recompensed him for the services he had rendered us, and given him a few trifling presents for his chief, who had sent me a pig a few days before, and had further intended me the honour of a visit, but had been prevented by the sudden death of his wife. For Mr. Young's civilities, when he left us the preceding evening, I filled his canoe with biscuits, porter, brandy, and wine.

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At day-break of the 17th, we found ourselves about six miles from the bay, and at noon had an observation in latitude $19^{\circ} 34' 49''$ north. The north end of Carracacoa bore south 67° east, and the west point of the island was north 6° west. At six in the afternoon a breeze sprung up, with which we reached the western point of Owyhee. We should now have distinctly seen the island of Mové, but the weather was so thick and cloudy, that its summits alone were visible. From what we experienced it may be inferred, that beyond the north point of the bay of Carracacoa the current sets to the north-west, though short of that, it runs directly against the point itself. Vessels therefore should be upon their guard when near this place in calm weather.

17th.

In the morning of the 18th, the wind blew so strong at north-east, that the ship went at the rate of eight miles and a half an hour. This was a very agreeable change, after the tiresome calm of the two preceding days.

18th.

On leaving Carracacoa, I purposed making for the island of

1804. Wahoo, to see the king of Owyhee, who was there with his
June. army. So great indeed was my curiosity on this subject, that
to gratify it, I would have sacrificed a few days to the business
nearest my heart, that of arriving at Cadiack. Learning, how-
ever, that a species of epidemic disease was raging in that island,
I relinquished my intention, and took my course for Otooway.

By observation at noon, we found ourselves in latitude
20° 20' north, and longitude by the chronometers, No. 136 and
50, by which I shall reckon for the future, 157° 42' west.

19th. On the 19th, at five o'clock in the morning, the island of
Otooway appeared to the north-west, and at eight we passed
the south end of it. On reaching the bay of Weymea, I brought-
to, to wait for four canoes that were paddling towards us. In
one of them were five men; the others had only a man in each.
They had nothing to sell but a few spears, and a fan of exqui-
site beauty, made of the feathers of the tropic birds, which I
obtained for a small knife.

The wind blew fresh till we came up with the west end of the
island, where we were perfectly becalmed; the currents, how-
ever, dragging us till night, and forcing us between the islands
of Otooway and Onihoo. Meanwhile the king of these islands,
whose name was Tamooory, paid us a visit. On entering the
ship, he accosted me in English, and presented at the same
time several certificates of recommendation, as he supposed,
that had been given him by the commanders of the different
vessels which had touched at Otooway: but, on inspecting these
papers, I found that some of them were by no means in his

favour; and I gave him a hint on the subject; and advised him for the future to be more obliging to those of whom he wished to receive testimonials of his honourable conduct, and to treat better European navigators, who prefer at present touching at the island of Owyhee.

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On hearing that we had just left that island, he was anxious to know what was doing there. I informed him that the king was at present on the island of Wahoo; and that he would have been at Otooway long ago, but for an epidemic disease, which had spread amongst his troops, and would perhaps oblige him to relinquish his conquests, and return home. This intelligence was extremely gratifying to our royal visitor; who, however, assured me, that, happen what would, he was determined to defend himself to the last; adding, that he had thirty thousand warriors on the island, meaning, probably, all the inhabitants, amongst whom were five Europeans; that he had besides, three six-pounders, forty swivels, a number of muskets, and plenty of powder and ball.

The king was waited on in the vessel by one of his subjects, who carried a small wooden bason, a feather fan, and a towel. The bason was set round with human teeth, which, I was told afterwards, had belonged to his majesty's deceased friends. It was intended for the king to spit in; but he did not appear to make much use of it, for he was continually spitting about the deck without ceremony.

On quitting us, he expressed some displeasure at my not being willing to spare him either bar iron or paint, the last of

1804. which he very much wanted, to finish a vessel, he said, he was
June. building. He did not, however, refuse to accept of a blanket,
and other more trifling articles, of which I made him a present.

During his stay with us, by some accident one of his canoes
overset; but it was soon righted again. Things of this kind
very frequently happen; but the islanders are so expert in swim-
ming, that no misfortune ensues.

The island of Otooway is high, and, in clear weather, may be
seen at a great distance. The shore, on the western side, rises
gradually from the water; and, from its numberless habitations,
which appear better built than those of the island of Owyhee,
presents every where a most beautiful landscape. I am sorry
to say, that there is not a single good anchorage round the
whole island, except in Weymea Bay, which is also exposed to
westerly winds.

The island of Onihoo, with its two small islets or rocks, is
situated to the west of Otooway. It produces such an abun-
dance of sweet potatoes, and other esculent roots, that ships
may be supplied with them in any quantity.

From the increasing importance of the Sandwich islands, I
shall devote a chapter to a further account of them; in which, I
trust, will be found some particulars curious and interesting.

CHAPTER VII.

ACCOUNT OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Government of the Sandwich Islands. Particulars of the Institution of Taboo. Division of Time. Priests. Human Sacrifices. Funereal Customs. Nobility. Customs as to Eating. Advance of the Inhabitants towards Civilisation. Reign of the present King Hamamea. Mr. Young. Cattle. Feathered Tribe. Division of Owyhee into Provinces, Districts, and Farms.

THE Sandwich Islands serve at present as a resort for all ships going to the north-west coast of America, as they can refit there and take in provisions. The islands are divided in two dominions, of which one, consisting of the islands of Otooway, Origoa, and Tagoora, is governed by Tamoory; and the other, including all the islands to the southward, by Hamamea.* Hamamea is said to be a prince of ability and courage. He is so much attached to Europeans, that their ships enter his ports, not only without the least fear, but with a certainty of obtaining, on the best terms, every thing the place they may anchor at is capable of furnishing. By this conduct, he has not only obtained various articles of necessity for his subjects, but has even formed an army, that may be styled, compared with others among the South-Sea islands, invincible. Add to this, that he has upwards

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* By some navigators he has been called Tomeomeo, Comeomeo, and Toamama, but incorrectly.

1804. of fifty Europeans in his service; and so great a quantity of
June. small guns, swivels, muskets, and ammunition, supplied by the
ships of the United States, that these articles in the island of
Owyhee have greatly sunk in value.

The power of the kings is unlimited. The succession to the throne is hereditary, though it is often disputed by the most opulent grandees of the island. Hamamea himself obtained his elevation by violence. On the death of the late king Tyreboo, he contrived first to divide the dominions with the son of the deceased, and afterwards to seize upon the whole himself. Next to the king, the greatest power on the islands vests in the chiefs, or grandees, who are called Nooy Nooy Eiry.

The military force of the country consists of all who are capable of bearing arms. Every man is brought up to war from his infancy, and is obliged, if called upon, to follow his chief wherever he may go. Besides the general army, Hamamea has a body-guard, composed of the best warriors on the island, which is always near his person. He has also several schooners, from ten to twenty tons, built by Europeans, after the plan of captain Vancouver's, and armed with swivels. We saw, however, none of these vessels, as they were all in the expedition with the king.

Here, as in the Marquesas, force reigns instead of laws. The king may take the life of any of his subjects at his pleasure, and the chiefs may do the same with those who are subordinate to them. The grandees generally decide their own quarrels by the strength of their respective adherents; but if one of them should

disobey the king, the body-guards are immediately dispatched to put him to death, or to bring him alive to the royal presence. Should it happen, that the chief or grandee on this occasion conceives himself sufficiently powerful, he disputes this despotic mandate, and a war generally ensues between the sovereign and his rebellious subject.

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To give the reader some idea of the jurisprudence of this people, I shall furnish him with two incidents that were related to me by Mr. Young, and which had taken place in the island of Owyhee since the period of his arrival there. An islander was condemned to death for eating a cocoa-nut during the taboo. One of the Europeans on the island hearing this, went to the king, and interceded for the life of this man, representing that the crime was of too insignificant a nature to deserve so severe a punishment. The king heard the representation of the stranger without interrupting him; and when he had done, replied, with all imaginable coolness, that, as there was a great difference between the inhabitants of the two countries of Owyhee and Europe, there must of necessity be a difference also as to crimes and punishments: and, without further delay, the poor culprit was deprived of his life.—The other anecdote is of a still more sanguinary nature. The king had given to Mr. Young a piece of land, with several people on it. Of these, one happened to have a quarrel with his wife; and, on their separating, rather than resign to her his child, a beautiful boy, he put him to death. Mr. Young, hearing of this cruelty, immediately went to the king, to demand justice on the offender. But how great was his astonishment, when told by his majesty, that the man was not an offender liable to punishment, since by killing his child,

1804. he had injured no one but himself! The king however added,
June. that Mr. Young, as master of his own people, might act respecting them in what manner he pleased. From these two instances we may form some judgment of the morals of a country, where the most trivial fault is often punished with death, while the blackest crime is left unnoticed.

The word taboo signifies here, as in the Marquesas, a sacred prohibition. The king may lay a taboo on any thing he pleases; and there are instances in which he is obliged to observe it himself: these are established by religion, and are held by him in the highest veneration. The principal taboo is that called Macahity, which answers to the twelfth month of the year. Besides this, there are four taboos in every month, the eleventh excepted, which has no established taboo. Of these four, the first is called Ohiro, and takes place on the 1st day of the month; the second, Mooharoo, on the 12th; the third, Orepaoo, on the 23d; and the fourth, Ocané, on the 27th. Taboo Ohiro continues three nights and two days, and the other three only two nights and a day. The taboo Macahity is not unlike to our festival of Christmas. It continues a whole month, during which the people amuse themselves with dances, plays, and sham-fights of every kind. The king must open this festival wherever he is. On this occasion, his majesty dresses himself in his richest cloak and helmet, and is paddled in a canoe along the shore, followed sometimes by many of his subjects. He embarks early, and must finish his excursion at sun-rise. The strongest and most expert of the warriors is chosen to receive him on his landing. This warrior watches the royal canoe along the beach; and as soon as the king lands, and has thrown off his

cloak, he darts his spear at him, from a distance of about thirty paces, and the king must either catch the spear in his hand, or suffer from it: there is no jesting in the business. Having caught it, he carries it under his arm, with the sharp end downwards, into the temple or heavoo. On his entrance, the assembled multitude begin their sham-fights, and immediately the air is obscured by clouds of spears, made for the occasion with blunted ends. Hamamea has been frequently advised to abolish this ridiculous ceremony, in which he risks his life every year; but to no effect. His answer always is, that he is as able to catch a spear, as any one on the island is to throw it at him. During the Macahity, all punishments are remitted throughout the country; and no person can leave the place in which he commences these holidays, let the affair requiring his absence be ever so important.

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The division of time on the Sandwich Islands is this. A year is divided into twelve months, a month into thirty days, and a day into five parts, sun-rise, noon, sun-set, the time between sun-rise and noon, and the time between noon and sun-set. The year begins with our November. The first month of it is called Macaree; the second, Caero; the third, Ocaoorooa; the fourth, Onana; the fifth, Oero; the sixth, Oykeekee; the seventh, Caona; the eighth, Hoyneré; the ninth, Oherenahoo; the tenth, Oherenima; the eleventh, Oytooa; the twelfth, Macahity. The days of the month have all different names, which are these: the first, Oheero; the second, Hoaca; the third, Coohahi; the fourth, Toorooa; the fifth, Toocoroo; the sixth, Coopao; the seventh, Oricocake; the eighth, Oricoorooa; the ninth, Oricocoroo; the tenth, Oripao; the eleventh, Hoona; the twelfth, Mooh-

1804. aroo; the thirteenth, Hooa; the fourteenth, Oatooa; the
 June. fifteenth, Hotoo; the sixteenth, Mahearona; the seventeenth,
 Tooroo; the eighteenth, Roacoocahé; the nineteenth, Roa-
 coorooaha; the twentieth, Roopaoo; the twenty-first, Ore-
 coocahé; the twenty-second, Orecoorooaha; the twenty-third,
 Orepaoo; the twenty-fourth, Carocoocahé; the twenty-fifth,
 Carocoorooaha; the twenty-sixth, Caropaoo; the twenty-seventh,
 Ocané; the twenty-eighth, Ronoo; the twenty-ninth, Mowry;
 the thirtieth, Omoooco.

The people of the Sandwich Islands believe in good and in evil spirits, in the resurrection of the dead, and a better life in another world. Their heavens are crowded with idols, representing, as I have before described, the gods of war, peace, joy, &c., to some of whom sacrifices are offered of fruits, pigs, and dogs. The human sacrifice is only practised on prisoners and rebellious subjects, and is therefore more a political than a religious institution. The priests are brought up to the offices of religion from their infancy, and early learn by heart what they have to speak on the days of taboo. A particular sect of these priests pretend to have the power of killing, by means of prayer, any person they choose. They call themselves Coohanana, and are the greatest scoundrels imaginable. As soon as their vile praying against any individual is in agitation, the unfortunate being is sure to hear of it, in some way or other; and so great is the superstition which reigns here, that, believing himself the sure victim of malice, he puts an end to his existence, or loses his senses, or withers away till he dies. It is true, the religion of the country permits the relations of the chosen victim to hire some one belonging to this wicked fraternity, to

pray against the murderer; but it never happened that these counter prayers had the effect of depriving any individual of the sect, of either his senses or his life.

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The ceremony of sacrifice to the gods, of prisoners of war and rebels, was differently related to me by different persons; but in the main points of this horrid business, there was but little variation in the accounts. The mode of death is strangling. If the victim to be sacrificed is a person of note, a certain number of his adherents, from six to twenty, according to his rank, must be strangled with him. On such occasions, a particular platform or place of sacrifice is erected in the great heavoo, and is almost entirely covered with cocoa-nuts, plantains, and yams. When prisoners are sacrificed, after being strangled, they are singed, and then laid on the platform, parallel to each other, with spaces between, their feet directed towards the idols representing the gods of war, before whom these sacrifices are performed. The chief victim is always placed in the middle, and the vacancies, between him and his fellow-victims, are filled up with dogs and pigs, well roasted or baked. In this state, every thing is left till time shall have wasted away the flesh, when the heads of the sacrificed are stuck upon the rails that enclose the heavoos, and the bones deposited in a place constructed for the purpose.

This account I had from the chief priest of Caracocoa Bay. Mr. Young, however, to whom I communicated it, assured me, that no particular platform was erected for the sacrifice; that the victims were simply laid on the ground, with the face downward, their heads towards the idols, and their arms stretched

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out on the back of one another. He told me also, that no singeing took place, nor were there any dogs in this ceremony. He confirmed the circumstance of the heads of the sacrificed being cut off, and fixed on the wooden rails enclosing the heavoo ; but said that it commenced immediately after the expiration of ten days, during which the taboo, called Canaca, prevailed. He added, that only the bones of the arms and legs were taken away, to be deposited in a place appointed for the purpose, and that the other parts of the body were reduced to ashes. The reader must judge for himself respecting the contrarieties in these two accounts. I can only surmise, that they might be in some degree owing to the imperfect knowledge my interpreter had of the language of the natives ; and it was by him that my conversation with the priest was carried on.

The funerals here vary according to the rank and wealth of the parties. The poor are buried any where along the beach, after being wrapt in a piece of coarse cloth, manufactured in the islands. The rich are dressed in their best apparel, and put into coffins, which are placed in small buildings or cemeteries, where they are permitted to rot in state. When the flesh is gone, the bones are taken away, and deposited elsewhere. If the deceased be a person of great consequence, six of his favourite servants must be put to death, and buried with him. On the death of the king, a scene of horror takes place that is hardly credible. Twelve men are sacrificed ; and shortly after the whole island abandons itself for a month to the utmost disorder and licentiousness. During this period, both sexes go entirely naked, and men cohabit with women without any distinction : the woman who should dare to make resistance, would be considered as viola-

ting the laws of the country. The same licentiousness is observed on the death of a noble; but it does not extend beyond the domains of the deceased, and is of a much shorter duration, not continuing, as Mr. Young informed me, more than a few days, though attempts are made by the youth of the party to prolong the period. Those who are put to death on the demise of the king, or any great personage, are such as have offered themselves for the purpose during the life of their master; and they are in consequence considered and treated by him as his best friends, since they have sworn to live and die with him. When I reflect upon the horrid nature of this ceremony, I hardly know how to credit its existence amongst a race of men so mild and good as these islanders in general appear to be; but Mr. Young, whose veracity I had no reason to doubt, assured me of the fact.

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Their modes of expressing mourning are by scratching the body, cutting off the hair, and pulling out the teeth. On the death of the king, every one in his dominions must pull out a tooth; and if a great man die, those who were subject to him must do the same; so that, if an individual should have lost many masters, he may at last not have a tooth left in his head.*

The inhabitants of the Sandwich Isles are of a middle stature, and of a dark complexion. In the men, the form of the countenance varies; some have even a perfect European face. The

* Mr. Langsdorff, who saw among the islanders that came on board the *Nadejda* many who had lost their front teeth, supposes, erroneously in my opinion, the defect to have arisen from the teeth having been knocked out in battle by the slings.

1804. women, on the contrary, nearly resemble each other; the face
June. in all being round, the nose small and flattish, and the eyes black. The hair of both sexes is black and strong. The men cut theirs in different forms; but the prevailing fashion at present, is that of a Roman helmet. The women crop theirs close, leaving a ridge, about an inch and-a-half long, sticking up, and extending from side to side on the forehead. This ridge of hair they daub over every afternoon with a sort of pomatum (if I may use the word), made of shells and corals, to give it a yellowish appearance. The men do the same with theirs, colouring only the hair which forms the crest of the helmet. From this practice, we were at first led to suppose the hair of the head to be of two natural colours, for the ridge and the crest retain a portion of the hue they acquire by the frequent daubings. Contrary to the usage of their neighbours (the other islanders of the South Sea), these people neither paint the body nor wear ornaments in the ears. They have, however, bracelets on their arms, made of bone.

The women ornament their heads with wreaths of flowers, or worsted threads, of different colours, raveled out of European stuffs. They commonly wrap themselves in a long piece of cloth, of the manufacture of the country; and in cold weather cover the body with broader pieces of it, several times doubled. The rich and poor are in common dressed alike; but, on particular occasions, the rich put on their feather cloaks, which, with their helmets and fans, form a dress that must be admired every where.

These people are extremely fond of the European dress, and

receive with pleasure, old shirts, jackets, and trowsers. We parted here with all our rags, in exchange for provisions, and other articles, of which we were in want.

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They have been described by former navigators as thieves and swindlers; I have, however, nothing of the kind to allege against them. During our stay in Caracoa Bay, we were surrounded by them every day, and did not lose a single thing. They are certainly very difficult in bargaining, and know how to keep up the price of whatever they have to sell; and, if it happened that we purchased any thing at a dear rate, it was immediately known to the whole throng, and the article could not be obtained afterwards cheaper. They would even let a day or two pass, in the hopes of bringing us to their terms: but aware of this, and unbending as themselves, we generally obtained what was wanted reasonably. Iron, which was considered formerly as of the greatest value here, is now little regarded, unless in bars. Our rusty hoops, which were deemed so precious on the island of Noocahiva, availed us nothing.

The island of Owyhee has undergone, within the last ten years, a very considerable change. Every thing at present is dear, on account of the many American ships, which, in navigating these seas, always touch at the Sandwich Islands for refreshments. In the course of a twelvemonth, the bay of Caracocoa has been visited by no less than eighteen different vessels.

The provisions I obtained for my ship were at the following rates:—For four large hogs, I gave a piece of thin canvass; for

1804. three others, a bar and a half of iron; for a middling-sized one, two
June. iron axes; for a small one, a single iron axe; for a sucking-pig,
a piece of printed linen, measuring nearly three yards, but cut
in two, lengthwise. The same for six or eight bunches of sweet
potatoes, or a hundred weight of yams; and, lastly, a small
knife for a fowl.

I cannot say that the houses of Owyhee pleased me so much as those of Noocahiva. They resemble our wooden barns, with this difference, that the sides are lower, and the roofs higher, in proportion. The furniture of these dwellings consists of mats, which are spread on the floor, and some domestic utensils, made of the calabash, or of wood, which are hung up out of the reach of the different animals, which are here the constant companions of their masters. The rich have separate huts, for the several purposes of sleeping, cooking, eating, &c., as I have mentioned before. They are rather larger than the huts of the poor, and have stone foundations: they are also railed round; but the railing is so bad, that dogs and swine can get in with ease.

The food of the islanders consists of pork, dog's flesh, fish, fowls, cocoa-nuts, sweet potatoes, bananas, tarro-root, yams, &c. They sometimes eat their fish raw; but they bake almost every thing else, their fruits excepted. I was told that the women were forbidden to eat pork, cocoa-nuts, and bananas.

Animals are not slaughtered here, but stifled, by tying a strong cord tight over the muzzle. The flesh is afterwards barbecued or baked, in holes made in the earth. This method of

cooking is too well known to require explanation. I must observe, however, that the meat so dressed was excellent, even preferable, I thought, to ours by roasting.

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The nobility here are not permitted to borrow, or take any fire from one of the commonalty; but must provide it themselves, or obtain it from their equals. I am not sure, whether commoners may make use of the fire of the nobles; but I was given to understand that this sometimes happened. I was puzzling myself to discover the cause of this curious custom, when an old priest told me, that the nobility were considered as too great, to use any thing not belonging particularly to themselves; which, if true, is surely ridiculous enough.

The women are forbidden, when in their houses, to eat in company with men, and even to enter the eating-room during meals. The men, on the contrary, may enter the rooms in which the women dine, but must not partake of any thing. When in the fields, or at sea, both sexes may eat together, and may use the same vessels, the calabash excepted, in which each sex has its own tarro dainty.

The inhabitants of the Sandwich Isles take salt with their food, and are excessively fond of salted meat. Among their articles of provision, is one made of tarro-flour into small balls, which, by being put into fresh or salt water, is converted into a pudding. It is very nourishing, and will keep for a long time.

The marriage tie is here, as in other islands of the Pacific Ocean, very lax: a man and woman live together as long as they

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please, and may, at any time, separate, and make choice of other partners. A man may, in reality, have as many wives as he is able to maintain: in general, however, the king has three, and the nobles two, while the common people content themselves with one. It might be supposed that jealousy would be a feeling scarcely known to these islanders; whereas, in fact, it is extremely prevalent; though with regard to their wives they allow to Europeans great freedom, which, as I have before stated, proceeds from interest.

The Sandwich Islands are inhabited by a race of men who are not deficient in talents. They are extremely attached to European customs. Some speak English tolerably well, and almost all attempt to pronounce a few words of the language, however indifferently they may succeed; as, for instance, *nypo* for a knife, *how lo, lo*, for how do you do? and *cabeca*, for a cabbage. They are fond of travelling; many offered me their services, and would have given all they had, to have been taken on board as sailors. Ships of the United States often take them to sea, and find them in a short time very useful.

I am of opinion, that these islands will not long remain in their present barbarous state. They have made great advances towards civilisation since the period of their discovery, and especially during the reign of the present king. They are so situated, that with a little systematic industry they might soon enrich themselves. They produce an abundance of timber, some of which is fit for the construction of small vessels. The sugarcane also thrives here; the cultivation of which would alone yield a tolerable revenue, if sugar and rum were made of

it; and the more so, as the use of these articles is already known to the savages of the north-west coast of America, and becomes daily of more importance there. The principal inconvenience is the want of a good harbour.* There are, however, a number of bays, which are in no respect worse than the bay of Teneriffe, or that of the island of Madeira.

1804.
June.

The inhabitants are very ingenious in fabricating their cloth, as well as in colouring it. I was astonished at their skill, when I saw the instruments by which it was effected. Their cloth greatly surpasses that made by the inhabitants of Noocahiva; who, I am persuaded, would part with their most costly things in exchange for this, as it would be deemed by them, excellent article.

I shall here introduce a brief history of the reign of the present king, Hamamea.

On the death of the late king, Tyreboo, great troubles ensued in the island of Owyhee, the consequence of which was, that his dominions were divided between Kiauva, his son, and an ambitious relation, of the name of Hamamea. As war still raged between Owyhee and the islands to the northward of it, Vahoo, Moreky, Renay, and Mové, which had Haykery for their king; Hamamea, after settling affairs at home, proceeded, in the year 1791, against these islands. Having an army of eight thousand men, and two thousand canoes, he soon

* Mr. Okeen, whom I shall mention hereafter, informed me, that the island of Wahoo has a very fine harbour.

1804. subdued his enemy, so far as to take from him all his possessions, except Vahoo. In the year following, when this conqueror was about to terminate, as he supposed, a war so successfully begun, he received information, that his own dominions were in danger from Kiauva. This unexpected news enraged him so much, that, in his fury, he knocked out several of his own teeth. He returned immediately to Owyhee; while Haykery, who had retained only the island of Vahoo, on hearing that Mové was abandoned by his enemy, took possession again of that, and all the other islands he had lost.

June.

Hamamea, landing in the bay of Towyhy, found Kiauva there, who, not expecting this rencounter, retired into the interior. Hamamea followed him. Many battles were fought, with various success; when, at last, the conqueror of Mové completely defeated his adversary by a stratagem. He gave out that he was going to construct a new heavoo, or temple, to his gods; and, on that account, ordered hostilities to be suspended. The enemy, believing him sincere, relaxed in his operations, which Hamamea observing, attacked him suddenly with all his forces, and completely routed him. Kiauva, however, saved himself by flight; but many of his chiefs were taken prisoners and sacrificed.

During the taboo of Macahity, no war could be carried on; but as soon as it ceased, Hamamea, forming his army into two divisions, gave the command of one to his chief captain, Tyana, and put himself at the head of the other. Kiauva, in the mean time, had been by no means dilatory. He collected what forces he could, and was determined to defend himself to the last. Nothing, however, could withstand the courage and resolution

of his adversary. Tyana on one side, and Hamamea on the other, carried death and destruction every where. This unfortunate war continued till the year 1793; when Kiauva, dejected by his frequent misfortunes, and deserted by almost all his chiefs, delivered himself up to the mercy of his enemy. His life, after that, was of short duration. Hamamea ordered him to be brought to Towyhy, where he was massacred, with nearly all his principal followers. On the death of this last branch of the Tyreboo family, Hamamea became sovereign master of the whole island of Owyhee.

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Such was the situation of affairs when captain Vancouver arrived. Hearing of the implacability of the islanders, he did all he could to soften their ferocity and render them less savage; and he thought he had, in some degree, succeeded; but, on his departure, as soon as his ships were out of sight, the monster Discord began again to rear her head. A report was spread, that the inhabitants of the island of Mové had stolen some people from Owyhee, and had sacrificed them on a certain occasion; and the wrath of Hamamea was again kindled, and he resolved on vengeance. It is probable, that, finding himself strong and in condition for war, he was himself the author of this report, meaning to take advantage of it to conquer his neighbours.

Haykery was, it seems, now dead, and his son and successor, Tryshepoor, was quarreling with the king of Otooway, his uncle, who had advanced pretensions to the dominions of his deceased brother. Hamamea, hearing of these dissensions, ordered his warriors to get ready, and, with a reinforcement of three brass

1804. cannons, and eight Europeans with muskets, he set out against
June. his enemy, in the schooner presented to him by captain Van-
couver, which was armed with swivels.

The three cannon belonged formerly to a schooner of the United States, called the Fair American, which had been seized upon, in the year 1791, by the islanders, and all her crew murdered, except one, a Mr. Davis, who still resides here, and shares the king's favour with Mr. Young. The war, thus renewed, was first directed against Mové; but, as neither that island nor the others had the same means of defending themselves, they were in a short time all taken, as before, except Vahoo, where king Tryshepoor himself resided. In the next year, 1795, Vahoo was also taken; and in this affair, Hamamea's chief captain, Tyana, ignominiously lost his life, fighting against his sovereign. The circumstances were these. When Hamamea set out on his expedition against Vahoo, Tyana was to proceed by sea, to join him with the rest of the army; instead, however, of joining the king, he went over to the enemy. Hamamea had waited a long time for the forces under Tyana, believing them to be still afloat; when he received information of the treachery of his favourite. An unexpected circumstance like this, might have overwhelmed a common mind, but it produced upon Hamamea a very different effect. This brave warrior attacked both his enemies without delay, and, by his courage and the rapidity of his motions, vanquished them both. Mr. Young told me, that he was himself in this expedition, and saw Tyana fall, pierced by a spear. The body of this rebel, and those of many of his associates, were sacrificed in the usual manner, and their heads stuck on the palings of the heavoo.

In 1796, Hamamea was called home by the rebellion of Tyana's brother, Namotahy, and he remained a whole year at Owyhee; but his ambition would not let him rest, and he again returned to Vahoo, where he is at present, to forward the necessary preparations for a war he had planned against the island of Otooway.

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June.

By Mr. Young's account, the forces of Hamamea consist now of about seven thousand natives and fifty Europeans. He has six hundred muskets, eight guns, carrying a ball of four pounds, one, carrying a ball of six, and five, carrying a ball of three pounds; forty swivels, and six small mortars, with a sufficiency of powder, shot, and ball.

His navy is as formidable as his army. Exclusive of a great number of war-canoes, it consists of twenty-one schooners, from ten to twenty tons, some of which are armed with swivels, and commanded by Europeans.*

With such an armament, he certainly would have reduced Otooway last spring, if a disease, as I have mentioned in my narrative, had not spread amongst his troops, and destroyed the flower of his army. When we left the bay of Caracacoa, it was the general opinion there, that he would postpone the expedition against the island of Otooway, and return home; where his

* We were told on our arrival at Canton, by an American captain, that he afterwards obtained, in exchange for a schooner, an American ship of twenty guns, called Lilly Bird, which had been run ashore, and could not be got off by the crew; and that in this ship, which the natives contrived to set afloat, the king sailed to Otooway, and conquered the island.

1804.
June.

presence was very much required, as his long absence, with the whole of the chiefs, had occasioned such languor and inactivity amongst the common people, that the produce of Owyhee was not half what it used to be, when the king and his nobles resided in it. I am confident, that in taking his chiefs with him to the war, and leaving Mr. Young to preside over the island in his absence, Hamamea was governed more by policy than necessity.

This Mr. Young was formerly boatswain of a merchant-vessel belonging to the United States. He says of himself, that happening to be on shore when his ship sailed out of the bay, he was detained on some false pretext by the inhabitants, and that he has continued with them from that time, which was in the year 1791. He has recommended himself successfully both to the people and the king. The latter he has accompanied in several of his wars, and appears to enjoy his full confidence. He has also acquired a handsome landed property, and some hundreds of Spanish dollars, the value of which is very well known in this island.

Owyhee is the largest of the Sandwich Islands, and is remarkable for containing one of the highest mountains in the world, Mount Roi. Considering the quantity of lava, and other volcanic substances, that are found every where in this island, it would seem as if it had formerly been subject to eruptions in more places than one; though there is only one mountain at present, called Tavorapery, where they occasionally happen. I was told, indeed, that three years ago Mount Macaora, by a sudden burst, did much mischief, but had since that time been perfectly quiet.

Though the coast of Owyhee does not give to the eye much promise of abundance, except in some few scattered spots, and is inhabited chiefly on account of its fishery, and the trade with European ships, the interior is very fertile, and furnishes a variety of excellent fruits and vegetables. What is of still greater importance, the island abounds also with swine, the flesh of which is delicious, and with goats and fowls, which are both delicate and cheap.

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Some cattle, which captain Vancouver left in this island, have very much multiplied. It is a pity they have been permitted to run wild; though this has probably been the cause of their increasing so fast. It is said, that some time ago a herd came down from the mountains, and committed great ravages in the plantations in the valleys. A body of armed men was sent to drive them away; and in effecting it, four lives were lost. This determined the king to breed some of these animals in a domesticated state; and I saw a very handsome cow and calf, in an enclosure set apart for the purpose.

Before the introduction of different animals by Europeans, there were swine only on this island, and a small species of rat. This last animal is so numerous, that the inhabitants are obliged to hang up every thing, that it might not be destroyed by them. The king has lately received a couple of horses, that were brought out to him by a ship of the United States, and I understand that he has been promised a stallion and a mare from Spanish America.

There are but few species of birds in the island, and of those

1804.
June.

the fowl is the only domestic one. The wild tribe consists of a small gray goose; woodcocks; hawks; little gray birds, with a bill like that of our parrot, and red feathers under the belly, of which the most beautiful cloaks and helmets are made; two other species, that resemble our linnet, and some small birds, of no rarity.

The coast of Owyhee abounds in fish, many of which are proper for salting. Amongst the rest is a flying-fish, which is caught in considerable quantities, and is sometimes more than a foot long.

I am told, that the island is perfectly free from all sorts of venomous reptiles. There is but one species of lizard, which is the hairy one; it lives about the houses, and, though very ugly, is highly revered by the natives.

Owyhee is divided into six provinces, the first of which is called Cona; the second, Cohola; the third, Hamacooa; the fourth, Hidoos; the fifth, Poona; and the sixth, Kau. They are governed by the Nooy Nooy Eiry, or grandees, of the island. These provinces are again divided into Hopooas, or districts, which are in the disposition of the second sort of nobility, called Pekynery Eiry. The hopooas, or districts, are subdivided into farms, which are let to different families of the commonalty. These divisions are very useful, in collecting the revenues, which are paid by the farmers to the king and the nobility, in animals of different sorts, in cloth, and in red and yellow feathers.

Though in the account I have given of the Sandwich Islands, many things may strike the reader as extraordinary, I can assure him, that I have recorded no circumstance but what came under my own observation, or was related to me by persons whom I believed to be entitled to credit. For the truth, however, of what I derived from others, I can only thus far answer to the public, that I took all the care I could not to be misled.

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June.

In the Appendix, No. II., will be found a small, but, I trust, not ill-chosen vocabulary of the language of these islands. It is given more for curiosity than use, as there are several Europeans there, who may serve as interpreters; and, from the increasing civilisation of the natives, the English language becomes better known to them every day.

I cannot take a final leave of these islands, without acknowledging, that the inhabitants behaved in the most friendly manner to us, during the whole of our intercourse with them. Surrounded by hundreds every day, we never experienced the smallest injustice or injury: on the contrary, we had many proofs of their honesty and hospitality; which shows, at least, how much they have improved since the time of captain Cook.

CHAPTER VIII.

PASSAGE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO CADIACK
AND SITCA SOUND.

Unfavourable State of the Weather on quitting the Sandwich Islands. Make Cheericoff Island. Pass the Islands of Sithoonack and Toohidack. Visited by Bidarkas from Cadiack. Danger of the Ship from the Unskilfulness of the Pilot. Anchor in the Harbour of St. Paul. Accept a Proposal of assisting the Commander-in-chief of the Russian Settlements against the Sicans. Delayed by contrary Winds. Proceed for Sitca. Arrive in Cross Bay. Cautious Conduct of a Sican Boat. Visited by Boats from the Company's Ships, the Alexander and Catharine. Find the Commander-in-chief absent. Cautious Conduct of other native Sicans. Endeavour in vain to take a Boat in which was the Son of our principal Enemy. Skill of the Sicans in the Use of Fire-Arms. The Commander-in-chief arrives. Curiosities found by him. Aleutian Tents, Hunters, and Dances. Take Possession of a Settlement of the Enemy. Overtures on the Part of the Sicans. Attack the Sicans, and are repulsed by them. Fresh Overtures. Flight of the Enemy from their Fort. Horrible Massacre of Infants previous to their Flight. Fort described. Loss sustained by the Russian Party in the Contest with the Sicans. Sea-Lions killed by our Sportsmen. One of our Fishermen shot. Fabulous Origin of the Sican Nation. Eloquence of their Toyons.

1804. AT two o'clock in the morning of the 20th of June, the wind
 June. settled favourably in the north-east for us to continue our course,
 20th. and the breeze was so fresh, that by sun-rise we lost sight of
 Otooway, and thus took leave of the whole of the Sandwich
 group. We now discovered, that the second cross-tree in our

fore-top was cracked, to repair which we were obliged to take in the fore-top sail.

1804.
June.

On finding ourselves in $23^{\circ} 6'$ north, and $160^{\circ} 11'$ west, I ordered the ship to be steered north-west by north, that we might arrive in the longitude of 165° west, when at the latitude of about 30° north. This I deemed necessary, on account of the westerly winds that blow almost continually above the tropic.

After losing sight of Otooway, we had proceeded but a short distance, when the wind veered from the north-east to the point directly opposite, and brought with it such thick weather, that we could hardly see a mile from the ship. The flying-fish left us in the latitude of 25° north, and the cold became very sensible. This sudden change of climate, and perhaps a too free use of fresh pork, produced a relaxation of the bowels in many of my crew, which was speedily remedied, by mixing bark with their brandy, and giving them warm clothing.

On the 27th of June we found ourselves in $36^{\circ} 24'$ of north latitude, and $164^{\circ} 3'$ of west longitude; and on the 29th passed the parallel, where captains Cook, Dixon, and several other navigators, had observed many signs of land: the weather, however, was too hazy for us to perceive any thing of the kind.

27th.

29th.

The next day, on reaching $42^{\circ} 18'$ north, and $163^{\circ} 12'$ west, we met with an amphibious animal, about three feet in length, with a bushy tail and a sharp muzzle. It continued playing round us for more than an hour. We supposed it to be an otter, which never goes far from shore, and conjectured that some unknown

30th.

1804.
June. } land must be near: but the weather continuing in the same hazy state, we could not go in search of it.

Though we had scarcely any wind during the whole of the day, the air nevertheless was sharp, especially towards night, when the thermometer fell to forty-five degrees. I am at a loss in what manner to account for the singular climate of this part of the globe, where, in the middle of summer, we met with such cold and disagreeable weather. Perhaps the fogs that prevail do not allow the sun to have its full power there till late in the season, when, by its long duration in the northern hemisphere, the air at length becomes rarefied.

July 3d. On the 3d of July, when in $48^{\circ} 20'$ north, and $160^{\circ} 41'$ west, we were surrounded by several kinds of wild duck, and by one species in particular, that seldom flies far from shore.

7th. On the 7th, reckoning myself to be near Cheericoff Island, I put the ship under easy sail, and had soundings in the night in seventy fathoms, with bottom of mud and gray sand. During the day we passed great flights of wild ducks, and a quantity of sea-leeks, one piece of which being drawn on board, measured seventy-one feet in length.

8th. On the 8th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Cheericoff Island was visible, bearing north-east by north, at the distance of about forty miles. It appeared like three distinct hills; but, on approaching nearer, was reduced to one mass, high and steep on the east side, and gently sloping on the west. From the western side of this island, in the direction of south-west, a reef runs out

to the distance of three miles, where it terminates in a large flat rock. The weather all day being heavy and thick, I had no observation by which I could determine with sufficient accuracy the position of the place; but about ten o'clock the next morning it cleared up, and we found ourselves at noon in the latitude of $55^{\circ} 52'$ north. The east end of the island, by the true compass, then bore south 70° west, distant twenty-seven miles. Its exact position, therefore, must be in $55^{\circ} 42' 50''$ of north latitude, and $155^{\circ} 23' 30''$ of west longitude. The longitude was determined by two chronometers. This point settled, I made sail, and towards night passed the islands of Sithoonack and Toohidack, quite close.

1804.
July.

On the 10th, at one in the morning, we sounded in fifty-five fathoms, white sand mixed with mud, and at two the long-wished-for island of Cadiack appeared, bearing north by east eighteen miles. Many of its high mountains were still covered with snow. At four o'clock we approached the harbour of Three Saints, from which came several leathern canoes, called *bidarkas*, with a Russian in one of them. These were welcome visitors on many accounts, and especially as they brought us a quantity of very excellent fish, an article that was become a great rarity. Encouraged by our success thus far, I hoped before night to make Cape Chiniatskoy; but the wind falling towards evening, we could with difficulty reach the island of Salthidack.

10th.

On the 11th, the weather being foggy, we kept under easy sail, in the depth of from forty to twenty fathoms, till six o'clock in the evening; when, conjecturing we had passed the

11th.

1804. island of Oohack, we brought-to. The weather continued in
July. the same state till the afternoon of the next day, when it
cleared up, and allowed us to make sail for the harbour of
St. Paul, with the wind at south-west.

After doubling Cape Chiniatskoy, we steered west-north-west, till we distinguished the rock called Horboon, for which we shaped a direct course. The pilot, whom I had taken on board from the harbour of Three Saints, insisted upon keeping close to the Horboon; and, by so doing, brought us into considerable danger. When the ship was a-breast of the rock, the wind suddenly shifted to the opposite point of the compass; and, together with the current, drove us against it: fortunately, however, my boats were ready, and we passed it without injury. A calm now took place, accompanied with fog, so that we were obliged to tow a-head against the current from the south-west, the lead being our only guide. The depth of water about the Horboon was from ten to twenty fathoms, increasing by degrees to ninety-five, with muddy ground. Fearing the barren and woody islands, we towed to the south-west till midnight of the 13th, when, reaching the depth of sixty fathoms, we brought-to. Shortly after, two large leathern boats came to our assistance, in consequence of a letter I had sent the day before, by means of a small bidarka, to announce our arrival, in one of which was captain Bander, deputy-commander of the Russian establishment here. The weather was so thick and dark, that he found us merely by the noise we made in furling our sails. His own stay with us was short, but he left his pilot on board, who brought the vessel into the harbour about two o'clock in the afternoon. On passing the fort, we were saluted

by eleven guns; and as soon as the anchor was down, Mr. Bander returned, accompanied by several Russians, who were eager to congratulate us on our happy arrival. It is not easy to express what I felt on this occasion. Being the first Russian that had hitherto performed so long and tedious a voyage, a degree of religious fervour mixed itself with the satisfaction and delight of my mind.

1804.
July.

I now supposed my voyage to be at an end for the present year; but it turned out otherwise. Mr. Bander, soon after my arrival, put a paper into my hands, which confirmed the account I had heard at Caracocoa, that our settlement in Sitca Sound had been destroyed by the natives; and he begged my assistance in opposing the savages, and restoring things to their former state. He gave me farther to understand, that the commander-in-chief, Mr. Baranoff, had gone there himself in the spring with an equipment, consisting of four small ships, manned with a hundred and twenty Russians, and of three hundred bidarkas, containing about eight hundred Aleutians,* and that he was there still.

Convinced of the importance to the Russian trade of recovering this establishment, I complied with his request, and I resolved to prepare for sea immediately. Orders were therefore given to overhaul the rigging, and do whatever else was necessary to hasten our departure. Ten days would have been sufficient for every purpose, if the rainy weather had not stopped

* The natives belonging to the Russian Company are commonly called by this name.

1804. our unloading, and easterly winds had not opposed us. These
 July. winds blew so constantly, that a ship belonging to the United States of America, which I found in the harbour, called the Okeen, from the name of her captain, was detained by them upwards of six weeks; and our delay was but little less.

In the interval of this delay, we explored the bay of Chiniatskoy, and took occasional observations, by which we found the harbour of St. Paul to be in the latitude of $57^{\circ} 46' 36''$ north. I also adjusted my chronometers; and it appeared, that No. 136, instead of losing $42'' 2$, as I had allowed from the Sandwich Islands, now lost $48'' 4$ a-day; and that No. 50, instead of $10''$, was losing $13''$. The variation of the compass was reckoned by my azimuths at $25^{\circ} 52'$ east.

August On the 15th of August, about five o'clock in the afternoon, we
 15th. entered on our new voyage. We soon cleared the shore, having come out of the harbour by the north passage, which is much shorter than the one by which we entered it. From the idea of rendering a particular service to our country by the expedition we had undertaken, our spirits were buoyant, and, as if to encourage us in our purpose, the westerly winds enabled us to make a rapid course. Nothing of importance occurred during the run.

19th. From the latitude of 56° , sea-leeks and large trunks of trees passed us continually; and at six in the morning of the 19th, land was seen to the north half east, but indistinctly, from the weather being hazy. At noon we observed, in latitude $57^{\circ} 8'$ north, and longitude $136^{\circ} 46'$ west. At this time Cape Edge-

cumbe bore north 72° east, distant twenty-five miles. The wind was now become so light, that we did not get a-breast of Mount Edgecumbe till ten at night. What was still more disagreeable, we could not come up with a vessel, that was plying to the southward, which we afterwards found was the Okeen, that had sailed from Cadiack a few days before us.

1804.
August.

On the 20th we had light breezes, till nine o'clock in the morning, when the wind settled to the westward. We took advantage of the flood, and, on approaching the offings of Cross Bay, in the afternoon came to anchor in fifty-five fathoms, muddy ground. From our entrance into Sitca Sound, to the place where we now were, there was not to be seen on the shore the least vestige of habitation. Nothing presented itself to our view but impenetrable woods, reaching from the water-side to the very tops of the highest mountains. I never saw a country so wild and gloomy; it appeared more adapted for the residence of wild beasts, than of men.

20th.

With respect to the Sound itself, there is plenty of room to work to windward every where, except between the second point from Mount Edgecumbe and the islands opposite, called Middle Islands. In case of necessity, a vessel also may find there tolerable anchorage. The ship we had seen the day before was at anchor under the second point. On our dropping anchor, a small canoe with four natives made towards us. At first they seemed afraid; but, on my beckoning to them, they approached the vessel. I invited them on deck; but no one would venture, though I threw brass buttons and other trifles among them as an allurement. I thought I had at last

1804.
August. succeeded in gaining their confidence, when two large leathern boats from Cross Bay making their appearance, they left us, and paddled towards the shore, giving us to understand, by signs, that the men in the boats were their enemies. These boats proved to be Russian, and belonged to the company's vessels, the Alexander and Catharine, which had arrived ten days before. They had come from Yacootat, or Behring's Bay, and were waiting for Mr. Baranoff, who was gone with a party of Aleutians, under a convoy of two small armed vessels, to hunt the sea otter. From the officer who accompanied the boats, I learned, that the inhabitants of Sitca had fortified themselves, and were resolved not to suffer the Russians to make a second settlement amongst them, without a trial of strength.

Towards sun-set, our countrymen having left us, the canoe, that had come alongside before, returned with other men in it, who were also afraid to venture on board, but invited me by signs to their settlement. The faces of these men were painted black and red; one in particular had a black circle extending from the forehead to the mouth, and a red chin, which gave the face altogether the complete appearance of a mask. The men were all armed with muskets, and asked me if I had any to sell, offering in exchange for one, two sea-otter skins. Though they behaved in a very friendly manner, yet, thinking it prudent to be on my guard, I ordered, that, during our stay, all the guns should be kept loaded, some with grape and others with round shot.

As contrary winds would not permit us to sail into Cross Bay, we were obliged to warp into it; but the depth was every

where so great, that we could not reach the anchorage till the 22d, when we secured the ship, by mooring head and stern close to the shore.

1804.
August.
22d.

On the 25th, the Okeen came into the bay. She had left her former situation, under the idea that we were carrying on a brisk trade with the natives for otter skins, whereas we had not seen a single article of that kind since our arrival.

25th.

In the afternoon of the 26th, a canoe, with three young men in it, came alongside of the American ship. Being informed that one of these youths was the son of our greatest enemy, I could not resist the desire I felt of having him in my power; and the moment the canoe left the Okeen, I dispatched a jolly-boat in pursuit of it; but the natives rowed so lustily, that they outstripped the boat; and when our party fired upon them, they intrepidly returned the fire, showing us thereby, with what sort of persons we should have to deal. During the day, I visited the company's ships, the Catharine and Alexander; and found them deficient in many necessary articles, with which I immediately supplied them; ordering, at the same time, two good guns to be added to each vessel.

26th.

From the day of our pursuit of the canoe, no natives made their appearance till the 31st at noon, when a large boat was observed under the shore, rowed by twelve naked men, whose faces and bodies were painted with different colours, and the hair of the head powdered with white feathers. As our boats were then fishing at a considerable distance from the ship, I was apprehensive that the intention of these savages was to attack

31st.

1804. them. I therefore ordered a few grape-shot to be fired : but
August. the canoe soon passed a small inlet that was opposite to us,
and took shelter amongst the islands, so that we could do it
no harm.

In the mean time captain Okeen, in returning from the woods, was attacked. Hearing of the circumstance, I instantly sent an armed launch against the barbarians ; but they escaped by conveying their canoe over a shoal into another bay, which it was impossible for the launch to enter. On the return of the launch, I sent it, accompanied by a large armed boat, in search of our fishermen ; and they all returned together in safety at sun-set.

On passing the inlet I have mentioned above, the savages fired their small-arms ; and so true were they to their aim, that they shot through my barge, which was then lowered. Their skill, as marksmen, was also apparent from the shattered state of captain Okeen's launch, as well as from the collar of his coat, through which a bullet had passed. On the captain's complaining of this treatment, I could not help observing to him, that as he had himself, like other of his countrymen, supplied these savages with fire-arms, he ought not to be surprised at any use they might make of them.

Sept. In the morning of the 8th of September, captain Okeen set
8th. sail on his voyage homewards. As the hostile disposition of the natives, since our arrival at Cross Bay, would not suffer us to go far from the ships for exploring, we had chiefly been employed in fishing, and repairing our rigging. In the course of this day, however, I was employed in making observations, by

which the latitude of the station where we were at anchor was fixed at $57^{\circ} 8' 24''$ north, and the longitude at $135^{\circ} 18' 15''$ west. At new moon the flood was observed to be at its height at ten minutes after one in the afternoon.

1804.
Sept.

In the afternoon of the 19th, Mr. Baranoff arrived from his hunting expedition, in the ship Yarmak. I shall not attempt to describe the joy we felt at seeing him. Suffice it to say, that we had been more than a month in this unfavourable climate, anxiously expecting his return; and that we at last had begun to doubt of his being alive. He informed us, that during the whole of his excursion, the most distressing weather prevailed; that he had passed through Cross Sound, through Acoo, or Stephen's Passage, and through Hoosnoff, or Chatham's Strait; and that two days ago he had been separated in a gale of wind from his party, whom, however, he hourly expected.

19th.

Besides hunting the sea otter, in which he had been so successful as to obtain, in spite of obstacles, sixteen hundred skins, Mr. Baranoff had another object in view in the expedition he had just finished, which was that of punishing the savages who had assisted in destroying the settlement. In this attempt, his wishes were in some degree frustrated; for the Colushes* fled on his approach, and he was obliged therefore to content himself with demolishing their habitations.

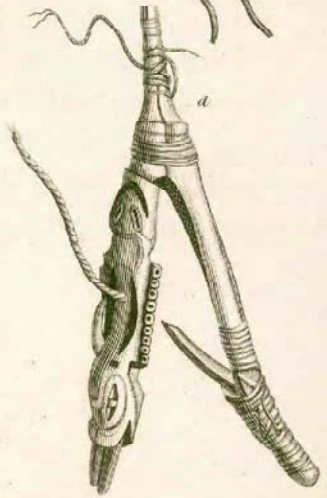
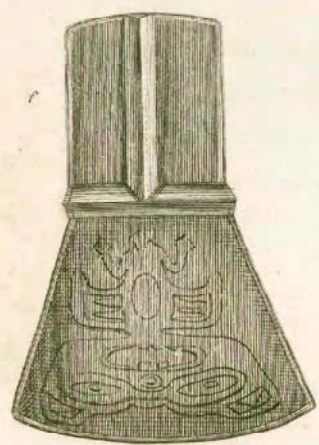
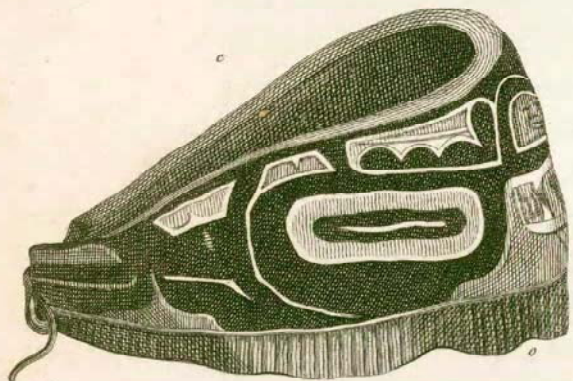
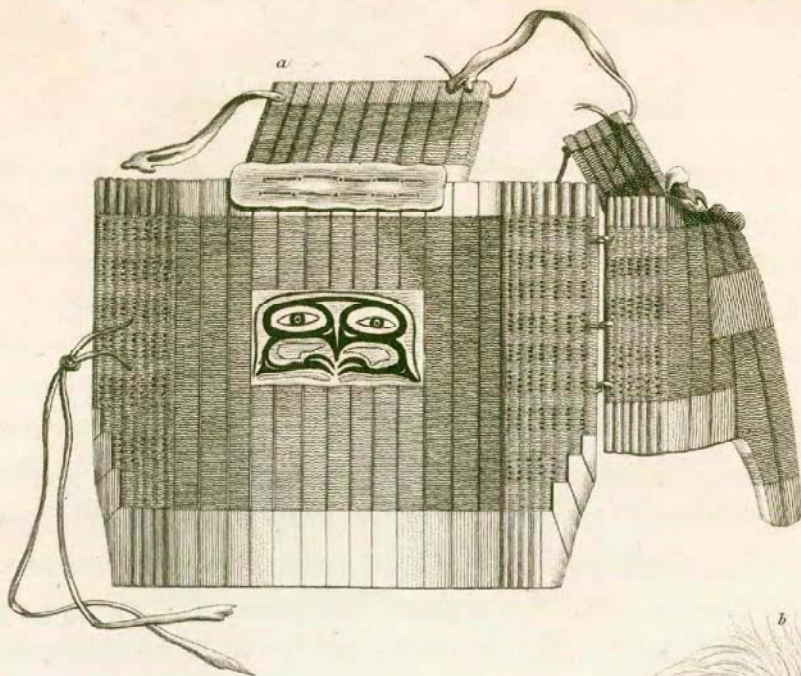
The next day Mr. Baranoff paid me a visit on board the Neva, bringing with him a number of masks, very ingeniously

20th.

* A name given to the natives from Chatham's Strait to Charlotte Islands.

1804. cut in wood, and painted with different colours (See Plate I.
Sept. Fig. *b*). He had found them in the habitations he had destroyed. These masks were formerly worn by the Colushes in battle, but are now used chiefly on festivals. They are placed on a neck-piece of wood (Plate I. Fig. *c*), that extends from the lower part of the neck to the eyes, with indentations, *o*, at the edge, to see through, and fastens behind. Some of them represent heads of beasts, others of birds, and others of imaginary beings. They are so thick, that a musket-ball, fired at a moderate distance, can hardly penetrate them. Mr. Baranoff brought with him also two other curiosities; one of which was a thin plate, made of virgin copper, found on the Copper River, to the north of Sitca (Plate I. Fig. *f*): it was three feet in length, and twenty-two inches in breadth at one end, and eleven inches at the other, and on one side various figures were painted. These plates are only possessed by the rich, who give for one of them from twenty to thirty sea-otter skins. They are carried by the servants before their master on different occasions of ceremony, and are beaten upon, so as to serve as a musical instrument. The value of the plate depends, it seems, in its being made of virgin copper; for the common copper ones do not bear a higher price than a single skin. The other curiosity was a rattle, (Plate I. Fig. *e*), which is used in dancing, and was very well finished, both as to sculpture and painting.

23d. Hearing nothing of the hunters that had been separated in the gale, an armed vessel was on the 23d sent in search of them, and every thing in the mean time prepared for their reception, in a small bay opposite to us. At eight o'clock in the evening, sixty bidarkas belonging to this party, among whom were twenty



Russians, arrived, under the command of Mr. Kooskoff, who, on passing us, fired a salute of muskets; in answer to which, I ordered two rockets to be sent up. Expecting more of these bidarkas in the course of the night, we hung out a lantern to each top-gallant-mast head of our vessel.

1804.
Sept.

The next morning as soon as it was light, observing the shore, to the extent of three hundred yards, completely covered with the hunting-boats, we sent our launch, armed with four swivels, to cruize in the Sound, to prevent them from being attacked by the Sitcans; and shortly after I went with some of my officers on shore,—where the picture that presented itself to our view was new to us.

24th.

Of the numerous families of hunters,* several had already fixed their tents; others were busy in erecting them. Some were hanging up their clothes to dry, some kindling a fire, some cooking victuals; some again, overcome with fatigue, had stretched themselves on the ground, expecting, amidst this clash of sounds and hum of men, to take a little repose; whilst at a distance boats were seen arriving every moment, and, by adding to the numbers, increasing the interest of the scene. On coming out of the barge, we were met by at least five hundred of these our new countrymen, among whom were many toyons.

Having passed a few hours in contemplating this busy group, I was returning on board, when a report was spread by some

* They always keep together in families, and are under the direction of toyons or chiefs.

1804. hunters who had just arrived, that the natives were attacking a
Sept. few boats they had left at a short distance behind. The Russians in the company's service were instantly afloat; and the moment I reached my ship I dispatched my barge and jolly-boat, armed, under the command of lieutenant Arboosoff, to assist them; and in the course of half an hour, the entrance of the bay appeared choked with craft. Not knowing where the canoes were, that the natives were said to have attacked, we could only watch the motion of this little fleet; which, after quitting the bay, was quickly out of sight. Towards evening it returned, no enemy being to be found. Lieutenant Arboosoff, however, understood that the natives had taken a single bidarka, with two men in it, whose heads they immediately cut off.

25th. In the morning of the 25th, tents were seen all along the bay; the whole of Mr. Baranoff's scattered party having arrived, except thirteen bidarkas. The manner in which the Aleutians form their tents is simple, though singular. A bidarka or boat is turned up sideways, and at the distance of four or five feet, two sticks, one opposite to the head and the other to the stern, are driven into the ground, on the tops of which a cross stick is fastened. The oars are then laid along from the boat to the cross stick, and covered with seal skins, which are always at hand for the purpose. Before every tent a fire is made, round which the persons belonging to the boat are continually employed in roasting or boiling, and especially in the morning.

As we shall have frequent occasion to make mention of the

hunting party, it will not be amiss to give the reader an idea of what sort of persons it was composed. It was formed of the inhabitants of different places; for instance, Alasca, Cadiack, Kenay, or Cook's River, and the Choochaches, or people of Prince William's Sound. When it first set off from Yacootat, or Behring's Bay, it consisted of four hundred bidaraks, and about nine hundred men; but there were now only three hundred and fifty bidarkas and eight hundred men, the rest of the men having been sent back to Yacootat from sickness, or having died on the voyage. The party is commanded at present by thirty-six toyons, who are subordinate to the Russians, in the service of the American Company, and receive from them their orders. They used to defend themselves with the same instruments which they employ in the hunt, such as spears and arrows; but muskets have lately been distributed amongst them by Mr. Baranoff.

1804.
Sept.

During the 27th and preceding day, our ship was filled with these Aleutians. I treated them all with a degree of hospitality, and regaled their toyons with brandy in my cabin. Their imagination was so struck with every thing they saw on board, that they left the ship with the persuasion that I must be the richest man in the world.

27th.

In the afternoon we were invited by the Choochaches to see their dances on shore. These people were curiously dressed, and had their heads powdered, like the twelve men we saw on the 31st ultimate, with small feathers and down. They advanced to meet us, singing as they came. Every man had an oar in his hand, except the toyon, who was dressed in an old

1804.
Sept.

cloak, made of woollen cloth, had a round hat on his head, and marched by the side of his troop. The instant we met them, they formed a ring, and began their dance; which consisted of writhing and twisting of the body into various forms, every one, as he chose, accompanying the distortions with singing, or beating on an old broken kettle. They at length worked themselves up to such a pitch of frenzy, that the scene to us became frightful, while to the native spectators this was the moment of rapture. On the termination of this curious amusement, I ordered some tobacco to be distributed among the performers, and returned to my ship but little gratified with what I had seen.

Towards evening, the vessel that had been sent to sea on the 23d, returned with the remnant of Mr. Baranoff's hunters; and our whole force being now collected together, we determined to attack our enemy, the Sitcans, without farther delay, unless they consented to our forming quietly a second settlement amongst them.

28th. Accordingly, on the 28th towards noon, we moved out of Cross Bay. The weather was so calm, that our ships were obliged to be towed till ten in the evening, when we anchored for the night, at a short distance from the old settlement of the Sitcans. The Neva could not have reached this station, but for the united assistance of upwards of a hundred bidarkas, which, though small in size, pulled with uncommon strength. Our equipment was not a little formidable, and seemed to have alarmed our enemies; for an extraordinary noise was heard amongst them on shore, proceeding, as we supposed, from the

ceremony of *shamaning*,* which is practised by them on every important occasion.

1804.
Sept.

The next day we landed and took possession of the settlement, which was situated on a hill of a tolerable height, and well adapted for a fortification. Mr. Baranoff would, no doubt, on his first arrival in the country, have preferred this spot to the unfortunate one, where, in establishing himself, about thirty of our countrymen two years ago lost their lives, as will be related hereafter, had it not been at that time in the possession of those whose friendship he was seeking to cultivate. To ascertain whether the enemy was near, we discharged, before we landed, several guns and muskets from the ships, in different directions, to places where we imagined the natives might be lying in ambush; and I sent lieutenant Arboosoff in a launch to reconnoitre the neighbouring shores. About noon, we had several field-pieces and two long six-pounders mounted on the hill, to which I gave the name of New Archangel. Shortly after, a large canoe of the enemy was observed lurking at a distance among the islands. Our launch immediately attacked it, and it blew up. With great difficulty six of its crew were saved, of whom four were very much wounded. It appeared afterwards, that this party was on its return from a place called Hoosnoff, with a supply of powder and flints. The chief was in the canoe, but had quitted it on perceiving our ships, and had returned by land to his settlement. I was sorry for this, as he was a person of consequence, and of a violent character; and by taking him we might possibly have finished our enterprise without further

29th.

* Operation of witchcraft, by men called shamans or wizards.

1804. bloodshed. Towards evening, an ambassador arrived from the
Sept. Sitcans, with amicable overtures. He was told, that we had no
objection to a treaty with his countrymen, provided they would
send their chiefs to agree upon the conditions; and that, if they
rejected this offer, their former treachery would be punished by
us with the utmost rigour. With this answer he departed in
the night.

The next morning the same ambassador returned, accom-
panied by another native, who, to prove the good intentions of
their countrymen towards us, was sent as a hostage. They were
in one canoe, and sung as they approached a sort of song of a
melancholy strain. On landing, the hostage threw himself flat
on his back in the shallow water, according to the custom of the
country, and continued in this posture, till some of our people
arrived, who were sent to lift him up, and conduct him, with his
companion, into the fort; for so we called our fortified station on
the top of the hill.

The ambassador received a present of a warm dress from
Mr. Baranoff, in return for an otter skin he had brought with
him for that gentleman. He was then sent back with the same
answer as before, that we required, as a necessary preliminary
to pacification, that the chiefs themselves should come to us.
At noon we saw thirty men approaching, all having fire-arms.
They stopped when at the distance of a musket-shot from the
fort, and commenced their parley; which, however, was quickly
terminated, as they would not agree to a proposal made by
Mr. Baranoff, that we should be permitted to keep perpetual
possession of the place at present occupied by us, and that two

other respectable persons should be given as hostages. On the conclusion of this interview, the savages, who were sitting, rose up, and after singing out three several times *Oo, oo, oo!* meaning End, end, end! retired in military order. However, they were given to understand by our interpreters, that we should instantly move our ships close to their fort (for their settlement was fortified by a wooden fence, as represented in Plate II), and they would have no one to reproach but themselves for any consequences which might ensue.

1804.
Sept.

On the 1st of October we carried this menace into execution, by forming a line with four of our ships before the settlement. I then ordered a white flag to be hoisted on board the *Neva*, and presently we saw a similar one on the fort of the enemy. From this circumstance, I was not without hope that something would yet occur that might prevent bloodshed; but finding no advances on their part, I ordered the several ships to fire into the fort. A launch and a jolly-boat, armed with a four-pounder, under the command of lieutenant Arboosoff, were then sent to destroy the canoes on the beach, some of which were of sufficient burthen to carry sixty men each, and to set fire to a large barn, not far from the shore, which I suspected to contain stores. Lieutenant Arboosoff, finding he could do but little execution from the boats, landed, and taking with him the four-pounder, advanced towards the fort. Mr. Baranoff, who was then on board the *Neva*, seeing this, ordered some field-pieces to be landed, and, with about a hundred and fifty men, went himself on shore to the aid of the lieutenant. The savages kept perfectly quiet till dark, except that now and then a musket was fired off. This stillness was mistaken by Mr. Baranoff; and,

October
1st.

1804. encouraged by it, he ordered the fort to be stormed: a proceed-
October. ing, however, that had nearly proved fatal to the expedition; for as soon as the enemy perceived our people close to their walls, they collected in a body, and fired upon them with an order and execution that surprised us. The Aleutians, who, with the aid of some of the Company's servants, were drawing the guns along, terrified at so unexpected a reception, took to their heels; while the commanders, left with a mere handful of men belonging to my ship, judged it prudent to retire and endeavour to save the guns. The natives, seeing this, rushed out in pursuit of them; but our sailors behaved so gallantly, that, though almost all wounded, they brought off the field-pieces in safety. In this affair, out of my own ship alone, a lieutenant, a master's mate, a surgeon's mate, a quartermaster, and ten sailors of the sixteen who accompanied them, were wounded, and two killed; and if I had not covered this unfortunate retreat with my cannon, not a man could probably have been saved. Of the two that were killed, one was immediately exhibited to our view on the spears of the barbarians. Mr. Baranoff, who proposed the attack, was himself also wounded in the arm.

This business, which terminated about six o'clock in the evening, disquieted us considerably; and though, from the stillness of our enemies during the night, we inferred, that they had suffered perhaps more than ourselves, it afforded us but slender consolation.

2d. The next morning one of my wounded sailors died; and I received a note from Mr. Baranoff, who had retired the preceding

evening to his fort on shore, informing me, that he was unable to come to me, on account of his arm; begging me, at the same time, to take upon myself the future management of the contest with the Sitcans, and to act in it as my judgment might dictate. In consequence of this request, I resorted to the plan I wished at first should have been adopted, that of annoying the enemy from the ships, and I instantly ordered a brisk discharge of guns on the fort. This proceeding had the desired effect; or, at least so far brought the Sitcans to their senses, that in the afternoon they sent to sue for peace, offering to place in our hands some of their best families as hostages, and to deliver up all the Cadiack people, who, at different times, had been taken prisoners by them. I received this overture amicably; but insisted at the same time, among other things, that none of their canoes should quit the place where they were stationed, till the conditions of it, on their part, were fulfilled.

1804.
October.

Before it was dark, a youth was sent as a hostage, and the rest, it was said, would follow the next day. This youth proved to be of importance to us, as by his means we became acquainted with the number of toyons or chiefs that were in the settlement, as well as with the state of their provisions and ammunition, and how many muskets and guns they possessed. I was the more anxious about this last article, as our rigging had been much damaged by them. Though appearances were favourable, we kept a good look-out during the night, aware of the treacherous character of the enemy; but nothing material occurred.

On the 3d a white flag was hoisted by the natives; and, in the

3d.

1804. course of the day, other hostages were sent on board. I was,
October. however, obliged occasionally to fire on the fort, as individuals
were seen picking up our exhausted shot, that lay on the beach,
which was contrary to the stipulations we had made.

4th. The next day we received three more hostages, and a Cadiack man and two women. Understanding from these last, that there were still some ill-disposed toyons in the fort, we demanded hostages also on their part. In the afternoon Mr. Baranoff came on board; and, after consulting together, we resolved as the last and most essential preliminary to a treaty, to insist on a surrender of the fort. This demand was accordingly made towards evening, on purpose that the natives might have time, during the night, to reflect upon so important a point, and be able to give us their answer in the morning: and to show how much we were in earnest, I moved my ship still closer to the settlement. While these things were going on, our Aleutians had not been indolent; on the contrary, they had over-run the woods in all directions, plundering whatever they could find. In one place they discovered a considerable hoard of woollen cloth, and as much dried fish as would have loaded a hundred and fifty bidarkas.*

5th. In the morning of the 5th, we received two hostages more; one of whom, a Cadiack girl, informed us, that the enemy had sent to the inhabitants of Hoosnoff, to solicit assistance. On hearing

* The inhabitants of Sitca Sound, always conceal in the woods such things as they do not immediately want, to prevent their being stolen, which would be the case if they kept them in their houses. The cloth mentioned above, had been furnished by ships of the United States, from which they derive large supplies of various other articles.

this, we dispatched our interpreter to demand the surrender of the fort immediately : he returned, however, with an evasive answer ; and several other embassies were exchanged, which terminated in our consenting to wait till the next day, when the chief toyon promised to evacuate the fort with all his people.

1804.
October.

In the morning, having hoisted anew the white flag, we sent to inquire if the inhabitants were ready to quit the place ; and received for answer, that they were only waiting for high-water. At noon, observing the flood to be at its height, and that no preparations were made on the part of the natives to perform their promise, our interpreter was ordered to hail them ; and as they made no reply, I recommenced my fire, believing they were merely protracting the time till a reinforcement should arrive. I ordered also a float or raft to be made, on which our guns could be conveyed quite close under the fort. During the day we took two large canoes, one of which belonged to the old man, who, like another Charon (a name by which we called him), had in general brought the hostages to us. Shortly after, he came himself on board to demand his canoe, assuring me that just as he was quitting the fort, it had accidentally got loose and floated away. Knowing that he was telling me a falsehood, I refused his demand, and advised him to go back and persuade his countrymen to evacuate the fort as soon as possible, if they valued their safety. He consented to this ; and added, that if they complied with our wishes, it would be made known to us in the night, by their singing out, *Oo, oo, oo !*

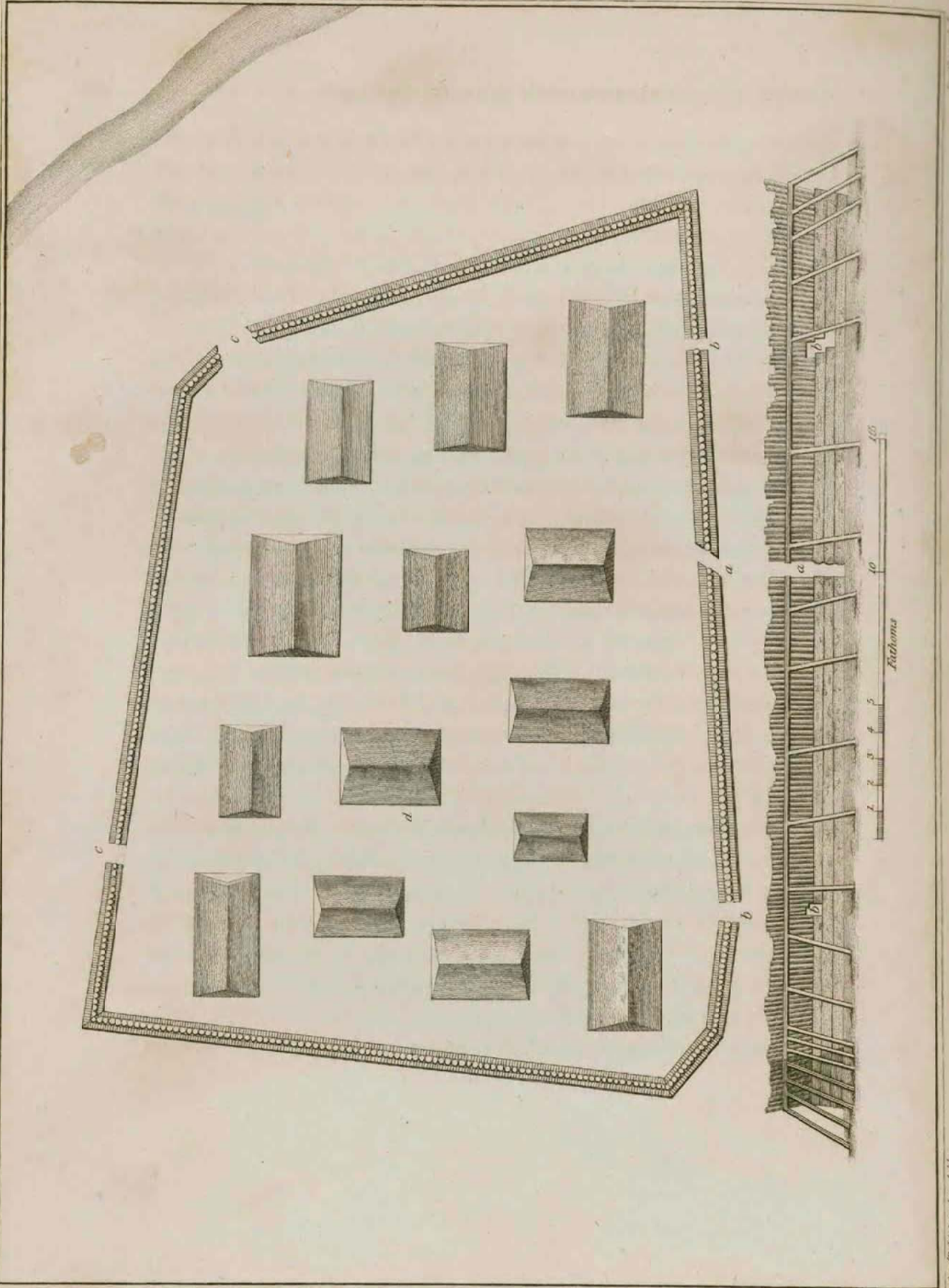
6th.

About eight o'clock in the evening our ears were saluted with this cry, which we immediately answered with an hurrah ; after

1804. which followed, on the part of the savages, a song, expressing,
October. that now only the Sitca people could reckon themselves free
from danger.

When morning came, I observed a great number of crows hovering about the settlement. I sent on shore to ascertain the cause of this; and the messenger returned with the news that the natives had quitted the fort during the night, leaving in it, alive, only two old women and a little boy. It appears that, judging of us by themselves, they imagined that we were capable of the same perfidiousness and cruelty; and that if they had come out openly in their boats, as had been proposed, we should have fallen upon them in revenge for their past behaviour. They had therefore preferred running into the woods, leaving many things behind, which, from their haste, they had not been able to take away. By this unexpected flight we obtained a supply of provisions for our hunters, and upwards of twenty large canoes, many of which were quite new. Mr. Baranoff ordered the fort to be completely destroyed; to effect which, three hundred men were sent on shore, with a sufficient guard, under an officer from my ship.

8th. It was on the 8th that the fate of Sitca Fort was decided. After every thing that could be of use was removed out of it, it was burned to the ground. Upon my entering it, before it was set on fire, what anguish did I feel, when I saw, like a second massacre of innocents, numbers of young children lying together murdered, lest their cries, if they had been borne away with their cruel parents, should have led to a discovery of the retreat to which they were flying! There were also several dogs,



that, for the same reason, had experienced the same fate.—O man, man! of what cruelties is not thy nature, civilised or uncivilised, capable?—But I turn from this scene of horror to pursue my narrative.

1804.
October.

The fort was an irregular square, its longest side looking towards the sea. It was constructed of wood, so thick and strong, that the shot from my guns could not penetrate it at the short distance of a cable's length. As represented in Plate II., it had a door, *a*, and two holes, *b*, for cannon in the side facing the sea, and two large gates, *c*, in the sides towards the wood. Within were fourteen houses, or barabaras, *d*, as they are called by the natives. Judging from the quantity of dried fish, and other sorts of provision, and the numerous empty boxes and domestic implements which we found, it must have contained at least eight hundred male inhabitants.

We have reason to believe, from information we obtained, that the chief cause of their flight was the want of powder and ball; and that, if these had not failed them, they would have defended themselves to the last extremity. By this fortunate termination of the contest, we added two small cannon to our artillery, and we picked up about a hundred of our exhausted shot.

Upon returning the next day to the fort of New Archangel, we estimated our loss at six Russians, and a few Aleutians, who had been killed.

9th.

Had the plan which I suggested been followed, of molesting

1804. October. the enemy from the ships, cutting off their supply of fresh water, and hindering them from having communication with the sea, I am persuaded that our wishes would have been obtained without the sacrifice of a single man. But Mr. Baranoff was anxious to terminate the affair quickly; and that anxiety led him into the error, of placing too much reliance in the bravery of his people, who had never been engaged in a warfare of this kind before.

15th. From the 10th to the 15th of the month, the weather was so bad, that we could hardly do any thing on board; we however persevered in carrying on the buildings on shore. With respect to the Sitcan troop who had fled, we were wholly ignorant what had become of them, though our fishermen and hunters were dispersed almost every where.

For some time we had been able to catch no fish but the halibut. Those of this species, however, which we caught were fine, some of them weighing eighteen stone, and were of an excellent flavour. This fish abounds here from the month of March to the month of November, when it retires from the coast till the winter is at an end. The natives catch it with a wooden hook, twelve inches long (Plate I. Fig. *d*).

Between the 15th and the 21st our sportsmen killed five sea lions; the largest of which weighed a hundred and fifty-seven stone, and the others from a hundred and thirty to ninety stone each. The flesh of this animal, in taste, a little resembles beef, and may be eaten in cases of necessity; the kidneys, the tongue, the lips, and the fins or feet, were extremely good.

On the 21st, one of our fishermen was shot from the woods; which proved, notwithstanding the peace which had been agreed upon, that the enmity of the natives was still unsubdued. But this was no matter of surprise to us: for what faith as to treaties, or what reliance as to humanity, was to be placed in men, who had coldly shed the blood of their own helpless and unoffending offspring?

1804.
October.
21st.

A few days after this unfortunate event, our old Charon came on board the Neva, not on the part of his former friends of Sitca, but from the people of Hoosnoff, who had sent him with assurances of their friendship towards us. He brought, as presents, two sea-otter skins, and received several articles of equal value in return, with a friendly declaration on our part, that we should be happy to live on terms of amity with all our neighbours, and with the good people of Hoosnoff especially. This venerable ambassador, on receiving so favourable an answer, immediately, like the wily snake, unfolded himself; and, in a speech of some length, requested, in behalf of those who had sent him, that they might be permitted to make war against and subjugate the Sicans, who did not deserve to be considered as an independent people. They were indeed, he said, held in such contempt by his countrymen—for he was himself a native of Hoosnoff, but had married a woman of Sitca—that the very name was used by them as a term of reproach: and he gave as an instance of this, that if a Hoosnoff child committed a fault, he was told, by way of reprimand, that he was as great a blockhead as a Sican.

25th.

Though not wholly ignorant of the character of savages, I

1804. confess I was astonished at this proposal from a people, who,
October. allied to their neighbours by the tie of frequent marriages, ought, at least, to be on terms of good fellowship, if unwilling to acknowledge them as brethren of the same cast. But these are principles not to be found among uncivilised nations, with whom every where power is the governing principle; and which is carried to such an extent here, that a conquered tribe is assailed by every one, to extermination; and slaves are made of prisoners, though the persons who have taken them shall be their nearest kindred.

Though the zeal of this ambassador was great, his speech failed of its intended effect; and the same answer, of general amity, was given him as before. When, however, he was informed of one of our fishermen having been lately shot, he would hardly allow us to finish our story, before he broke forth again, urging us more vehemently than before to give permission for this mad race, as he called them, to be destroyed; and he now recited their history, to convince us how insignificant a people they had been, even from their origin. He told us, that in a small bay near our old settlement, there formerly lived two youths, who were brothers: that it was not known from whence they sprung, and yet they had every thing they wanted in abundance: that one day walking together along the shore, the younger brother, whose name was Chat, found a sea vegetable, resembling a prickly cucumber, which he tasted: that the elder, on seeing this, told him he had eaten of a forbidden fruit, the consequence of which would be, that the present abundance they enjoyed would cease, and they would be obliged thenceforward to labour for their sub-

sistence: that they then began to lament their misfortune, and gave themselves up to grief: that shortly after, some inhabitants of Stahin, a people residing beyond the Admiralty Islands, happening to visit this spot, would have made slaves of the two youths; but they represented to them their poor and fatherless state, and begged that their liberty might be granted them, and they might be allowed to take some of the women of their country in marriage, who would teach them how to conduct themselves in the world: that the Stahinians complying with their wishes, they had afterwards many children, and were thus the founders of the Sitca nation.*

1804.
October.

I am induced to give this narrative, from its near resemblance to our own history of the first human being committing the first crime.

Since our arrival at the fort of New Archangel, we had seldom any reason to complain of the weather; but, at the close of the month, it changed considerably: the mountains were covered with snow, and the morning air was extremely sharp.

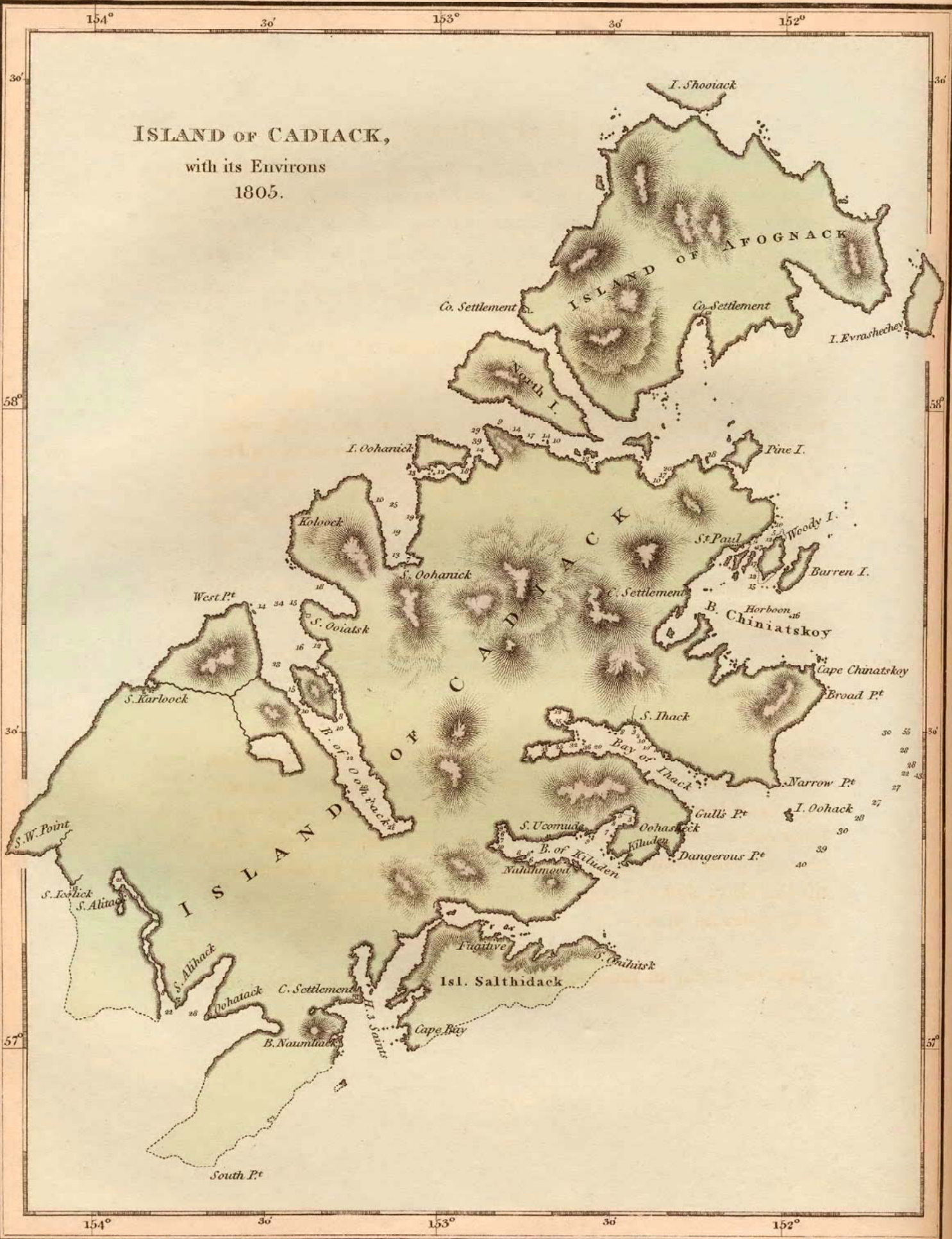
From the 2d to the 9th, the northern lights were observed almost every night; and the thermometer, during that period, never rose above the freezing point.

Nov.
2d.

* Notwithstanding the account given, by this old Hoosnoff, of the insignificant character of the Sitcans; I had many proofs, in the course of our treaty with them, of their being a shrewd and bold, though a perfidious, people. Their toyons were often eloquent, and used very sublime expressions. They swore by their ancestors, by relatives living and dead, and called heaven, earth, the sun, moon, and stars to witness for them, particularly when they meant to deceive.

1804. Having, as far as was in my power, succeeded in the object
Nov. for which I left Cadiack, I took leave of Mr. Baranoff to return
to that island, where I hoped to find the repose that was necessary both for myself and my people.

ISLAND OF CADIACK,
with its Environs
1805.



Eng'd under the direction of M^r. Arrowsmith.

London: Published by John Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place, March 1st 1814.

Surveyed by Captain Lisiansky.

CHAPTER IX.

RETURN TO THE ISLAND OF CADIACK, TO PASS THE
WINTER.

Particulars of our Run from Sitca to Cadiack. Moor the Ship for the Winter. Winter Amusements. State of the Weather. Set out to explore the eastern Part of Cadiack. Settlement of Ihack. Conversation with the Chief. New volcanic Island. Visited by an old Shaman, or Wizard. Bay of Ihack. Bay of Kiluden, and Settlement of Oohasheck. Land at a Settlement that has only Women and Children. Curiosities at Dranker's Bay. Harbour of Three-Saints. Fugitive Settlement. Account of Mr. Shelechoff. Huts appropriated for Women. Curiosities at Cape Bay. Tea and Supper in a Barabara. Stupidity of the Aleutians. Singular Custom on the Death of Relatives. Tame Eagle. Mountain tumbled into the Sea by an Earthquake. Straits of Sulthidack. Female Surgeon. Return to the Harbour of St. Paul. Explore the western Part of Cadiack. Account of Cook's River. Intelligence respecting the Russian Settlement of Nooscha.

WE set sail on the 10th of November, with light breezes, and at eight o'clock in the evening passed Cape Edgecumbe. In coming out of the Sound we were becalmed three times. The wind, however, at length enabled us to gain the open sea, and then blew so fresh from the east, varying occasionally to south-east, till the 13th, that our run, during that period, was at the rate of eight miles an hour.

1804.
Nov.
10th.

On the 14th, in the morning, Evrashechey Island and Cape 14th.

1804.
Nov. Chiniatskoy were in sight. About noon, the wind became contrary, and blew with such violence, that we were obliged to wear the ship every two hours, till evening, when it became more moderate, and allowed us to steer to the north-east. In the night it shifted to east-south-east, when I brought the ship's head to the southward. As soon as it was light we saw the island of Oohack; and, as the weather cleared up, we were able to approach the harbour of St. Paul. In consequence of the buoys having been taken away, we got a-ground in the Passage; but we sustained no damage, and were soon at anchor in the very station where we had been moored on arriving from Europe. The next day, having unrigged the vessel, and secured her for the winter, we disembarked, and took up our quarters on shore.
- 15th.
- 16th.

The reader may easily conceive how happy we now were; and will no doubt agree with us, that, after having been so long at sea, and especially after the late disagreeable adventures, even a barren land was preferable to the best vessel in the world. The settlement of St. Paul, however, small in extent, and with few civilised inhabitants, it may well be supposed, could afford us little occupation or amusement, during the five months of winter which we should have to stay in it. Something of this kind it was my duty to discover, the better to render my people orderly, contented, and healthy. Shooting and fishing were obvious resources. During the festival of Christmas, I employed them in constructing two immense ice hills, so large and of so gradual an ascent, that they could take with them a sledge to the top, and, placing themselves in it, slide to the bottom. This, though a common amusement in Russia, was new to the people of Cadiack, and especially to

the Aleutians, who came from all parts to enjoy the sight, and, under the guidance of my sailors, to partake of the sport. I also took care to supply my crew with ship-muskets, powder and shot, that they might procure something like game for themselves. This was of great use, and by degrees rendered them expert marksmen. Sometimes they caught fish for the supply of their table; but when the weather was too cold for that pursuit, the shooting of crows was an inexhaustible employment. The crows here are small, and being stewed with vinegar were found no unpalatable food. I must own, that I set the example to the rest, by having sometimes a crow fricasseed for my own table; and though not very delicate, it was a considerable relief to the perpetual uniformity of salt meat, and proved as healthful as any provision we could be supplied with. I cannot dismiss my account of our residence here, without recording my obligations to Mr. Bander, who, in the absence of Mr. Baranoff, commanded the settlement. Being an old soldier, and a pleasant companion, he made many a day pass in cheerful and lively conversation, when cold or bad weather would not allow us to stroll far from home.

1804.
Nov.

During the month of December, though the winds blew from the north, the weather was tolerably mild. The thermometer was not lower than thirty-eight degrees till the 24th, when it sunk to twenty-six. The ground was then covered with snow, and remained so several months. The winter, however, was not supposed to set in till the beginning of January. During its continuance, a few days excepted in February, the air was dry and clear, and the winds blew fresh from the points between the west and south-west. The severest frost was on the 22d of

Dec.

1805.
Jan. } January, when the thermometer fell to zero. The last days of February, and the beginning of March, were also so cold, that the mercury often stood between thirteen and fourteen. During this period, I purposely measured the thickness of the ice in the ponds near the settlement, and found it to be eighteen inches.

March
9th. On the 9th of March commenced the return of spring, and with it our repairs on board, and other preparations for resuming our voyage. While these things were doing, I applied myself to astronomical observations, by which the longitude of the harbour of St. Paul proved to be $152^{\circ} 8' 30''$ west. I also entered upon a plan I had formed, to explore the eastern part of the island of Cadiack; and I took with me for the purpose, the ship's master, and one of the fore-mast men, and left the harbour
22d. on the 22d of March in three bidarkas. On reaching the rock Horboon, the weather changed; and the clouds beginning to gather to the southward, I thought it prudent to pass the night ashore, on the side of the island where we then were, accommodating ourselves, by means of our boats, in the best manner we were able.

23d. The next morning, the weather being beautiful, I set out again on the business of exploring, and about noon was a-breast of the island of Oohack. In passing between this island and the island of Cadiack, we were completely drenched by the surf, occasioned, as I supposed, by the south wind acting against the current. We however reached the settlement of Ihack without any other inconvenience, and stopped at a comfortable house belonging to the Company.

From Cape Chiniatskoy to Broad Point, the shore is so steep, that it was impossible to land any where, but on the north side of that point. It consists of dark stone like slate, and is overgrown, in places, with a rough sort of grass and low poplar. I saw no pine-trees, except about Cape Chiniatskoy, and there the number was few. The only means I had of measuring the distance between the harbour of St. Paul and the bay of Ihack, was the rate of going of the bidarkas; and by that I estimated it at forty-five miles.

1805.
March.

The next morning, after exploring the bay, I went on board a small vessel belonging to our American Company, which, on its way from Kamchatca had anchored there, from not having been able to reach the harbour of St. Paul. In the afternoon I visited the settlement of Ihack, which consisted only of eleven houses, or barabaras; the poverty and filth of which were extreme. As it was low water, all the people residing there, were busily employed along the beach in search of shell-fish, which constitute their chief food during this season of the year; the children only, who were too young, being left at home. From a very good meridian altitude I found the latitude of the settlement to be $57^{\circ} 29' 58''$ north.

24th.

After dinner, the chief of Ihack with his wife came to pay me a visit. On entering my room they crossed themselves several times, and then sat down on the floor, and begged snuff. In the course of conversation their poverty was mentioned, when I endeavoured to convince them that their extreme indolence was the chief cause of it; and I suggested various ways, by which they might improve their situation, and render life more com-

1805.
March.

fortable. I advised them to build better habitations ; to lay in regularly a sufficient stock of winter provisions, which they almost always neglect ; to attend more to the article of cleanliness ; and lastly, to cultivate different culinary plants near their houses, by which they would be relieved from the trouble of collecting wild roots and herbs, which were neither so palatable nor so nutritious. In speaking of food, they gave me to understand, that the flesh of the whale was deemed the best ; though, during the fishing season, the whalers were reckoned unclean, and nobody would eat out of the same dish with them, or even come near them.

Of these whalers a story prevails, that when the fishing season is over, they conceal their instruments in the mountains, till wanted again ; and that they steal, whenever they can, the bodies of such fishermen as die, and were known to have distinguished themselves in their calling, which they preserve in caves. These bodies are said by some to be stolen, from the idea that the possession of them conduces to render the fishing season prosperous ; and by others, that a juice or fat is extracted from them, into which if an arrow be dipped, the whale, when wounded by it, dies the sooner.

During my conversation with the chief of Ihack, I learned a circumstance very unfavourable, I am sorry to say, to one of my countrymen. The first Russian vessel that had been seen on the south side of Cadiack, was in the year 1768 ; and the captain of this vessel, he said, treated the islanders so ill, that they took a dislike to all strangers ; and when another vessel from Russia touched there, the following year, they acted hos-

tilely towards it, and forced it to retire without any of the crew having communication with the shore.

1805.
March.

In the evening of the 26th, while I was alone, writing the memorandums of my journal, a Russian introduced himself, who had resided on the island of Oōnalashca, when a new island started up in its vicinity. I had heard of this phænomenon, and was therefore desirous to learn what he knew respecting it. He said that, about the middle of April, 1797, a small island was seen where no island had been seen before. That the first intimation of its appearance had been brought by some Aleutians to Captain's Harbour, who, returning from fishing, observed a great smoke issuing out of the sea: that this was the smoke of the volcano, which was then gradually rising above the surface of the sea, and which in May 1798, burst forth with a blaze, that was distinctly seen from a settlement called Macooshino, on the island of Oonalashca, at the distance of no less than forty miles to the north-west. This new island is tolerably high, and about twenty miles in circumference. It has been remarked, that it has not increased in size since the year 1799; and that no alteration has taken place in its appearance, except that some of the highest points have been thrown down by violent eruptions.

26th.

On the 28th, I had a still more curious visitor, in an old man of the name of Minack. He was about eighty years of age, and the most celebrated shaman, or wizard, in the island. Wishing, probably, to astonish me by his magic powers, he told me, that he had immediate intercourse with the devil, and was thereby able to foretell events to his country-

28th.

1805. men. Observing, however, a smile of disbelief on my coun-
March. tenance, he became extremely angry, and abruptly left the
room.

The bay of Ihack is about twelve miles long, and has several good anchorages, and two very fine but small harbours at its extremity. In entering it, a vessel should keep near the south shore, as the opposite one is rather unsafe. The inner shores of the bay are mountainous, with only a few inhabited spots here and there. There are alder, birch, and poplar trees in abundance; the last of which is strong enough for props and beams to houses, though not durable. Many small rivers run into the bay; which, during summer, are well stocked with fish. The quantity of ducks is also so great, that many hundreds of them may be killed in a day. They are of different species; and in the morning before sun-rise they make a prodigious noise. On our first arrival we killed an immense number; we likewise shot four black birds, that were nearly as large as the domestic hen, with red beaks and red feet.

29th. The next day the weather was fine and calm; and at seven in the morning I went to the bay of Kiluden with its chief, who had come on purpose to convey me thither. On the way we landed at the settlement of Oohasheck, and found its inhabitants in great distress, on account of the death of the chief's son, who had been buried the night before. I saw the mother, her sister, and another female relation, weeping over the grave of the deceased; but, on my offering a pinch of snuff to each, their sorrow seemed to abate, and their countenance to brighten.—The coast here, to the extent of about eight miles, is steep, and,

when the east or south-east winds blow, must be dangerous for such frail boats as the bidarkas.

1805.
March.

On approaching the Bay of Killuden we saw a number of small poles erected on one of the high clefts of the mountain, which were meant as a signal, some inhabitant having fallen from thence into the sea. Such precautions are very necessary in a country where fear acts more powerfully than common sense.

In the afternoon we arrived at the chief's house. He pointed out to me two islands in the vicinity, which, he said, had formerly been inhabited by fourteen different families, and fortified, though at present no vestige of habitation remained.

Except a few hours, which were employed in shooting, the whole of the 30th was taken up in examining the bay, which very much resembles that of Ihack. There are two places in it where ships may anchor with safety. We could not well determine the depth of water, the weather being so rough that, from our little bidarkas, we could with difficulty use the lead. In passing it we landed at a settlement, in which we only found women and children, the men belonging to it having been absent with Mr. Baranoff since the preceding spring. From not having laid in provisions in sufficient quantity for the winter, these poor wretches were literally half-starved. Wishing to afford them what aid was in my power, I distributed among them the stock of dried fish I had in the boats, and left this abode of wretchedness with no very pleasurable sensations. It was indeed a heart-rending scene to see these emaciated beings crawling out of their huts to thank me for the trifling relief I

1805. had afforded them.—I had this day an observation near the
March. head of the bay, in latitude $57^{\circ} 17' 43''$ north.

Though the weather was the next morning very disagreeable, I went to Drunkard's Bay, where I witnessed the same meagre traits of poverty. Of the inhabitants I purchased several curiosities, consisting of images, dressed in different forms. The best were cut out of bone (Plate III. Fig. *a, b*). They are used here as dolls. The women, indeed, who have no children, keep them, I was told, to represent the wished-for infant offspring, and amuse themselves with them, as if they were real infants. If we may judge by these figures, the inhabitants of Cadiack must have lost much of their skill in carving, their old productions of this kind being greatly superior.

April 1st. On the 1st of April we had to encounter both rain and snow; but we were not to be diverted from our course, and we proceeded courageously for the harbour of Three Saints, where we arrived in the afternoon. In our way we visited a village called the Fugitive, which was in a thriving condition. The inhabitants appeared much healthier than those of Ihack or Killuden, and lived better. On our arrival, the chief's wife brought us a bason of berries, mixed with rancid whale oil, begging us to refresh ourselves. This delicate mess, produced at a time when the berries are not in season, is regarded by the islanders as no small proof of opulence. I gave this treat, however, to my Aleutians; and, after distributing tobacco and other trifles among the family, took my leave.

The next morning, as soon as my arrival at the harbour of

Three-Saints was known in the neighbourhood, several of the toyons came together to see me. After the usual compliments, and a treat of snuff* on my part, the conversation began on the common topic, of poverty; when I endeavoured, with some earnestness, to persuade them to throw off the sloth and idleness so visible amongst them, and exert themselves: and I stated, as I had done in a previous instance, the many comforts they would derive from it, of which they were at present perfectly destitute. The toyons listened attentively to my advice, and assured me they should be happy to follow it, but that there were many circumstances to prevent them; and I must confess I blushed when I heard, that the principal of these was the high price fixed by the Russian company on every necessary article, and especially its iron instruments, which rendered it impossible for the islanders to purchase them. While this is the case, what improvement can be expected in these people? or how can it be recommended to them with effect, to attend to the cultivation of the ground, which it was a part of my instructions to do?

1805.
April.

This led to the general conduct of the Russians, and particularly to their first settlement in the island, of which the oldest of the toyons gave me the following account.—When Mr. Shelechoff arrived at the harbour of Three-Saints, the first step he took was to demand hostages of the natives, as a security for their good conduct. Wishing, however, to have nothing to do with them, they refused to comply with the demand; and, apprehensive of hostile proceedings in consequence, they assembled from

* Snuff is the best treat that can be offered to these people, who will often go twenty miles out of their way to get merely a pinch or two of it.

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April.

all the neighbourhood around, and agreed to fortify themselves on a high rock, situated on the east side of the island of Salthidack. But the first hostile measure proceeded from themselves. So far from resorting to violence, Mr. Shelechoff conducted himself amicably towards them, till he had been suddenly attacked in the night; when, supposing his peaceable disposition to have been misconstrued into timidity, he ordered an assault to be made on the rock, and the place, which had been deemed impregnable by the islanders, was quickly taken. After this, many skirmishes took place between the Russians and the natives, in which the latter were worsted, and were obliged at last to resign the island to the strangers. Upon my inquiring, what number of persons had assembled on the rock, the toyon informed me, that it scarcely amounted to four hundred, including women and children: Mr. Shelechoff, however, to enhance the importance of this conquest, has estimated it at four thousand.

5th. On the 5th we visited the bay of Naumliack. On our approaching the beach, some of the inhabitants who came to meet us, entered the water, and carried me on shore, in the bidarka, on their shoulders. I stopped at the toyon's hut for an hour or two. In examining the different apartments, it was with difficulty I succeeded in getting into the rooms called joopans, from the smallness of the entrance, which obliged me to squeeze myself through on my hands and knees. But of these rooms I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

This settlement pleased me more than any I had yet seen on the island. There was an air of order in it, and a supply of

every thing necessary for a well-inhabited place. Having satisfied my curiosity, I returned to the harbour of Three-Saints towards evening.

1805.
April.

The whole of the next day was spent in Cape Bay, on the island of Salthidack. In examining the barabara of the toyon, at which we stopped, I was obliged again to bend my body to enter the joopans; my curiosity, however, did not go unrequited. In one of them I saw a man and woman, with their hair cut short, and their faces blackened with soot; which I understood, by my interpreter, were emblems of deep mourning. Before the Russians came among these people, this mode of expressing sorrow for the dead used to be observed for the space of a whole year; but at present it continues for a month only, and sometimes not so long.

6th.

Amongst other things, the baskets called ishcats, in which the Aleutians keep all their valuables, caught my attention here. They are made of the thin roots of the pine-tree. Those of the men contained arrows, small pieces of wood, of different kinds and for different uses, a small crooked knife, a tooth, a piece of stone, and an implement resembling a small adz. Those of the women were filled with rags, strings made of the entrails of animals, beads, and other trifles, which a beggar in Europe would have thrown away.

Towards evening the weather becoming cold, we made a fire in the middle of our barabara, which was soon surrounded by the inhabitants, young and old. They were very much amused at seeing us drink tea; but, I have no doubt, were still more grati-

1805.
Aprik

fied when I ordered some dried fish to be distributed amongst them, which was a rarity at this season of the year. The master and mistress of the house were invited to partake of our beverage, and they seemed to plume themselves upon the circumstance, as if distinguished by it from the rest of the party. During our tea repast, the family were at their supper, which was served up in the following manner. The cook having filled a wooden bowl with boiled fish, presented it to the master of the house, who, after eating as much as he could, gave the rest to his wife. The other dishes were served up in similar order, beginning with the oldest of the family, who, when he had eaten his fill, gave the dish to the next in age, and he again to the next; and thus it passed in rotation till it came to the youngest, whose patience, as the family was numerous, must have been a little exhausted. Perceiving, at length, that our companions were becoming drowsy, I advised them to go to rest, which they did, wishing us several times a good night, and expressing how satisfied they were with our kindness.

7th.

The next morning when I arose at day-light, and was proceeding to take a walk, I found all the men sitting on the roofs of their houses. This is their favourite recreation after sleeping; though they are also fond of sitting on the beach, and looking for hours together at the sea, when they have nothing else to do. This practice resembles more a herd of beasts, than an association of reasonable beings, endowed with the gift of speech. Indeed these savages, when assembled together, appear to have no delight in the oral intercourse that generally distinguishes the human race; for they never converse: on the contrary, a stupid silence reigns amongst them. I

had many opportunities of noticing individuals of every age and degree; and I am persuaded, that the simplicity of their character exceeds that of any other people, and that a long time must elapse before it will undergo any very perceptible change. It is true, that on my entering their houses, some sort of ceremony was always observed by them; but by degrees even this so completely disappeared, that an Aleutian would undress himself to a state of nudity, without at all regarding my presence; though at the same moment he considered me as the greatest personage on the island.

1805.
April.

At six o'clock in the morning, I dispatched my ship's master to examine a bay in the neighbourhood, and about eleven returned myself to the harbour of Three-Saints; where I had observations, and found its latitude to be $57^{\circ} 5' 59''$ north, and its longitude $153^{\circ} 14' 30''$ west. This harbour is a fine and safe anchorage, being secure from all winds, and having a depth of water from four and a half to ten fathoms, with ground of mud and black sand. It is easy of access, and bears, from the south point of the island of Salthidack, west-north-west. Its shores were formerly tolerably high, but since the earthquake of 1788, they have sunk so much, that the equinoctial floods cover them almost to the very mountains. It has at present only one small company's settlement, but was a few years ago in a more flourishing state.

Having finished all I had purposed to do in this part of the island, we left it on the 8th, to return to the harbour of St. Paul. Though the weather was fine in the morning, the wind freshened so much in the course of the day, that we

8th.

1805. thought it prudent to stop at the Fugitive settlement, and pass
April. the night there.

As I observed before, this settlement is superior to many, though, like all that we saw, extremely filthy. The habitations, except that of the toyon, were miserable places. In one of the small buildings, or kennels, as they may very properly be called, was a woman who had retired into it in consequence of the death of her son. She had been there several days, and would have remained for the space of twenty, had I not entreated the toyon to permit her to quit it, representing that the weather was too bad for continuing long in so disagreeable a place. However ridiculous this custom may appear to an enlightened mind, it is so strictly observed by the inhabitants of this island, that they can scarcely be induced to abridge the period of its duration, though death itself should be the consequence of their pertinacity.

9th. The next day I removed to another settlement not far distant, where I was again obliged by the weather to pass the night. In the evening, I was amused by a tame eagle, which flew into the barabara, and at sun-set placed itself by the fire-side, as orderly as if it had been one of the family. After warming itself, and deliberately adjusting its feathers, it fell asleep. This bird, they say, is so sagacious, that it will recognise at sea the bidarkas belonging to its master, and on seeing them return from fishing, will follow them home. The people of Cadiack keep tame eagles for the sake of the feathers, which they use for arrows.

10th. In the morning of the 10th we stopped at the bay of Shash-

gat, in the neighbourhood of Ihack, to examine a lofty precipice, which, the inhabitants say, once formed a part of the conic mountain that, in the earthquake which happened here in the year 1788, was tumbled into the sea. What had been a fine sandy beach was so completely filled up, that it now presents nothing to the eye but a long rocky shoal. While in the village, I had an opportunity of witnessing a curious method of bleeding. A young woman performed this office of the surgeon. She first transpierced the vein of the arm with a stout needle, fixed in a wooden handle, and then cut the skin that was upon the needle with a copper instrument, which was far from being sharp. As she did not succeed in drawing blood the first time, she repeated the operation, when the blood gushed out in a stream. Though to me this was no very agreeable sight, the patient sat with the most perfect composure, which surprised me, when I understood that he had never been bled in this manner before.

1805.
April.

Between the harbour of Three-Saints and the Bay of Killuden we passed the Strait of Salthidack, which is about eight miles broad at the extremities, but draws so close towards the middle, that in the narrowest part of it the space does not exceed a quarter of a mile. In this contracted part two floods meet, one entering from the north and the other from the south. The shores are low here, and thinly covered with trees. Though the weather would not permit us to sound this strait properly, I am persuaded there is sufficient depth of water every where for small vessels.

We passed the night of the 10th at Ihack, and proceeded the next morning for Oohack, which has four very good bara-

1805.
April. baras. The toyon of this settlement interested me much. He had lately buried his father, and was erecting a monument over his grave. We remained on this island but a short time, as the weather gave no promise of change for the better, and I wished to reach the harbour of St. Paul before night. Though the distance was not great, we did not arrive there till nine o'clock in the evening, and were perfectly drenched by the rain, and the sea, which rolled so high, especially about Cape Chiniatskoy, that we should have been in danger, in any species of canoe but bidarkas, which are as able to contend with rough weather as boats that have decks.

On my arrival at St. Paul's, I found all my people in good health, and the rigging nearly repaired. The Easter holidays had commenced; and as soon as they were over (for I was unwilling to interrupt my people in their pleasures), I resolved on fitting out for sea. The large cargo, however, that we were preparing for Canton and Sitca, was not the business of a day; and it detained us yet for some time. Meanwhile I sent my ship's master to survey the western part of Cadiack, a task which he executed to my satisfaction. He not only reached the settlement of Carlook, but explored also the islands of Afognack and Evrashechey, and took many very accurate observations both of latitude and longitude on his way.

May.
19th. The year had now advanced to the middle of May, and the weather was so warm, that the lower part of the mountains were clothed with verdure. On the 19th, however, a sharp frost took place, and the ground was covered half an inch deep with snow, which remained at least twelve hours. So sudden

a change, which is common here, might have produced in Europe much mischief; but in this part of the world, there is so little cultivation, that no injury could ensue. The natives, on the contrary, consider such changes as the forerunners of good luck: and in this instance it so happened; for the next day, a dead whale, thirty-five feet in length, was brought into the bay; and though, to our sense of smelling, it stunk shockingly, it was quickly cut up and divided amongst the delighted inhabitants.

1805.
May.

We had hardly finished the stowage of our cargo, when furs were brought us from the Bay of Kenay, or Cook's River. There were also some curious dresses of the natives, several of which I purchased from curiosity.

The person who came from the Bay of Kenay with this cargo of furs, informed me, that the natives were of a quiet disposition, but had so great a dislike to our priests, that they threatened to take away the life of the first that should dare to come amongst them. This dislike commenced in the year 1796, in consequence of the imprudent zeal of one of our missionary monks, who, having prevailed on many of them to embrace Christianity, had too rigidly insisted on their throwing aside, all at once, their native prejudices and customs, and, by authority of his holy office, compelled some of them to marry in conformity to the rites of the Greek church. Provoked at last by the daring encroachments of this fanatic stranger, they put him to death, and vowed at the same time perpetual hatred to the whole Russian priesthood.

1805. From the same person I obtained some intelligence respecting
May. our settlement at Nooshca. He told me, that one of our countrymen had been killed on the Copper River, whither he had been sent to establish a communication with the inhabitants, who had always been an implacable foe to the Company: and that another Russian, a Mr. Bogenoff, who had ascended the river as far as a hundred and fifty miles, for the same purpose, would have experienced a similar fate, but for the contrivance and kindness of a female native with whom he fortunately became acquainted, and whom, out of gratitude for having saved his life, he afterwards married. He added, that the river abounded in virgin copper, but the inhabitants kept the spots where large pieces of it were to be found a profound secret.

Having mentioned the Bay of Kenay, I shall conclude this division of my narrative with a short account of it.

This bay has fourteen settlements, and about three thousand inhabitants, who have a language of their own. Their canoes are sheathed with the bark of trees. The families, however, who live near the sea, use only the common bidarkas. Though the people profess the Greek religion, and are baptized, polygamy and witchcraft are as much in vogue among them as among the other inhabitants of the coast. They live better than the Aleutians; because, besides the article of fish, there are wild animals which they hunt, and especially wild sheep, the flesh of which is excellent. The other wild animals are the black and common bear, rein-deer, martins, foxes of different sorts, river-otters, rabbits, ermines, beavers, and squirrels.

The inhabitants of Kenay bury their dead in wooden boxes, and pile stones over their graves, to hinder the wild beasts from scratching them out of the ground. They express their mourning by singeing their hair, besmearing their faces with black paint, and lacerating their bodies in different places. In other respects their manners differ but little from those of the people of Cadiack.

1805.
May.

CHAPTER X.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF CADIACK.

Climate of the Island. Plants. Wild Beasts. Birds. Number of Inhabitants. Customs. Dress. Food. Marriages. Burials. Manner of catching Fish, wild Animals, and Birds. Instruments used for the Purpose. Shamans. Games. Building of Bidarkas. Building of Barabaras. Filthiness of the Inhabitants. Nature of the Government.

1805.
 May.

CADIACK is one of the largest islands belonging to the Russian empire in the fourth quarter of the globe. It is very mountainous, and surrounded by deep bays, into which a number of small rivers fall. On the shores of these, many settlements might be formed; but the country elsewhere is in general too elevated, and is besides, for the greater part of the year, covered with snow. The materials of which the island is composed, are chiefly slate and common gray stone. The climate, from the account given of it by the inhabitants, and from what I experienced myself, is by no means agreeable; the air is seldom clear, and even in summer there are few days which may be called warm: the weather, indeed, depends entirely upon the winds; so long as they continue to blow from the north, the west, or the south quarter, it is fine; when from other points of the compass, fogs, damps, and rain, are sure to prevail. The winters very much resemble what we experience in Russia in a bad autumn; the one,

however, which we passed on the island proved to be an exception.

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Poplar, alder, and birch grow on the island, though in no great quantity, and pine* is only to be found in the vicinity of the harbour of St. Paul, and farther to the northward of it. Till the arrival of the Russians, only wild plants and roots were to be seen; but at present cabbages, turnips, potatoes, and other culinary productions, are cultivated here and there, but not generally throughout the island, as they require great labour and patience, which are traits not belonging to the disposition of the natives. The dark and rainy weather is besides unfavourable to horticulture, as well as to tillage in general; though barley was sowed last year by the Company, and in many places succeeded; and hopes are thence entertained of similar success as to other grain.

The native animals here are but few; they consist of bears, foxes of different kinds, ermines, dogs, and mice. Since the time of Mr. Shelechoff's establishment on the island, cattle, goats, pigs, and cats, have been introduced. I had also the pleasure of adding, during my stay, a Russian ram and an English ewe, which, before I left Cadiack, had already brought forth young; and the breed of this useful domesticated animal will no doubt be multiplied. The feathered tribe, on the contrary, is very numerous; it is composed of eagles, partridges, plovers, crows, magpies, cranes, sea-parrots, fen-ducks, and many other water-fowl.

* For want of fir, we made a new bowsprit of one of these pine trees, which answered admirably.

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May. } Several species of the ducks fly away in the spring, and are replaced by geese and swans, which remain, in some places, the whole summer. There are three kinds of small birds, one of which, of a dark gray colour, regularly sings its song preparatory to bad weather. Cadiack abounds also in fish; which are halibut, cod, flounders, loaches, perch, herrings, and different kinds of salmon: the last come into the rivers, from the month of May to that of October, in such abundance, that hundreds may be caught in a short time with the hands only. The rivers, indeed, are sometimes so completely filled with them, that the wild beasts, and especially bears, will eat only the head, which they seem to consider as the most delicate part. The bears go into the river and catch these fish with their paws in a very dextrous manner. As they bite off the head, they throw the rest of the body on shore. The coast abounds in whales, porpoises, sea-lions, sea-dogs, and sea-otters. Sea-bears* also were formerly tolerably numerous, but are now very seldom seen. In the spring, sea-crabs are caught in plenty: I saw them enter the bay of St. Paul in pairs, two and two together, united by their claws.

The population of this island, when compared with its size, is

* At present, sea-bears are caught by the American Company on the islands of St. George and St. Paul. Though they are not so plentiful there now as heretofore, yet with good management they will always abound. Formerly each person in the employ of the Company used to kill two thousand of these animals in a year. It is to be lamented, that there is no good harbour on these islands, as ships which lie in the open sea must get under sail on the appearance of foul weather. I was told that the two islands were very different, that of St. George being high, and that of St. Paul low. There is no fresh water in either. The people belonging to the Company who reside in them, drink the water which is collected in ponds from melted snow. They live entirely on the flesh of the sea-bears, and eggs of sea-birds.

very small. As will be seen by the annexed account, which is the result of the minutest research, it amounts only to four thousand souls. It is also in a decreasing state; but as the Company have lately introduced several new regulations in favour of the inhabitants, I have no doubt it will soon be otherwise.

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In the district of the harbour of Three-Saints, are	-	-	-	-	88	barabaras
In that of Ihack	-	-	-	-	57	
In that of Carlook	-	-	-	-	34	
In that of Alitack	-	-	-	-	25	
On the Wood Island	-	-	-	-	3	
					—	

Which give a total of 202 barabaras.

Now, if we multiply this number by eighteen, the average estimate of persons (men, women, and children) in a barabara, the number of natives will be - 3636
And, if we add the Kauris or Aleutians* in the Company's service, which are - - - - 364

The amount of the population will be 4000

The oldest inhabitants of the island say, that when the Russians arrived amongst them the population was double what it is now. Supposing this, it must even then have been short of ten thousand souls: yet Mr. Shelechoff, in the account of his

* These Aleutians are fed and clothed by the Company.

1805. voyage, says, that he subjected to the crown of Russia about
May. fifty thousand men on the island of Cadiack.

The islanders are of a middle stature, and of a copper complexion. They have large round faces and broad shoulders; their eyes, eye-brows, and hair, are jet black. The last is strong and straight. The men cut it short, or wear it long and loose: the women wear theirs flat upon the forehead, with the points cut extremely even, but twist it in a club behind. The dress of both sexes consists of parkas and camleykas, both of which nearly resemble in form a carter's frock. The first are made of the furs of animals, or the skins of sea birds; and the other of the intestines of seals, sea-lions, and sea-bears, or of the whale's bladder. Formerly, the rich clothed and decorated themselves with the skins of sea-otters, river-otters, and foxes; but they are now obliged to sell these furs to the Company for tobacco and other luxuries; which, introduced at first by Europeans, are become necessaries of life. The men wear girdles round their bodies, with a square piece or apron reaching to the mid-thigh. The women wear only a sash round the waist, about two inches broad, made of the skin of the seal. Both sexes wear caps, made of the skin of sea birds, or hats, of the fine roots of trees, platted: on the upper part of these hats some whimsical figures are generally painted. They have nothing on their feet, except when they go to a distance from home, in very cold weather; they then put on occasionally a sort of boot, made of the skin of the seal, or of some other skin equally strong.

The people of Cadiack are very fond of ornaments. Both

sexes pierce the ears all round, and embellish them with beads. The women also wear beads on the neck, arms, and feet. Formerly they wore strings of beads suspended from apertures in the lower lip, or else placed in these apertures small bones, resembling a row of artificial teeth, and had besides a bone passed through the gristle of the nose; while the men had a stone or bone, four inches long, in a cut made in the lower lip (Plate III. Fig. *d*): but these embellishments are now seldom seen. The fair sex were also fond of tatooing the chin, breasts, and back; but this again is much out of fashion.

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Amber amongst these savages is held in as high estimation as diamonds are in Europe. It is worn instead of ear-rings. I made a present of a small piece to a toyon's son, and I thought he would have lost his senses from joy. On grasping the precious article, he exclaimed, "Now Sava," which was his Christian name, "is truly rich! He was known before by his alertness and courage, but now he will also be famous by possessing amber." I was afterwards told, that this youth travelled over the island to exhibit this bauble as a curiosity.

The food of the inhabitants consists of fish of different kinds, shell-fish, and amphibious animals. The fat of the whale, however, is the prime delicacy. It is eaten raw, as are also the heads of salmon. The other viands are boiled in earthen pots, or roasted on sticks, simply fixed in the ground before the fire. In a time of scarcity, which seldom fails to occur in winter, and is almost unavoidable during the spring, the islanders live entirely on shell-fish; they therefore form a settlement near some large bank, as the best situation for the means of subsistence.

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On the arrival of the Russians, the islanders believed alike in good and in evil spirits; but made their offerings to the last only, conceiving the first to be incapable of doing injury. At present many of them profess to be Christians of the Greek church, though all their religion consists in being baptized, in having but one wife, and in crossing themselves on entering a Russian house. They know nothing of the principles of the Greek faith; and profess the religion from mere interest, that they may receive a cross, or some other present. I knew several who, for the sake of getting a shirt or a handkerchief, had been baptized three times.

The real history of the first peopling of this island is not known, though every old man has his story to tell about it. Toyon Kolpack, who is held in great esteem for his cleverness, and whose story obtains most credit, told me, that the true origin of the people was this:—To the northward of the peninsula of Alaska lived a toyon, whose daughter cohabited with a male of the canine species, by whom she had five children, three males and two females. The toyon being displeased with this degenerate conduct of his daughter, took an opportunity, in the absence of her lover, of banishing her to an island in the neighbourhood. The lover, coming home, and finding none of his family, grieved for a long time: at last, discovering the place of their exile, he swam towards it, and was drowned on the way. The whelps in the mean time were grown up, and the mother had acquainted them with the cause of their banishment; which exasperated them so much against their grandfather, that when he came to see them they tore him to pieces. The mother, on this melancholy event, resolved to return to her

native place, and gave free leave to her offspring to go wherever they chose. In consequence of this permission, some went northward; while others, passing the peninsula of Alaska, took a southerly course, and arrived at the island of Cadiack, where they increased and multiplied, and were the founders of the present population.

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On my asking the toyon, by what means they reached the island, he very gravely affirmed, that it was formerly separated from Alaska by a river only; and that the present channel was made by a large otter, in the bay of Kenay, who one day took it into his head to push himself through between it and the peninsula.

Another islander told me a very different tale of the origin of the first peopling of the island. The raven, it seems, is considered by many of the islanders as a divinity; and a raven, he said, brought the light from heaven, while a bladder descended at the same time, in which a man and a woman were enclosed. At first this pair of human beings enlarged their dungeon by blowing, and afterward by stretching their hands and feet; and it was thus mountains were constructed. The man, by scattering the hair of his head on the mountains, created trees and forests, in which wild beasts sprung up and increased; while the woman, by making water, produced seas, and by spitting into ditches and holes, formed rivers and lakes. The woman, pulling out one of her teeth, gave it to the man, who made a knife of it; and, cutting trees with the knife, threw the chips into the river, which were changed into fish of different kinds. At last this human pair had children; and while their first-born,

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a son, was playing with a stone, the stone all of a sudden was converted into an island. On this island, which was the island of Cadiack, a man and a she-dog were then placed; and it was set afloat on the ocean, and arrived at its present situation. The man and the she-dog multiplied, and the present generation are their descendants.

These fables, which have a degree of analogy, plainly show, how slow is the progress of civilisation; or, at least, how little effect has been produced on these people by an intercourse of more than twenty years with the Russians.

Formerly, polygamy was in use on the island. The toyons had then as many as eight wives, and private persons a smaller number, according to their situation and property. The shamans had persuaded their ignorant countrymen, that they ought to cohabit with as many women as the supernatural being, their patron, would allow them. Those who marry according to the rites of the Greek church, have now but one wife.

The manner of courtship of the country is this:—A young man, on hearing that in such a place is a girl that he thinks will suit him, goes thither, carrying with him the most valuable things he is possessed of, and proposes himself for a husband. If the parents of the girl are satisfied with him, he makes them presents till they say—Enough. If they are not pleased with him, he returns home with all he brought. The husband always lives with the parents of the wife, and is obliged to serve them, though occasionally he may visit his own relations. When they are not married by the Greek church, there is no

rite observed; having agreed to be man and wife, the young couple go to bed together without ceremony. The next morning, however, the husband rises before day, to procure wood, which is very scarce in many parts of the island; and is obliged to prepare a hot bath, for the purification both of himself and his partner.

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There are no feastings at the time of marriage; but if the son-in-law should happen to kill a beast or fish of value, the father-in-law makes a parade of sending pieces of it to his friends. This ostentation, however, is only practised in a season of plenty: at other times there are no givings; every one keeps what he gets to himself.

Of all the customs of these islanders, the most disgusting is that of men, called schoopans, living with men, and supplying the place of women. These are brought up from their infancy with females, and taught all the feminine arts. They even assume the manners and dress of the sex so nearly, that a stranger would naturally take them for what they are not.* This odious practice was formerly so prevalent, that the residence of one of these monsters in a house was considered as fortunate; it is however daily losing ground.

The Cadiack people seem more attached to their dead than

* As a proof how easily this mistake may be made; it once happened, that a toyon brought one of these unnatural beings to church to be married to him, and the ceremony was nearly finished, when an interpreter, who came in by chance, put a stop to the proceedings, by making known to the priest, that the couple he was joining in wedlock were both males.

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to their living relatives, and often weep when their names happen to be mentioned. They dress the dead in their best apparel, and then lay them in state, commonly in the place where they sickened and died. While the grave is digging, the relations and friends howl bitterly. When it is ready, the body is wrapped up in furs and seal-skins, and placed in it. Over the grave large stones are piled, and blocks of wood. The melancholy business of interment being ended, the distant relations and friends return home; but the parents of the deceased remain on the spot, wailing till sun-set. Formerly, on the demise of a great man, a slave or *calga*, as it is called here, used to be killed, that he might be buried with his master; but this is no longer allowed. At present the only difference is, that broken beads and granules of amber are strewed over the bodies of the wealthy; and even this is but seldom practised. With the hunters that die, their arrows, spears, and harpoons, are generally buried; and the frame of a bidarka is placed over them. I saw instances of high poles being erected over the graves of persons of consequence.

They express their mourning by cutting the hair short, and daubing the face with soot. A wife, on the death of her husband, retires for a certain period to another settlement; and a husband does the same on the death of his wife. When a child dies, its mother must seclude herself, for a period of from ten to twenty days, in a hovel built apart; of which, in my account of the Fugitive settlement, I have cited an instance that came under my observation.

A curious custom prevails here on occasions of lying-in. To be delivered, the woman retires into a small low hovel, built of

reeds and covered with grass, where she must remain after the birth of the child twenty days, whatever may be the season of the year, summer or winter. During this period she is considered so unclean, that nobody will touch her, and food is given to her on sticks. When the twenty days are expired, she washes herself and child, first in cold water and in the open air, and then in a warm bath. During the first washing, a small perforation is often made in the gristle of the infant's nose, and a thin twig, like a small wire, drawn through it; an incision is also made under the lower lip, or small holes are bored in it.

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This custom extends also to women during their periodical courses, when they are not allowed to remain in their barabaras, but must retire to similar hovels; nor are they permitted to come out, till they have observed the customary ablutions. Those females to whom this occurs for the first time, are even obliged to retire for ten days; during which, from being considered as unclean, they are fed as in the instance of child-birth. I had the curiosity to measure one of these hovels; the length of which was three feet two inches, the breadth two feet seven inches, and the height two feet four inches.

Of the different diseases to which these people are subject, the most common are, venereal, colds, consumption, itch, and ulcers. The two last are so unavoidable, that there is hardly a person to be found on the island without one or the other. They have three methods of cure; shamaning, cutting away the part affected, and bleeding. I was told, that slight venereal taints are removed by means of some decoction; but that when the disease

1805. touches the nose, each nostril is pierced through, and sometimes
May. the gristle itself.

The mode of education here is similar to that of other savage countries. The people are able to bear cold, from having been habituated to it, in various ways, from their cradle. It often happens that a mother plunges her noisy child into water, even in winter, and keeps it there till it leaves off crying. To teach them to bear hunger, they have no occasion for lessons, necessity being a sufficient master; for they have often nothing to eat for several days together. The men are taught early to construct bidarkas, and to manage them at sea; to make arrows, and to shoot with them: and the women are exercised from their infancy in needle-works, in making nets, lines, and other things adapted to their sex. The men are all, without exception, brought up to fishing, and killing wild animals and birds. The whale-fishing, however, belongs almost exclusively to particular families, and is handed down in succession to those children who prove to be the most expert at it. But this art is not brought to such perfection in the island of Cadiack, as in Greenland, and many other places. A Cadiack whaler, in a single bidarka, attacks only small whales; and for this purpose he is provided with a harpoon, the spear of which is made of slate-stone, and so fixed into the handle, as to detach itself when the whale is struck. When wounded by it, the whale runs to sea and dies, and is perhaps never seen again, unless the currents and winds should throw it on the coast. Thus no whaler is sure of his prey. The spears of the whale harpoons are marked by the whalers, so that every one knows his own.

The mode of hunting the sea-otter is different, and the prey so sure, that scarcely one animal out of a hundred can save itself from its pursuers. The method is this. A number of Aleutians, more or less, go out together in separate bidarkas. As soon as any one of them perceives an otter, he throws his arrow at it, if he can, and, whether he can or cannot, pulls to the place where it plunges. He here stations his boat, and then lifts up his oar. The rest of the hunters, on observing the signal, form a circle round it. The moment the animal appears above water, the hunter that is nearest throws his arrow, and then hastens to the spot where the animal replunges, and makes it known, as in the preceding instance, by raising his oar. A second circle is then formed; and in this manner the chase continues, till the poor beast is perfectly exhausted by the blood flowing from its wounds. I was told by very expert hunters, that these animals were sometimes easily caught; whereas, at other times, twenty bidarkas would be employed half a day in taking a single otter: and that this animal has been known to tear the arrow from its body in order to escape. The first plunge of an otter exceeds a quarter of an hour; the second is of shorter duration, the third still shorter; and thus the intervals gradually diminish, till at last it can plunge no more.

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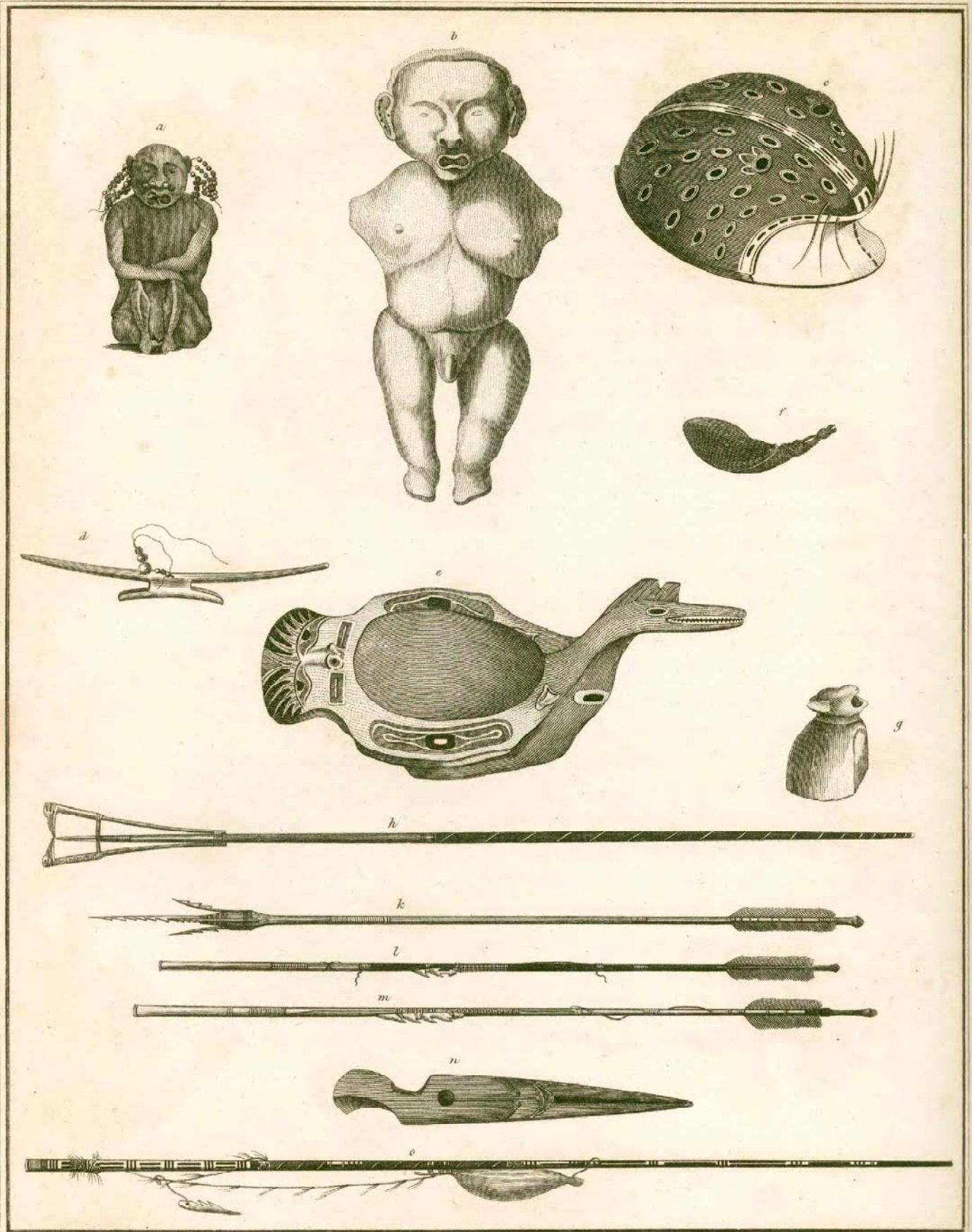
When these hunters attack a female otter, swimming with her young one, a picture of maternal affection presents itself, that would induce a feeling mind to desist from its cruel purpose: but a Cadiack man, hardened to his trade, has no frailties of this kind, and can pass nothing without darting his arrow at it. When she finds herself pursued, the poor mother takes her cub in her arms, if I may so speak, and plunges with it, to save it.

1805. May. As the cub, however, cannot long remain under water, she soon, instigated by affection, rises again, and is easily struck by the weapons of the hunters. Sometimes the hunters come upon her by surprise, and separate her from her young one, in which case her loss is inevitable, for the cub is sure to be taken; and when she hears its cries, she swims, fearless of danger, to the very *bidarka* from which they proceed. It is said, that if a female otter has two cubs with her when she is attacked, she will destroy one herself, or leave it to its fate, that she may be the better able to protect the other.

The *Cadiack* people, exercised from their childhood to this sort of hunting, are very expert at it. In fine weather, they know the course of the otter under water, after it has plunged, by the bubbles that appear on the surface; and in rough weather they are equally acquainted with it, as the otter always swims against the wind.

The killing a sea-otter is matter of great triumph to these people. It is expressed by a shout, proceeding at once from all the party concerned in the hunt; then follows the inquiry to whom the prize belongs. The highest claim is his who first wounded the animal; if several wounded it at the same time, the right side has the preference over the left, and the nearer the wound is to the head, the more weight has it in the scale of decision. When two or more arrows are struck into the same part of the animal, and the lines of the arrows are broken,* the

* The line of the sea-otter arrows is made of the sinews of the whale; one end is fastened to the spear of the instrument, and the other to the handle.



Cap^{ty} Lisiansky del.

Smith sculp.

longest piece of line determines the preference. From this complication of rules, disputes often arise; and in such cases, some Russian is called in to determine the point.

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Next to the otter, the most valuable animal, in the estimation of the Cadiack men, is the species of seal or sea-dog, called by the Russians Nerpa. It is caught with nets, made of the same material as the line of the sea-otter arrow; or killed when asleep: or, which is the easiest manner of taking it, enticed towards the shore. A fisherman, concealing the lower part of his body among the rocks, puts on his head a wooden cap, or rather casque, resembling the head of a seal (Plate III. Fig. c.), and makes a noise like that animal. The unsuspecting seal, imagining he is about to meet a partner of his own species, hastens to the spot, and is instantly killed.

The catching of birds called ooreel or sea-raven, from the skin of which handsome warm gowns or parkas are made, is also a business of importance. It is done by a net, the lower part of which is stretched on a pole fourteen feet in length, while a string is passed through loop-holes in the upper part, and fastened to the extremities of the pole. These birds always keep on high and steep rocks and precipices. The sportsman, getting as near as he can to the birds, throws the net over them; and when by fluttering they are sufficiently entangled, he draws the net to a bag by means of the string, and sometimes takes a whole flight at once. The length of the net is about eighty feet, the breadth fourteen only.

Fish in the rivers are caught, either with the hands only,

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May. or by bags tied to a long pole. Sometimes they are taken by being struck with a spear about five feet long, made for the purpose (Plate III. Fig. *h, k*). At sea it is done by hooks made of bone, which are fastened, instead of a line, to a sea-leek, that grows sometimes to the length of nearly two hundred feet, and is the eighth of an inch thick. This production of the sea answers better for fishing, than a line made of the sinews of the whale; which, by stretching too much in the water, becomes impaired in strength.

The Cadiack people use long spears, harpoons, and arrows, for killing the large sea animals, such as whales, seals, sea-otters; and others. Formerly, in their wars with one another, bows and arrows were in use; but at present this weapon is seldom to be seen. The whale harpoon is about ten feet long; the spear or point is of slate stone, and of the form of a knife, sharp on both sides, and is set loose into the handle. The seal harpoon is but little shorter, and has a barbed spear made of bone. A bladder is fixed to the middle of the handle, to prevent the harpoon from sinking, or the seal from plunging beyond a certain depth after being wounded by it (Plate III. Fig. *o*). There is also a particular sort of arrow used against the seal (Plate III. Fig. *m*), nearly similar to that used against the sea-otter (Plate III. Fig. *l*), the length of which is about four feet. The arrows are thrown from a narrow and pointed board, twenty inches long, which is held by the thumb and three fingers (Plate III. Fig. *n*.) They are thrown straight from the shoulder with astonishing velocity.

Their working tools are very few. They consist of a small

iron adz, which was formerly made of stone; a crooked knife, which has taken place of a shell; a stone for polishing, and a tooth, fixed in a wooden handle. With the assistance of these simple instruments, the Cadiack men make various articles, and finish them neatly. In the art of carving, however, which had been carried by them to tolerable perfection, they have so greatly declined, that there is now scarcely an individual who can execute any thing decently in that way.

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With respect to the needle-work of the women, it is no where surpassed but in Oonalashka. I have a great many specimens of their skill, that would do credit to our best seamstresses. Every thing is sewed with thread made of the sinews of the whale, or other sea animals, some of which is as fine as the thread of silk. The most beautiful twists and braids are made of it. Before the Russians came, the needles were of bone: the instruments for boring the eye in them, are still found in almost every family. The hair of the rein-deer and of goats, are used here for ornamenting the dresses of the women; as also is the European shaloon, out of which they draw the threads, and form them into tufts, each according to her fancy.

On the island of Cadiack, as through the whole of what we saw of the north-west coast of America, shamaning is held in great veneration. The professors of it are brought up to their business from their infancy. They persuade the people, they have a correspondence with the devil, and can by his means foretell what will come to pass. They pretend that some children are doomed to be shamans; and that their destiny is made known by a dream. Though every shaman has in his practice some

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particular mummery, the foundation of the pretended art is the same in all. The ceremony generally observed on these occasions, is this:—The skin of a seal or other animal being spread on the ground, in the middle of a barabara or elsewhere, and a vessel of water placed near it, the shaman enters, and, placing himself on the skin, takes off his ordinary dress, and puts on a camleyka, turning the fore part behind. He then disguises himself by a wig of human hair, to which two feathers are attached, one on each side, to resemble horns. Opposite to him stands the person who wishes to consult him about his affairs. The question to be solved being stated, the shaman begins to sing, the company joining in the song by degrees, till it comes to a chorus, or rather a yell. During this incantation, the shaman makes the most frightful grimaces and twistings of the body, till at last he appears perfectly exhausted and falls to the ground. He falls, however, only to rise again; and he repeats this foolery several times before he gives the answer, which, in his trance, he pretends to have received from the evil spirit.

The shamans are consulted also as physicians in dangerous cases, and are rewarded very handsomely if the patient recovers, but receive nothing if he dies. The mode of cure consists, in like manner, in incantations.

Next in rank to the shamans are the kaseks, or sages, whose office is to teach children the different dances, and superintend the public amusements and shows, of which they have the supreme control. The islanders generally call our priests by this name.

The people of Cadiack, whelmed in ignorance, can do nothing without some superstition mixing in the business. If merely a piece of twist or line is made, it is under the auspices of some lucky root, herb, or stone, which owes its power to its scarcity. A person who possesses none of these happy influences, these gifts of fortune, is considered as the poorest of his species. Even the small sea nut, which abounds on the beach in the warmer climates, is esteemed in this way here, because seldom found. It is from this superstitious feeling that, at the commencement of spring, the whale-fishermen go into the interior of the island to search on the mountains for eagle-feathers, bear's hair, and different stones and roots. The abominable custom, which I mentioned before as prevailing amongst the whalers, of stealing the dead bodies from the graves and secreting them in caverns, has the same origin. This is carried so far, that a father at his death bequeaths this cavern to the son whom he appoints to succeed him in the whale-fishery, and the son endeavours to augment the precious collection; so that a whaler may be found possessing upwards of twenty of such corses.

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In my narrative I have represented the whalers as unclean, in the eyes of their countrymen, during the fishing season. Nevertheless, they have great respect paid them, and are regarded as the purveyors of their country.

These islanders pass their time in hunting, festivals, and abstinence. The first takes place in the summer; the second begins in the month of December, and continues as long as any provisions remain; and then follows the period of famine, which

1805. lasts till the re-appearance of fish in the rivers. During the
May. last-mentioned period, many have nothing but shell-fish to subsist on, and some die for want. Their festivals consist chiefly of dancing, which differs but little from that of other savage nations, except that masks of the most hideous figures are worn. I was present at some of these festivals, but found nothing pleasant or amusing in them.

The Cadiack men are so fond of gaming, that they often lose every thing they possess at play. They have a very favourite game called *kroogeki*. Four or more men play at it; that is, two against two, or three against three. Two skins are spread on the ground, at the distance of about twelve feet from each other. On each skin is placed a round flat mark made of bone, about four inches and a half in circumference, with a black circle and centre marked on it. Every player has five wooden pieces, like what are called men in the game of draughts or back-gammon, and distinguished in the same manner by colour. The players kneel, and stretching themselves forward lean on the left hand, throwing the draughts with the right, one after another, adversary against adversary, aiming at the round mark. If a man hits the mark, his antagonist endeavours to dislodge the draught, by placing his own there. When all the draughts are expended on both sides, it is examined how they lie, and they are counted accordingly: for every draught touching the mark, one; for that which lodges on it, two; for that which cuts the black circle, three, &c. In this manner the game continues till the number of a hundred and twelve, which is the point of the game, is gained. The numbers are counted by small sticks made for the purpose.

There is another favourite game called *stop^{la}nia*, which is a small figure cut out of bone (Plate III. Fig. g). It is thrown up into the air, and if it falls on its bottom, two are counted; if on its back, three; and if on its belly, one only. This game consists in gaining twenty, which are also marked with short sticks.

1805.
May.

The Cadiack men deserve great credit for the invention of the bidarka, which is lightly constructed of wood, fastened together with whalebone, and covered over with seal-skins, the seams of which are so well sewed that not a drop of water can get through. At present there are three sorts in use: the first carries three persons, the second two, and the third only one (See Plate, View of St. Paul's Harbour). Before the arrival of the Russians, the two last only, called the single and the double bidarkas, had been built. The islanders had also large leathern boats, of sufficient burthen to carry seventy persons, which were used in their wars and long voyages; but these boats are kept now only by the Russians. The bidarkas paddle very fast, and are safer at sea in bad weather than European boats; especially when provided with good hatchway cloths, which are always drawn over holes, answering to hatchways, and extend round the waists of the people sitting in them. It is common to send one of these craft as far as the island of Oonalashka, or to Sitca Sound. For such voyages, however, the rowers must be furnished with new camleykas, which they always fasten tight round the neck and arms, as a guard against the waves of the sea, which often roll over them. When there are several of these vessels in company, and a storm overtakes them, they fasten together in parties of three or four, and thus ride it out, like so

1805.
May. many ducks tossed up and down by the waves, without the smallest danger. At first I disliked these leathern canoes, on account of their bending elasticity in the water, arising from their being slenderly built; but when accustomed to them, I thought it rather pleasant than otherwise.

The following table gives the dimensions of each of the three kinds of bidarka.

For three Men.	Feet.	Inches.	For two Men.	Feet.	Inches.	For one man.	Feet.	Inches.
The length . . .	26	7	. . . . .	19	7	. . . . .	14	6
The breadth . . .	2	8	. . . . .	2	7	. . . . .	2	4
The depth . . .	1	3	. . . . .	1	1	. . . . .	1	
From stern to the first hatchway . . .	4	6	Between the hatchways	4	11	Between the stem and the hatchway . . .	7	8½
From the first hatchway to the main ditto . . .	4	1	From the fore hatchway to the stem . . .	7	4			
From the stem to the fore hatchway . . .	7	11	From the stern to the main hatchway . . .	4		Diameter of the hatchway	1	6½

It is astonishing that a people, capable of inventing the bidarka, should pay so little attention to the building of their barabaras, which are wretchedly constructed. A barabara here consists of a large room, with a door about three feet square, and an opening in the roof to let out the smoke. In the middle of the room a large hole is dug for a fire place. The sides of

this dwelling are divided by boards into different store-rooms. In short, a barabara answers the purpose of a court-yard, a kitchen, and, when requisite, a theatre. In this room the natives dance, build their bidarkas, clean and dry their fish, and perform every other domestic office. It is never cleaned, except that now and then some fresh grass is thrown over the floor, to give it a sort of decent appearance. Adjoining to this filthy hall are small rooms, called by the natives joopans, each of which has a particular entrance, or rather hole, through which a man can with difficulty thrust himself. It has also an opening in the roof covered with bladder, or dried intestines sewed together, which are a very good substitute for glass, and admit the light freely. These joopans serve for drawing-room, bed-room, and sometimes even for graves. The one I entered at Naumliack measured thirteen feet ten inches, by fourteen feet seven inches. Except at the entrance, blocks of wood were placed all round the room, at the distance of three feet and a quarter from the walls, in which narrow space seal skins and straw were laid, for the convenience of sitting and sleeping. These blocks were ornamented with teeth of the sea-otter, which greatly resembled human teeth, but were larger. While they served as a partition for the room, they were used also as bolsters to sleep on. It was surprising to me, how these people could lie, breadthwise, in so narrow a space as that between the wall and the blocks; but I found, upon inquiry, that they lie mostly on their back, with the knees cocked up nearly to the chin. These rooms are convenient in winter, as, from their size and construction, they will keep tolerably warm from the respiration only of those who live in them. They are, however, in very cold weather, warmed with heated stones; and in this manner are sometimes con-

1805.
May.

1805. May. verted into hot baths. The construction of a barabara is a very simple one. A large square space is dug about two feet deep in the ground. In the corners of this space, pillars, about four feet long are fixed, upon which a high roof is erected, thickly covered with grass. The sides of this building are boards plastered over with mud, which gives it an appearance not very unlike a dunghill.

It may justly be said, that the inhabitants of Cadiack, if we except the women during their monthly periods and their lyings-in, have not the least sense of cleanliness. They will not go a step out of the way for the most necessary purposes of nature; and vessels are placed at their very doors for the reception of the urinous fluid, which are resorted to alike by both sexes. Urine indeed is used by them for preparing the skins of birds; but they also wash themselves, as well as their clothes, with it: and even in the hot bath, of which the men and women are alike fond, because they love to perspire, it is with this fluid they sometimes make their ablutions.

The island of Cadiack, with the rest of the Russian settlements along the north-west coast of America, are superintended by a kind of governor-general, or commander-in-chief, who has agents under him, appointed, like himself, by the Company at Petersburg. The smaller settlements have each a Russian overseer. These overseers are chosen by the governor, and are selected for the office in consequence of their long services and orderly conduct. They have the power of punishing, to a certain extent, those whom they superintend; but are themselves amenable to the governor, if they abuse their power by acts of injus-

tice.* The seat of government is the Harbour of St. Paul, which has a barrack, different store-houses, several respectable wooden habitations, and a church, the only one to be found on the coast. To these store-houses, all the valuable peltry from the various settlements are brought, to be conveyed, as opportunities offer, to Ochotsh, from whence a part goes to Russia, and the rest for sale to Kiakta, which is the mart of the Russian commerce with China.

1805.
May.

* Mr. Langsdorff has drawn a most frightful picture of the barbarity of these overseers, and others above them in authority; and affirms, that he had ocular demonstration of its truth. "I have seen," he says, "the Russian *promusclinicks*, or fur-hunters, sport with the lives of the natives, and put these defenceless creatures to a horrible death, from the mere caprice of their own arbitrary will." To facts which a person asserts came under his own observation, I am not so rude as to give a direct denial; but I must be permitted to remark, that no such cruelties presented themselves to my sense of seeing, nor did I hear of any such, though I was more than a twelvemonth on the coast, and made many inquiries respecting the treatment of the natives. In my opinion, the greatest cause of complaint on the part of the poor Aleutians, is the severe labour that is required of them, and the hardships they have to endure in the long voyages they are obliged to perform in their small canoes in the business of hunting.

There is another representation by Mr. Langsdorff, as to these overseers, in which I cannot agree with him. He says, "they are Siberian malefactors, or adventurers." The truth is this:—Some years ago, about twenty exiles were sent to Cadiack; but they were employed as common labourers only, not as overseers of districts.

That mistakes of this nature should be made by Mr. Langsdorff, is not to be wondered at, when we find him thus speaking of himself:—To examine a country accurately, three things are requisite, not one of which I at this time enjoyed; leisure, serenity of mind, and convenience." To this might be added, that he was but a short time in the country of which he speaks, and was ignorant of the language both of the natives and of the Russians.

CHAPTER XI.

SECOND PASSAGE FROM CADIACK TO SITCA.

Feelings of the Russian Inhabitants on our leaving Cadiack. Arrive at New Archangel. Improved State of this Settlement. Account of the Destruction of the old Settlement. Explore the Coast round Mount Edgumbe. Sitcan Embassy, and Ceremonies attending it. Excursion to the Top of Mount Edgumbe. Arrival, at New Archangel, of another would-be Ambassador. Hot Baths. Plan of the ensuing Course of our Voyage.

1805.
 June.
 14th. ON the 14th of June, at eleven o'clock in the morning, we sailed out of St. Paul's harbour. Mr. Bander took leave of us in the offing beyond the woody island, and about five in the afternoon we were able to steer a direct course for Sitca. On quitting the harbour, we took, as in the former instance, the north passage, which is the best for coming out, though impracticable for sailing in, because, with the easterly and northerly winds, a thick fog generally prevails. On passing the fort, we were saluted by the cannon; and the inhabitants flocked to the shore to take a last farewell, wishing us a safe and good voyage to our native land. There were many amongst them, I am sure, whose hearts ached to be of our party; longing once more to behold their mother-country, from which poverty alone, perhaps, kept them banished.

20th. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, Mount Fair-

Weather was observed to the north 6° east; and soon after many other elevations appeared, amongst which was Mount Edgecumbe, bearing by the true compass south 60° east, distant about forty miles. We flattered ourselves with being able to reach the anchorage in a few hours; but the weather becoming calm, obliged us to keep at a distance from the shore; which, from being covered with snow, could not be distinctly seen in the night, though we might be close to it. This precaution was also necessary on account of the easterly currents, which had pushed us forward, during the last five days, $2^{\circ} 47'$, and still flowed in the same direction.

1805.
June.

The next morning we approached Mount Edgecumbe, which, with other elevations of Sitca Sound; presented a landscape similar to the one we had seen on our first arrival at Cadiack. The tops of the mountains being covered with snow, proved that the winter had not yet left these environs; though in many places of the same latitude, summer already reigned in its full splendour. At noon we found ourselves, by observation, in the latitude of $57^{\circ} 30''$; from which it appears, that Cape Edgecumbe, which bore from us then north 69° east, must be placed at 57° north. We had now a southerly breeze, but it was so light that we could not reach the entrance of the harbour till late in the evening; when, meeting with a strong counter current, we were obliged, once more, to retire for the night to a station beyond the Middle Islands.

21st.

On the 22d we succeeded in entering the harbour of New Archangel, which, however, we should not have done, on account of light breezes from the north-west, had not Mr. Baranoff sent

22d.

1805. to our assistance three large leathern boats, which towed us in
June. about noon. As the ebb tide would not permit us to enter the
passage by which we had sailed out the preceding autumn, I
found myself obliged to go to the leeward of it, and I took my
station to the east of the fort of New Archangel. As soon as we
let go our anchor, Mr. Baranoff came on board, whom I was
happy to find perfectly recovered of the wound he had received
in the contest with the Sitcans. Towards evening the ship was
moored east and west, with about fifteen fathoms of cable each
way; the fort of New Archangel bearing west-north-west, and
point Coloshenskoy north-east by east.

23d. The next morning I went on shore, and was surprised to see
how much the new settlement was improved. By the active
superintendence of Mr. Baranoff, eight very fine buildings were
finished, and ground enough in a state of cultivation for fifteen
kitchen-gardens. His live stock also made no despicable ap-
pearance. It consisted of four cows, two calves, three bulls, three
goats, a ewe and a ram, with many swine and fowls: an acqui-
sition altogether of great value in this part of the world.

29th. The weather continued fine for many days after our arrival;
and on the 29th I went, with Mr. Baranoff and some of my
officers, to the place where formerly stood our old fort of Arch-
angel. There were still some buildings left, which had either
escaped the ravages of the flames, or which probably the savages
had not thought it worth while to destroy to the foundation.
We took our dinner on these ruins; and, having paid a last re-
spect to the manes of our countrymen, who lost their lives in
defending this place, we returned home.

As I have several times in my narrative referred to this unfortunate event, I shall state here a few particulars of it. The settlement had been built but two years; and it was with the perfect concurrence of the natives, with whom Mr. Baranoff, who superintended it, was on good terms. Having occasion to go to Cadiack, he left the care of it to a Russian overseer, between whom and the principal toyons there was a still greater cordiality; for they often passed a day together, he at one or other of their houses, and they at his. With so fair a face of friendship, no enmity could be suspected, and the fort was occasionally left in a sort of unprotected state; the Russians and Aleutians being engaged in hunting the sea-otter, or in the still more necessary business of procuring a supply of provision for winter. It was an opportunity of this nature which the Sitkans embraced for the execution of their nefarious plan; and so secret were they in its management, that, while some stole through the woods, others passed in canoes by different creeks, to the place of rendezvous. They were about six hundred in number, and were all provided with fire-arms. Though the attack was wholly unexpected, the few Russians in the fort courageously defended it. But vain was defence against such numbers: it was quickly taken by storm. The assault commenced at noon, and in a few hours the place was leveled to the ground. Among the assailants were three seamen belonging to the United States, who, having deserted from their ship, had entered into the service of the Russians, and then took part against them. These double traitors were among the most active in the plot. They contrived combustible wads, which they lighted, and threw upon the buildings where they knew the gunpowder was kept, which took fire and were blown up. Every person who was found in the fort was

1805.
June.

1805. put to death. Not content with this, the Sitcans dispersed in
June. search both of Russians and Aleutians, and had many opportuni-
ties of exercising their barbarity. Two Russians, in particular,
were put to the most excruciating torture. The place was so
rich in merchandise, that two thousand sea-otter skins, and
other articles of value, were saved by the Sitcans from the con-
flagration.

July
2d. On the 2d of July, I dispatched my ship's master to explore
the coast round Mount Edgumbe, and find out the channel
beyond it, that, as I was told by the natives, led to Cross Bay.
At the same time Mr. Baranoff sent an interpreter to the Sitcans,
with whom he had had no personal communication during the
whole winter, to acquaint them with our arrival from Cadiack,
and that we had brought back several of their hostages.* It ap-
peared as if they still retained inimical feelings; since, during the
long period of our absence, not a toyon could be induced to
come to the fort. They had passed the winter in a scattered
state, but were now united again, and had built themselves an-
other fort, opposite to the settlement of Hoosnoff, in Chatham's
Strait, similar to the one we had destroyed. It is well situated
in a small shallow bay, and is defended on the water side by a
large rock. Other tribes residing about Sitca, had also, it was
understood, been busily employed in fortifying their settlements;
so that, it is to be feared, our countrymen here will in a short
time be surrounded by very formidable and dangerous neigh-
bours.

* I had taken all the hostages with me to Cadiack last autumn, of which I now brought back three, a Sitca youth, and two men belonging to another tribe.

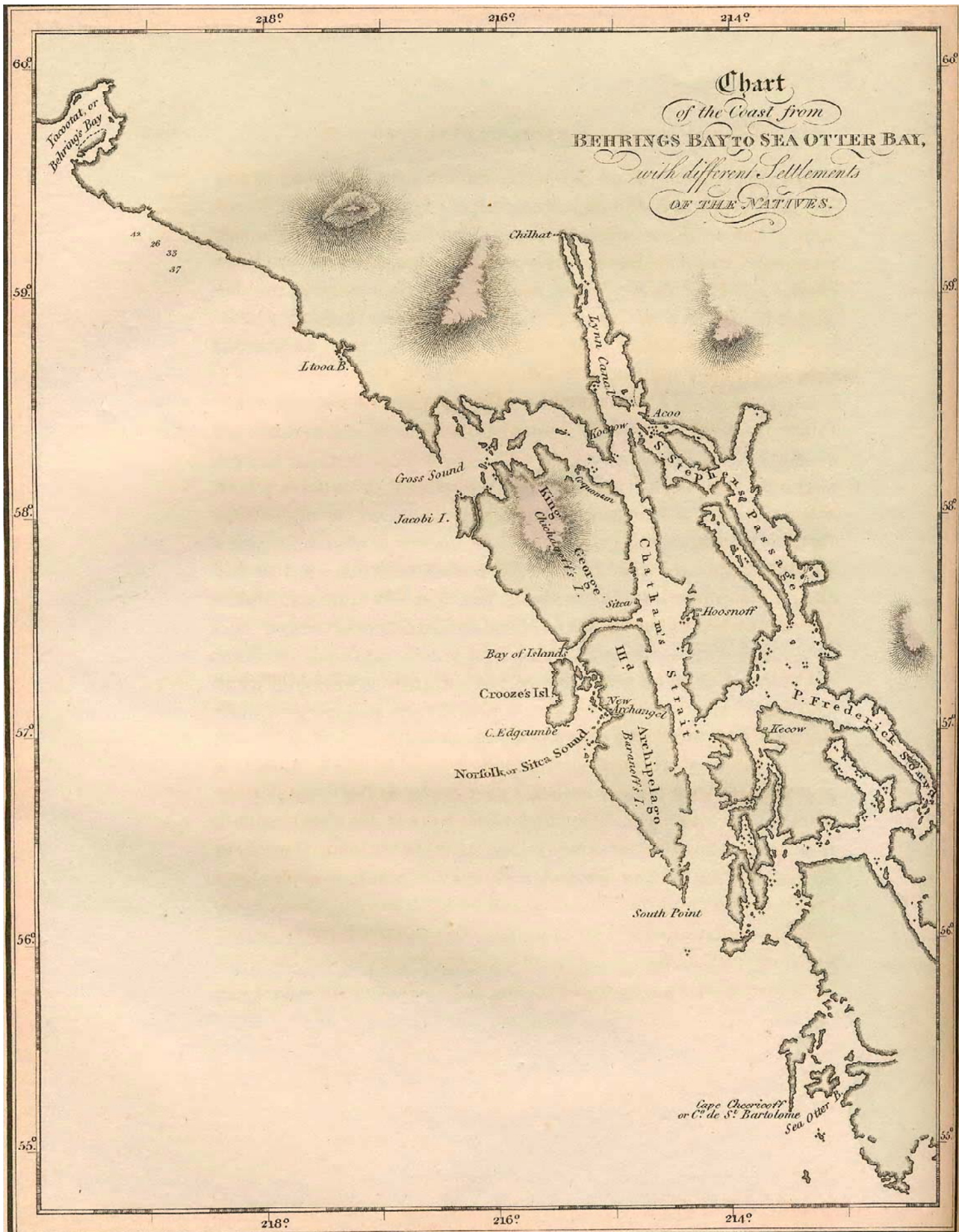


Chart
of the Coast from
BEHRINGS BAY TO SEA OTTER BAY,
with different Settlements
OF THE NATIVES.

Copy'd under the direction of Mr. Arrowsmith.

Surveyed by Captain Lintock.

On the 7th my ship's master returned from his expedition. He had found the channel, and surveyed the whole island on which Mount Edgumbe stands. To this island I gave the name of Crooze, in honour of our late admiral, to whom I am chiefly indebted for my naval preferment: as he kindly took me under his protection from my youth, and gave me every opportunity of instruction, I cannot help ascribing to him, also, whatever qualities I may possess for undertaking this long and difficult voyage.—In the course of this day we changed our old mizen-mast for a new one made of pine.

1805.
July.
7th.

In the morning of the 11th our interpreter returned from the Sitca settlement, bringing for answer, that the toyons wished for further assurance of good intention on our part, before they would venture to come to the fort. Accordingly, to conquer their reluctance, the same person was sent back with presents, and a message of invitation couched in the civilest terms.

11th.

On the 16th he returned, accompanied by a Sitcan ambassador and his suite, to settle the terms of a formal pacification; and we prepared to receive them with the respect due to their dignity. Although the people here may be said to live in a state of perfect barbarism, they are fond of parade, and scrupulous observers of ceremony. The party, who were in five boats, made their appearance about four o'clock in the afternoon, rowing up all together in front of the fort. When at a short distance, they began to sing, and our Aleutians sallied forth to meet them, while the Choochaches, who were appointed to conduct them to the fort, instantly prepared for the office, by powdering their hair with the down of the eagle, and dressing themselves in their best ap-

16th.

1805.

July.

parel. It was difficult to refrain from laughter at the odd appearance of these gentlemen-ushers. Many of them had nothing on but a thread-bare waistcoat, and others paraded naked, with the exception of an old hat or a pair of tattered breeches; yet, with these rags, they were as vain as the most finical beau in Europe. The embassy stopped when close to the beach, and commenced dancing in the boats. The toyon himself jumped and capered in the most whimsical manner, fanning himself at the same time with large feathers. The song, which they sung as an accompaniment to the dancing, was execrable. This farce over, another of a similar kind commenced on the beach, on the part of the gentlemen-ushers; which, though it lasted only a quarter of an hour, completely tired our patience.

Our visitors were now brought on shore in their boats by our Aleutians, and I supposed the introductory ceremony to be ended; but I was mistaken; the embassy still remained in their boats, though ashore, admiring the contortions and singing of the Choochaches, which were renewed.

At length, the ambassador, being lifted out of the boat, was placed on a carpet, and conveyed to the place appointed both for him and his followers, who were carried in the same manner, but on a less costly vehicle. When settled in their apartments, Mr. Baranoff gave orders that they should be treated with hospitality; but, as it was late, postponed seeing them to the next day.

In the morning, previously to the interview, the ambassador paid me a visit, accompanied by the whole of his suite, in one

of Mr. Baranoff's boats. On leaving the shore, they sung and danced. One, who stood at the head of the boat, was employed in plucking out the feathers of a bird's skin, and blowing them in the air. When near the ship, they danced again, and when on board resumed this favourite exercise, and kept it up for at least half an hour. I then invited the ambassador and his wife, and a Cadiack toyon who was of the party, into the cabin, while the rest were entertained on deck. Having regaled them with tea and brandy, I desired the three hostages to be brought to me; one of whom was the ambassador's son. The old man, seeing his boy taller and stouter than when he had parted from him, expressed a degree of gratitude for my kind treatment of him: but there was no kindness shown by the father to the son, or by the son to the father, in this meeting; which gave me no favourable opinion of the esteem in which either parental or filial affection is held by these people. The destruction of our old settlement by his countrymen being mentioned, the ambassador assured me, that he had had no participation in their guilt: on the contrary, he had endeavoured to restrain their violence, and, when he found that he could not succeed, had retired to Chilchat, a settlement in Lynn Canal, that he might not be present at so nefarious a proceeding. As I knew he had always been well-disposed towards the Russians, I gave credit to what he said.

1805.
July.

My visitors having been upwards of two hours on board, at last proposed to depart. As soon as they were on the deck, they again began to dance, and returned on shore with the same ceremony, in this respect, as they had observed when they quitted it. These people are so fond of dancing, that I never

1805. saw three of them together without their feet being in motion.
July. Before the departure of the ambassador, I allowed him to fire off one of our twelve-pounders, which he did with a firmness I little expected, exhibiting no surprise either at the report of the cannon or its motion.

In the afternoon I went on shore, and was present at the interview between Mr. Baranoff and the Sitcans. Mr. Baranoff presented the ambassador with a handsome red cloak trimmed with ermine, and each of his companions with a common blue one. Pewter medals were then distributed amongst them, as tokens of peace and amity with their country. To give importance to this pacification, an entertainment had been prepared in Mr. Baranoff's house, to which the whole embassy were invited; and so much honour did they do to the feast, that in the evening they were carried to their apartments in a state of perfect inebriety.*

The dress of the Sitcan party, on this occasion, consisted merely of a square piece of European cloth thrown over the shoulders; while the face of each was painted of different colours, and their hair powdered, first with soot and then with down. This mode of ornamenting the head is considered as magnificent here, and is only practised on particular occasions. The appearance of the ambassador's wife was the most singular. Her face was besmeared with black paint, and her hair completely covered with soot only. She had a cut through her lower lip,

* Mr. Langsdorff represents the Colushes as not liking brandy or other spirituous liquors.

into which a round piece of wood, two inches and a half long and an inch thick, was inserted ; so that the lip, projecting horizontally from the countenance, greatly resembled a spoon. When it was necessary for her to drink, she was obliged to act with the greatest care, for fear of injuring this charming feature. She had a child with her, that was carried in a basket. Though it could not be more than three months old, it had the nose and lower lip pierced and hung with strings of beads.

1805.
July.

The next morning the Sitcan embassy left us to return home. They set off as they came, singing. On taking leave, Mr. Baranoff, as a last sign of friendship, presented the ambassador with the Russian arms made of copper, fixed to the top of a long pole, and ornamented with eagle's feathers and ribbands. This present was apparently received with the utmost respect, as well as delight. The ambassador also was permitted to exchange his eldest son, the hostage, for a younger one, whom he promised to send.

19th.

Among the Aleutians who were present at yesterday's entertainment, were two from Cadiack, who, I was informed, had been last autumn on the top of Mount Edgecumbe. I had often wished to visit this place, but had been prevented from carrying my wishes into execution by not knowing the road, two-thirds of which lies through almost impenetrable woods. I therefore instantly engaged these people as guides ; and taking lieutenant Powalishin with me, we set off on the 21st, at seven in the morning. About noon we landed in a small bay, opposite Cape Island ; and, resolving to pass the night there, we pitched our tents on the beach, and made a large fire. With

21st.

1805. my lieutenant I took a survey of the environs, and found that
July. the whole shore was formed of lava. We passed a clift about
thirty feet high, which extended in length to more than the
eighth part of a mile, and was composed of the same volcanic
matter mixed with clay. Its summits were crowned with tall
pines. On returning to the tents, one of the sailors gave me
some wild pease and strawberries he had gathered, which,
though not ripe, were pleasant enough to the taste.

22d. The next morning a thick fog reigned on the mountains. I de-
termined, however, to commence my journey, trusting that the
weather would clear up as the day advanced. Relying upon what
our guide said, that we should be able to return to our tents by
night, we only provided ourselves with a little bread. The road
was bad, and, as we proceeded, became worse and worse. The
obstruction from ditches, and fallen trees of an immense size,
and the prickly bushes through which we were continually
obliged to force our way, so completely tired us, that in two
hours we found it necessary to rest. We now discovered our
mistake in taking so scanty a supply of provision. In addition
to this misfortune, the fog, instead of clearing, increased, and
our guides wandered out of the road. Regardless of these diffi-
culties, I was determined to go on; and, while we rested, I sent
back one of the Cadiack men for provision and warm jackets.
Towards noon we were so exhausted, that we could not walk a
step further; and we had no choice but to stop for the night on
a small eminence near a brook of clear water. The weather in
the mean time, as if taking compassion upon us, began to
brighten; but it was only to show us, that for the attainment
of the object of our enterprise, much time would be necessary.

Though in so weary a state, we set to work as well as we could, and towards evening had succeeded in constructing two huts, or rather bowers, of the branches of the cedar tree. Having made a blazing fire before each, we passed the time till midnight, bewailing our situation; having craving appetites, and nothing to eat; exposed to cold and mist, and no suitable clothing to defend us. The night proved so keen, that the thermometer fell to 40°. It was to very little purpose that I attempted to sleep; and I rose so early as two o'clock, and found my companions in difficulty, turning from side to side, in the torment of half sleep, which is worse than wakefulness. They had covered themselves with the bark of trees, to screen them at once both from cold, and from the heat of the fire, close to which they had crept. At day-light, the fog still prevailing, I fired my gun; and, to my great joy, the report was answered by a cry from the Cadiack man, and some of my people from the boats, who had accompanied him, bringing an ample supply of every thing we wanted. A favourable change soon after taking place in the weather, our joy was complete; and having made a hearty meal, we proceeded on our way. The road was steep, but less disagreeable than that in which we had travelled yesterday. At noon we cleared the woods, and, after reposing a while, ascended the top of the mountain by a path lying between deep cavities filled with snow. In some places it was narrow, and strewed with small volcanic fragments: the ascent, however, was regular and easy, so that we finished our task between one and two o'clock. The first object that struck us on reaching the summit, was a bason, about two miles in circumference, and forty fathoms deep; the surface covered with snow. From the information of our guides, I expected to have

1805.
July.

23d.

1805.
July.

found it full of water; instead of which it was perfectly dry. I have no doubt, when our guides visited it, that the heavy rains of autumn had filled the bason, and given it the appearance of a lake. I have no doubt also, that at the bottom of this bason are cavities, through which the water flows, when the bason contains any, and thus forms the rivulets and ditches which so much incommoded us in our ascent. Having made the tour of the summit, I wrote our names on a piece of paper, and enclosed it in a bottle, which was buried under a heap of stones, as a memorial of our having visited this spot.

The views from this summit were the most beautiful in nature. Innumerable islands and straits, extending to the very entrance of Cross Sound, with the continent stretching itself far and wide towards the north, lay under our feet; while the mountains, on the other side of Sitca Sound, appeared as if reposing on clouds that hung motionless at their base. To add to the enchantment, the sun, after a shower of a few minutes, shone forth in all its lustre.

On this spot we spent three delightful hours, contemplating the great works of the Creator, as displayed in the scene; and towards evening returned to our new-built huts, where we passed the night in more comfort than before; the weather being warmer, and ourselves provided with food and clothing.

24th. Early the next morning we set off for our tents, where we arrived after a walk of about five hours.

The perpendicular height of Mount Edgecumbe I estimated at about eight thousand feet. The side towards the sea is

steep, and was covered with snow; that towards the bay, smooth and of gradual ascent, and overgrown with woods to within a mile and half of the top. This upper space exhibits a few patches of verdure, but is in general covered with stones of different colours. To judge from the appearance of the top of this volcanic mountain, it may be concluded that it was formerly much higher, but, the eruptions having ceased, that time has crumbled to pieces the highest points, and filled up the abyss out of which the materials forming the exterior mountain were vomited. Many years must have elapsed since this volcano was in action, as several sorts of the ejected lava are turning to earth. The hardest lava is of a dark colour: it was originally a gray stone, but is now glass, having been vitrified by the volcanic heat. I have a piece in my collection, half of which is glass, and the other half, the gray stone in its natural state: this vitrified lava, when struck against steel, produces a spark. The gray lava is also firm and hard: the shore where we landed was composed of nothing else. The other sorts, for instance, the red, resembling brick, and the white, were light and brittle.

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On the 25th, at two in the afternoon, we returned to the ship. We came just in time to see a party of Aleutians preparing for the hunt of the sea-otter. Three hundred bidarkas were ready to take them on board. The hunters were dressed in their best apparel; but their faces were so besmeared with paint of different colours, that they looked more like monsters than men. Having taken leave of Mr. Baranoff, they all set off together.

25th.

On the 28th, two small armed vessels were dispatched to join the party, with whom they were to remain, as a guard, till the

28th.

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hunting season was over. In the afternoon a Sitcan toyon, whose name was Kotlean, arrived at the fort. This man had always been a declared enemy to the Russian company, and was the principal agent in the destruction of their former settlement. He was accompanied by eleven of his countrymen. Previous to his landing, he sent a present to Mr. Baranoff, of a coverlet made of the skin of the silver-gray fox, with a request, that he might be received with the same honours as had been paid to his predecessor; to which Mr. Baranoff returned for answer, that as all his Aleutians were absent, no ceremony could be observed. He however sent some men to draw his boat on shore, and take him out of it on their shoulders. On the arrival of this self-important personage, I went with Mr. Baranoff to see him. In the course of the interview the governor spoke to him freely of the unprovoked injuries his family had done the Russians: upon which the toyon, with apparent sincerity, acknowledged himself to blame, and promised to be in future a faithful friend. Mr. Baranoff then gave him a blue cloak trimmed with ermine, and some tobacco. I also distributed this favourite plant amongst the party, and was presented in return with otter skins, roots called gingam, and cakes made of the rind of the larch-tree. On our taking leave, Kotlean expressed great mortification at the absence of the Aleutians, as he and his companions, he said, excelled all their countrymen in dancing. To display his skill in this accomplishment, I have no doubt, was one motive of this visit. A still stronger motive was ambition: the preceding toyon had boasted of our treatment of him; and this man could not rest till he had made an attempt to be received with the same honours.

This second party were painted and powdered in the same manner as the first, but were better clothed. Kotlean himself was dressed in a cuaca, or loose gown, resembling a little a smock-frock, but of blue cloth, over which was a great-coat of English baize. He had a black fox-skin cap on his head, the tail of the animal hanging over from the top of it. He was of a middling stature, and of an agreeable countenance, with a scanty beard, and a pair of whiskers. He is reckoned an excellent marksman, and has an armoury of no less than twenty of the best muskets. Notwithstanding the cold reception he met with, he staid at the fort till the 2d of August, dancing with his company nearly the whole of every day.

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On the 7th of August I repaired with some of my sick people to the hot baths, where we remained till the 15th. The weather was beautiful; and we should have passed our time agreeably, but for the gnats and a small species of flies, with which the woods swarmed, and especially with the last, the head, body, and wings of which are black, and the legs white. They alight imperceptibly, and occasion a swelling where they bite. There is a still smaller sort of these flies, which always attack the part immediately under the eyes, and produce a blue swelling.

August
7th.

The hot baths proved serviceable to our invalids. The spring that supplies them, flows from a hill about three hundred yards from the shore, into a large bason dug purposely in the ground: the heat of the water at its head is a hundred and fifty-one degrees, and in the bason, on an average, about a hundred. It is chiefly impregnated with sulphur, but has a mixture of salt and magnesia. The Sitcan people often resort to these baths, and

1805. are benefited by them, especially such as are afflicted with
August. scurvy and ulcers. The baths are situated on the east side of
Sitca Sound, beyond what are called the South Islands, and are
about twelve miles from the harbour of New Archangel.

16th. On my return to the fort on the 16th, I found our old ambas-
sador there. He had come to announce to us his elevation to
the dignity of chief toyon of the Sitcan nation, in the place of
Kotlean. This new dignity had so elated him with pride, that
he made no use of his legs for walking, but was invariably
carried on the shoulders of his attendants, even on the most tri-
fling occasions. He had no objection however to dance, or dis-
tort himself, with any of his people. It would seem as if some
superstition mixed itself with his fondness for this amusement ;
for the place in which he was most in the habit of enjoying it,
while with us, was near a monument erected over the grave of a
favourite brother. This was the only monument which had not
been destroyed by us: it was preserved out of respect to the de-
ceased, who had always been a friend to our countrymen. Mr.
Baranoff considered the visit of this toyon as a great compli-
ment; and, knowing him, like his deceased brother, to be at-
tached to the Russians, he presented him with a Russian coat of
arms made of brass, and gave him the privilege of wearing it
on his breast. About noon this great personage was borne in
state from the fort.

17th. The Company's brig Elizabeth arrived in the harbour the fol-
lowing day, from the island of Oonalashca, and two ships from
the United States, one of which, commanded by captain Wolff,
came in for repairs. Whilst off Cape Horn she had struck, in

the night, against another vessel in company with her; both at the time were under storm stay-sails, in consequence of a heavy gale of wind, and both were greatly damaged. The other ship that arrived was commanded by captain Trescot; whose object was to dispose of such articles as he had left of his cargo, and then to proceed to Canton.

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The settlement of New Archangel will always be a place of resort for ships trading on the coast; as the Russian company are ready to purchase flour, brandy, woollen cloth, and every necessary, at a profit of at least fifty per cent to the trader; which is more than he would obtain at Canton, besides the chance of his being obliged to sell there at a loss.

On the 17th and 18th I took forty-five lunar distances; and, upon comparing them with thirty others, which I had taken on the 2d and 3d, I found the longitude of New Archangel, calculating by the mean rate of these distances, to be $135^{\circ} 7' 49''$ west; from which it follows, that Cape Edgecumbe must be $135^{\circ} 33'$.

18th.

Though the weather for several days had been very bad, we had been so busily employed, that on the 22d the vessel was ready to sail with the first fair wind.

22d.

In the further prosecution of my voyage, I resolved not to go near the Sandwich Islands, but, on reaching the latitude of $45^{\circ} 30'$ and the longitude of 145° , to steer west, as far as 165° and 42° north. Thence I intended to proceed to $36^{\circ} 30'$, and to keep in that parallel till I arrived at 180° west, and then to take a direct course for the Ladrone or Marian Islands. By this plan, I should have

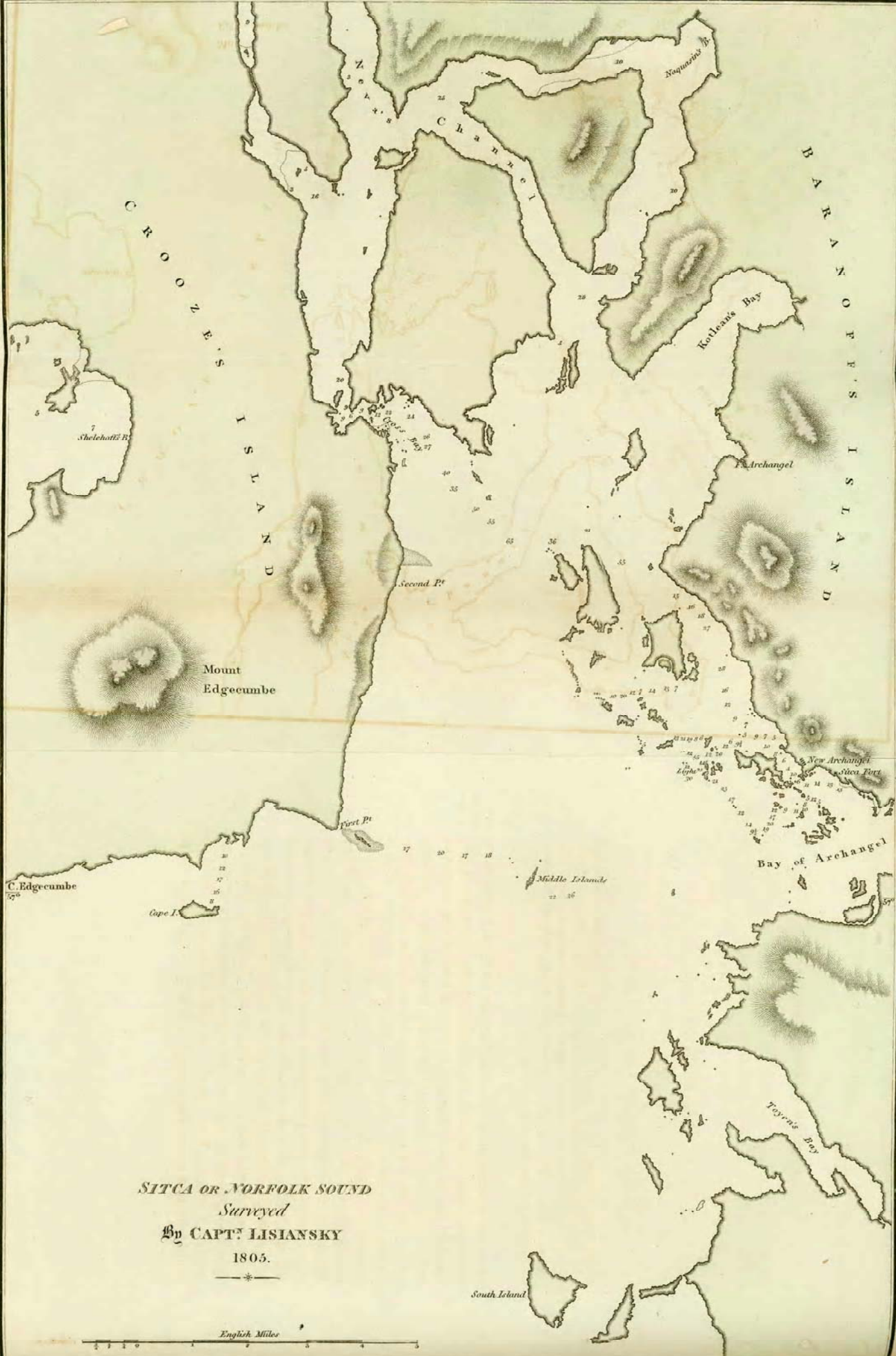
1805.
August.

an opportunity of examining the places where captain Portlock met with a seal in 1786, and where we ourselves saw an otter. Besides, as this course would lead the ship as far as the tropics, through a tract of sea never yet explored by any navigator, I might not unreasonably expect to make new discoveries. The idea of passing as far as 180° to the westward in the latitude of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north, was suggested by the instructions of count Roormantzoff, which say, that formerly a large and rich island, inhabited by white people, was found in the latitude of $37^{\circ} 30'$, and at the distance of about three hundred and forty Dutch miles from Japan, or between the longitude of 160° and 180° .

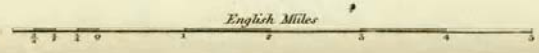
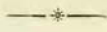
24th. The weather was fine on the 24th, the thermometer stood at 72° ; and, but for a fresh breeze of wind that prevailed, the mercury, I have no doubt, would have risen to eighty.

Since my arrival at Sitca, I had never neglected my chronometers, and I now finished the task of regulating them. No. 136 was losing $54'' 3$, No. 50, $5'' 3$, and No. 1841, $1' 11''$ per day.

Having made acquaintance with the commander of the brig Elizabeth, lieutenant Sookin, I embraced the opportunity of inquiring again about the new island that had appeared in the neighbourhood of Oonalashca. From what this gentleman told me, it is not so high as I had been led to believe. It has three summits, from which smoke is seen to issue. It is about five miles in circumference, and twenty-five distant from the island of Oonalashca. This account is more entitled to credit than what I received at Cadiack, as Mr. Sookin had passed near the island, and taken a drawing of it.



SITKA OR NORFOLK SOUND
Surveyed
 By CAPT. LISIANSKY
 1805.



South Island

C Edgecumbe
57°

Cape I.

First Pt

Second Pt

Mount
Edgecumbe

Shelkoff B.

Naquana B.

Kotlean's Bay

Is. Archangel

BARANOF ISLAND

CANNIBAL ISLANDS

CROWSNEST ISLANDS

CHANNEL

New Archangel
Star Fort

Bay of Archangel

Middle Islands

Taylor's Bay

CHAPTER XII.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITCA ISLANDS.

Reason of this Group of Islands being so denominated. Advantageous Situation of the new Russian Settlement. Productions of these Islands. Climate. People. Dress. Character. Food. Houses. Canoes. Custom of burning the dead. Arts. Tribes or Casts. Religion. Power of the Toyons. Custom respecting Females of cutting the Lip when they arrive at Womanhood.

THOUGH this part of the coast of America has been known to us since the period of captain Cheericoff's voyage, in the year 1741, we still were not sure whether it formed part of the continent or belonged to an island, till captain Vancouver's expedition, when Chatham's Strait was discovered, and other points of consequence ascertained, as may be seen in the narrative of that navigator. By our survey it appears, that amongst the group of islands, which in my chart I have denominated the Sitca Islands, from the inhabitants, who call themselves Sitca-hans, or Sitca people, are four principal ones, viz. Jacobi, Crooze, Baran-off, and Chichagoff. As the passage which separates the island of Jacobi from that of Chichagoff was not explored by us, I can only state, that a vessel belonging to the Company is said to have once passed through it, and to have found there a sufficient depth of water. The channel, to which I gave the name of Neva, and that called Pagoobnoy, or Pernicious, are both deep.

1805.
August.

1805. The first joins Sitca Sound, and the second Chatham's Strait. The
August. Pernicious derives its name from a party of Aleutians having
been poisoned there some years ago, by eating muscles.

Our first settlement here was formed in the year 1800 by Mr. Baranoff, with the consent of the natives, who afterwards, as I have already stated, treacherously destroyed it.

Our present settlement is more advantageously situated than the former one. It is surrounded by woods, that never felt the stroke of the axe, and is well supplied with fresh water. In my opinion it will soon become the chief establishment of the Russians. Besides other advantages, it is in the neighbourhood of the best places for hunting the sea-otter, of which eight thousand might be procured annually, if the ships of the United States did not interfere with the trade: at present, the yearly amount does not exceed three thousand. The woods will also yield a handsome revenue, when the Russian commerce with China shall be established.

The Sitca Islands are all, indeed, plentifully supplied with wood, consisting chiefly of pine, larch, and cedar, called by the Russians the smelling-tree. There are also fir, alder, and a few others to be found, but in no great quantity. The apple-tree deserves notice. Its leaves resemble those of the European apple-tree, but it bears a small fruit like the white cherry, and has the taste of a sourish apple. The islands abound in wild berries. Exclusive of the sorts found on the island of Cadiack, there are blackberries, strawberries, black currants, a particular kind of raspberry, and what is commonly called

the red berry, which grows on large bushes, and has a very pleasant taste.

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The rivers, during the summer, are full of excellent fish. Herrings swarm in the Sound every spring; fine cod-fish also may be caught, and hallibut of great weight, with the hook and line only. There are few land animals; but a great quantity of almost every species of amphibious ones, such as the sea- and river-otter, the sea-lion, the sea-bear, and the common seal. The birds, too, are not so numerous as on the island of Cadiack: the few that we saw were nearly of the same species as in that island; one however excepted, which was a magpie of a blueish colour, with a tuft or crown on its head.

The climate of these islands is such as, in my opinion, would favour the cultivation of barley, oats, and all sorts of European fruit and vegetables. The summer is warm, and extends to the end of August; the winter differs from our autumn in this only, that there are frequent falls of snow. The population here is estimated at eight hundred males; the females amount probably to a greater number: of the males, about a hundred reside in the isle of Jacobi, and the rest on that of Chichagoff, in Chatham's Strait. They are of a middling stature, have a youthful appearance, and are active and clever. Their hair is lank, strong, and of a jet black; the face round, the lips thick, and the complexion dark, or copper-colour: some of them, and especially the women, if they did not daub themselves with different paints, which injure the skin, would be much fairer. Painting the face, and powdering the hair with eagle's down, are considered as the necessary appendages of beauty. The men cover their body with

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square pieces of woollen cloth, or buck-skin: some dress themselves in a kind of short pantaloon, and a garment resembling a shirt, but not so large. Their war habit is a buck-skin, doubled and fastened round the neck, or a woollen cuaca, to the upper part of which, in front, iron plates are attached, to defend the breast from a musket-ball. Formerly a sort of coat of arms was worn, made of thin pieces of wood nicely wrought together with the sinews of sea animals, as represented in Plate I. Fig. *a*. The cuacas are not made by the natives, but are furnished by traders from the United States in exchange for sea-otter skins. In the cold season they occasionally wear fur dresses; though woollen cloth is mostly in use. The rich wrap themselves up sometimes in white blankets, manufactured in the country, from the wool of the wild sheep, which is as soft and fine as the Spanish merino. These blankets are embroidered with square figures, and fringed with black and yellow tassels. Some of them are so curiously worked on one side with the fur of the sea-otter, that they appear as if lined with it, and are very handsome.

Though the Sitca people are brave, they are extremely cruel to their prisoners, whom they torture to death, or consign to hard labour for life. Their cruelty is chiefly exercised against Europeans. If a European is so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, he will, in general, receive no mercy. On these occasions, men, women, and children, fall upon the poor wretch at once. Some make gashes in his flesh, others pinch or burn him, others cut off an arm or a leg, and others again scalp the head. This last cruelty is also practised upon an enemy, when killed and left on the field of battle. It is performed by the shamans, who first cut the skin round the head, and then pull away the

scalp by the hair. The head is then cut off and thrown away, or stuck up any where as a mark. They have fire-arms, as I have already stated, and small cannon, which they obtain from the traders of the United States. Their former instruments of war, such as spears and arrows, are almost wholly out of use.

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The common food of these islanders consists, during the summer, of different sorts of berries, fresh fish, and the flesh of amphibious animals. During the winter they live on dried salmon, train oil, and the spawn of fish, especially that of herrings, of which they always lay in a good stock. On the first appearance of these fish in the spring, the people assemble on the coast, and are active in catching them. For taking the spawn, they use the branches of the pine-tree, to which it easily adheres, and on which it is afterwards dried. It is then put into baskets, or holes purposely dug in the ground, till wanted. To this list we may add a particular sort of sea weed, and cakes made of the rind of the larch-tree, which are about a foot square and an inch thick. They roast their meat on sticks, after the Cadiack manner; or boil it in iron, tin, and copper kettles, which they purchase of the Russian settlers, or of chance traders. The rich have European stone-ware, such as dishes, plates, basons, &c.: the poor, wooden basons only, of their own manufacturing, and large spoons, made either of wood, or of the horns of the wild sheep (Plate III. Fig. *e* and *f*).

The barabaras of the Sitcan people are of a square form, and spacious. The sides are of planks; and the roof resembles that of a Russian house, except that it has an opening all along the top, of the breadth of about two feet, to let out the smoke.

1805. They have no windows ; and the doors are so small, that a person must stoop very low to enter. In the middle of the building is a large square hole, in which fire is made. In the houses of the wealthy, this fire-place is fenced round with boards ; and the space between the fire-place and the walls partitioned by curtains for the different families of relations, who live together in the same house. Broad shelves are likewise fixed to the sides of the room, for domestic purposes.

August.

The canoes of these people are made of a light wood, called *chaha*, which grows to the southward. A canoe is formed out of a single trunk, and is, in some instances, large enough to carry sixty men. I saw several that were forty-five feet long ; but the common ones do not exceed thirty feet. When paddled, they go fast in smooth water. The largest are used for war, or for transporting whole families from place to place. The smallest serve for fishing, or other purposes that require but few hands. They are ingeniously constructed.

The manners and customs of the Sitca people, in general, so nearly resemble those of the island of Cadiack, that a description would be a repetition. The Sitcans appear, however, to be fonder of amusements ; for they sing and dance continually. There is also a great difference in their treatment of the dead. The bodies here are burned, and the ashes, together with the bones that remain unconsumed, deposited in wooden boxes, which are placed on pillars, that have different figures painted and carved on them, according to the wealth of the deceased.

On taking possession of our new settlement, we destroyed a

hundred at least of these, and I examined many of the boxes. On the death of a toyon, or other distinguished person, one of his slaves is deprived of life, and burned with him. The same inhuman ceremony is observed when a person of consequence builds a new house; with this difference, that on this occasion the unfortunate victim is simply buried, without being burned. The bodies of those who lose their lives in war are also burned, except the head, which is preserved in a separate wooden box from that in which the ashes and bones are placed. This mode of destroying dead bodies originated, I was informed, in the ridiculous idea, that a piece of the flesh gave to the person who possessed it, the power of doing what mischief he pleased. The body of a shaman is interred only; from another absurd notion, that, being full of the evil spirit, it is not possible to consume it by fire.

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August.

But few arts are to be found amongst these people. They have, however, some skill both in sculpture and painting. On seeing their masks, their different domestic utensils, which are painted, and carved with various figures, and their boxes, the tops of which are curiously inlaid with a shell resembling human teeth, one might suppose these productions the work of a people greatly advanced in civilisation. The custom of painting the face every day, contributes, I have no doubt, to their skill in painting other things. Black, light green, and dark red, are the colours generally preferred. The use of the needle is said to be but little understood by the women. I have seen, however, some of their dresses that were neatly sewed, and extremely well made.

1805.
August.

The Sitca people are not so expert in hunting as the Aleutians. Their principal mode is that of shooting the sea animals as they lie asleep. As they cannot destroy many in this way, the sea-otter abounds in their neighbourhood. The Aleutians, on the contrary, from their skill, are sure to commit dreadful depredations wherever they go. As an example of this, along the coast, from the Bay of Kenay to Cross Sound, where the sea-otter was formerly very common, there is hardly a trace of this valuable animal to be found.

What I have said of the Sitics, applies alike to all the inhabitants residing between Jacootat, or Behring's Bay, to the fifty-seventh degree of north latitude, who call themselves Colloshes or Collushes. These people live in different settlements, independent of one another; though they speak the same language, and are almost all related. They amount to about ten thousand, and are divided into tribes; the principal of which assume to themselves titles of distinction, from the names of the animals they prefer; as, the tribe of the bear, of the eagle, the crow, the porpoise, and the wolf. The tribe of the wolf are called Coquontans, and have many privileges over the other tribes. They are considered as the best warriors, and are said to be scarcely sensible to pain,* and to have no fear of death.

* We had an instance of the indifference to pain of this tribe, in a Coquontan lad, of the age of nine or ten years, who was one of our hostages. He was so addicted to theft, that nothing was safe from him. Having tried remonstrances in vain, we at length threatened him with the whip, when, deriding our threats, he bared his bosom to show the many lacerations that had been made in his flesh to harden his feeling: and when under the whip, he continued his derision, without once exhibiting the slightest appearance of suffering.

If in war a person of this tribe is taken prisoner, he is always treated well, and in general is set at liberty. These tribes so greatly intermix, that families of each are found in the same settlement. These families, however, always live apart; and, to distinguish the cast to which they belong, they place on the top of their houses, carved in wood or painted, the bird or beast that represents it. The different tribes seldom go to war with one another, and are always ready to make common cause, in case of an attack from any strange tribe.

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The Colloshes believe there is a creator of all things in heaven, who, when angry, sends down diseases amongst them. They also believe in a wicked spirit, or devil, whom they suppose to be cruel, and to inflict them with evils through his shamans.

The right of succession is from uncle to nephew, the dignity of chief toyon excepted, which passes to him who is the most powerful, or has the greatest number of relations. Though the toyons have power over their subjects, it is a very limited power, unless when an individual of extraordinary abilities starts up, who is sure to rule despotically, and, as elsewhere, to do much mischief. These toyons are numerous: even in small settlements there are often four or five.

A strange custom prevails in this country respecting the female sex. When the event takes place that implies womanhood, they are obliged to submit to have the lower lip cut, and to have a piece of wood, scooped out like a spoon, fixed in the incision. As the young woman grows up the incision is gradually enlarged, by larger pieces of wood being put into it, so that the

1805.
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lip at last projects at least four inches, and extends from side to side to six inches. Though this disfiguring of the face rendered, to our eyes, the handsomest woman frightful, it is considered here as a mark of the highest dignity, and held in such esteem, that the women of consequence strive to bring their lips to as large a size as possible. The piece of wood is so inconveniently placed, that the wearer can neither eat nor drink without extreme difficulty, and she is obliged to be constantly on the watch, lest it should fall out, which would cover her with confusion.

APPENDIX, No. II

A VOCABULARY

OF

THE LANGUAGE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A.		D.	
Afterwards	Mamooree	Dance, to	Ahoora
Angry	Hoo-hoo	Dart, a small	Ihee
Axe	Koereepée	Day	Erapoo
B.		Dead	Makeroa
Bad, that is	Eyo ino	Do, how do you?	Aloha
Belly	Opoo	Dog	Rio
Black	Eréré	Door	Pooka
Boy	Taatee	Dry, I am	Pimy vy
Bread-fruit	Ooloo	E.	
Bring hither	Omy	Ears	Pepeiaoo
Brother	Tay tyina	Earth	Ehonoa
Button	Opeehee	Eat, will you?	E-ay-oé
Buy, to	Tooy	Enemy	Aoree maka maka
C.		European	Ehaouri
Cabbage	Tabeteé, or Kabekee	Evening	Aheeahee
Cannon	Kooniahi	Eye	Maka
Canoe, single	Hevaha	F.	
Ditto, double	Mokorooa	Farewell	Aloha
Cat	Popokee	Father	Makooakanee
Cloth of the country	Tapa	Finger, fore	Limameke poe
Cloth which men tie } round the waist }	Maro	Ditto, middle	Limoaina
Ditto for women	Paoo	Ditto, third	Limapeelee
Cock	Moakanee	Ditto, little	Leemyitee
Cocoa-nut	Neoo	Fingers	Leema-leema
Come hither	Heré mayoé	Fish	Heyo
Cry, to	Avé	Friend	Makamaka

G.
 Girl Ty tamaheenee
 Goat Riokao
 Go away Herapera
 Go with me, or Follow me }
 low me Mamoooreaio
 God Kooa
 Good Myty
 Grandfather Toopoonakane
 Grandmother Toopoonoahenee
 Grass Mou
 Green Omomao
 Gun Poo

H.
 Hair Lavohoo
 Hand Leema
 Handsome Nanee
 Hat Papalé
 He or she Oera
 Head Pou
 Hen Moa vaheenee
 High Roeehce
 Hog Pooa
 House Haree
 Hungry, I am Pororeevou

I.
 I Vou
 Island Motoo, or Mokoo

K.
 Kill, to Papahee
 Knee Koolee
 Knife Okeeokee

L.
 Lie Punee punee
 Lips Elehelehé
 Little Poupou
 Looking-glass Aneeance

M.
 Mad Hehena
 Man Kanaka
 Man, he is a good Ayakanaka myty

Mat (to sleep on) Moena
 Mat (used for clothing) } Ahoo
 Melon Ipoopaena
 Melon, a water- Ipoohoeoree
 Moon Maheena
 Morning, the Tikaekaney
 Morrow Abobo
 Mother Makooahenee

N.
 Nails Mayo
 Night Aoomoé
 Noise, why do you }
 make a? } Kooreekoore
 Nose Ehu
 Nostrils Pokyhu

O.
 Oar Ehoee

P.
 Pay you, I will Oreema reema
 Plantains Myo
 Plantation Ayna
 Potatoes, sweet Oovara
 Priest Kahoona

Q.
 Quickly Veetee

R.
 Rat Ioré
 Red Ooraora

S.
 Salt Paky
 Saw, a Paheeroo
 Scissars Oopa
 Sea Ty
 Sheep, a } Rio hoolloo, or Rio
 } veoveo
 Shew what is that Nana meereemeeree
 Sister Tay tooahenee
 Sit down Noho
 Sky Heranee

Spear	Pororoo	Work, to	Hanahana
Stay a little	Noohoo mareea	Wounded	Tooitaehee
Step, a	Vavy		
Stone	Poohakoo		
Sun	La	Y.	
Swine, have you?	Aori pooaoé	Yam, a root	Oohee
Swine, I have no	Aoreepooa paha	Year	Makahity
Swine, I have	Pooano paha	Yellow	Orena
		Yes	Ay
		You	Oé
T.		Numerals.	
Take that	Erové	1	Akahee
Teeth	Neeho	2	Arooa
Temple	Heavoo	3	Akoroo
Thief	Ayhooé	4	Aha
Thigh	Ooha	5	Areema
Thumb	Limanui	6	Aono
Tired, I am	Manaka	7	Aheetoo
Tongue	Alelu	8	Avaroo
Tongue, hold your	{ Hamaoo noohoo	9	Yva
	{ maria	10	Aoomi
Touch it not	Noohoo mareea	20	Iva koorooa
Tree	Laao	30	Kana koroo
		40	Kanaha
		80	Arooa kanaha
		120	Akoroo kanaha
W.		160	Aha kanaha
War	Taooa	200	Areema kanaha
Water	Vy	240	Aono kanaha
Water, is your, good?	Vymyty	280	Aheeto kanaha
Well, that is	Eio myty	320	Avaroo kanaha
What is that?	Ehara teyna	360	Yva kanaha
What, or Where	Eara	400	Aoomi kanaha
Where is he?	Ahvea	1000	Manoo
White	Keokeo		
Who is it?	Vaynoa eia kanaka		
Woman	Vahené		

N.B. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands speak in a soft tone of voice: *m*, in speaking, is sometimes substituted for *k*, and *g* not sounded at all, or very slightly.

APPENDIX, No. III.

VOCABULARY OF THE LANGUAGES

OF

THE ISLANDS OF CADIACK AND OONALASHCA, THE BAY OF KENAY,
AND SITCA SOUND.

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
A.				
Apple-tree				Kootst
Arrow	Hok	Ahathak	Iz-zeen	Choonet
Autumn	Ooksvoak	Sakoodee <i>Kinham</i>	Nak-lé	Takooneehaté
B.				
Bad	Aseelnok	Machheedolekan	Tsooheelta	Sliakooshké
Bargain	Youho	Toomhidada		Naoo
Basket	Haggek	Ahiahatsak	Hakki	Hinahkakaakee
Bason	Aludak	Kalukak		Tseek
Bath	Maggeyveek		Nallee	
Bathe yourself	Hohé	Keecheeheeda		Etashooch
Bay, the	Kanhiak	Oodok	Botnoo	Key
Bear	Pagoona	Tanhak	Hank-ta	Hoots
Beat	Ahtoho	Toovvada	Neelchah	Chok
Believe	Ookheekeeu	Looceda		Klehakek avaaheen
Belly	Akcehka	Sanhoon	Schboot	Kayu
Berry	Keeoolhet		Kakká	Knatagget
Birch-tree	Kadzouleek		Tshoo*kía	Attaggé
Black	Toonhoochalee	Kahchehzeek	Taltashé	Toochaheté
Blackberry	Tshoovavak	Ooneehnok	Kaantsa	Kanettá
Bladder	Keelmak	Sanhook	*Kbis	Athooktee
Block of wood	Kobohak	Yahamkaka	Keyheysakh	Shaak
Blood	Aook	Amak	Kootaalthin	
Board	Alcku	Aleiok	Opitgaalé	Ta
Boots	Peenadeek	Oleeheek	Sestlia	Hvon

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
Bow		Saeheek	Tsalthan	Saks
Boy	Tanohak	Anektok	Ts*kanik-na	Hattakoo
Bracelets	Talik vahhat	Tameek		Chikatooh
Bragger, a	Sahkvatoolee	Adaluke	Htahootetnash	Hatektsaátee
Brave	Chak fiak	Ehatooleekan	Astsa*kan	Hikaaká
Brother		Aheetoken	Kallá	Ahnonoh
Brother, eldest	Angaha	Luthan		
Brother, youngest	Oouaga	Keenheen		
Burn	Kvahkaho		Teenhkluté	Kahcekan
Bush	Iliahenot		Kankya	
Buy	Youoho	Akeeda		Hanasliahoon
C.				
Canoe	Palayak	Ek-yak	Ktsekooa	Yakoo
Cap	Shaliohnok	Chahoodak	Stcheekeetsá	Saahva
Catch		Sooda	Inlhkit	Alshit
Cheat	Eklunváho	Adalúceda		Kooltoohiheneska
Cheek	Taholskok	Oolloohak	Shinkoosha	Kavvosh
Child	Oodzveelhak		Shareekahan	Tookonahee
Chin	Tamelok	Inlakoon	Shtoonee	Kakatatsahí
Come here	Tykeena maoot	Athemeeenahkada	Oontsa	Atkoon kehekoot
Copper	Kanooya	Kannooyak	Choochoona	Esk
Cough	Koock		Khas	Iskohok
Coward	Mamoo keelnok	Ehatoolik	Chaitsk	Kootliahitchan
Cry	Keya	Kithada	Nchah	Kaah
Cure		Oohaeda	Shtatnooliah	Ootoohanakoo
Cut, a	Kiléhtok	Teenoonhaseeté	Hootnaanltoo	
Cut down	Chaggidzu	Toohoda	Kitsalg	At-hoot
D.				
Dance	Seelga	Aiuhahada		Atleh
Darkness	Tamleek	Kahihakaiuleek	Heelhaklé	Kaoocheet
Day	Ahanok	Anneliak	Chaan	
Day, to-	Aganahvák	Vanaeeneliak	Chaan	Ittat
Devil	Yack	Ahlikay	Tskannash	Tseekiekaoo
Die	Togoo		Cheennah	Eenena
Dig	Hahoo	Anhoocheda	Kookeelia	Ekahek
Dog	Piuhta	Aykok		Kekle
Door	Ommeeek	Aheelrek	Tooka*k	Voldt-haak
Down, lay it	Leyhue	Inhanoon ahada	Neeneeltalh	Chavveke
Drink	Tanha	Idhootsiá	*Keet-noo	Itaná
Drown	Keeten		Tgataalnan	Ootahoo
Dry	Keenhtsiaho	Keechheeda	Nooletsooh	Kahook
Ducks	Saholheet	Sakeedak	Tinaaltga	Kaohoo
E.				
Eagle	Koomaheak	Tehlok	Youkh	Chyak
Ear	Chiune	Tootoosak	Ststeel-oo	Kakook
Ear-rings	Akhleetot	Neetokák	Stsakeel-a	Ahkookootlee
Ear-rings for the nose	Mydak	Suklook	Sneeh-a	

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
Ears	Chiudok	Tootoosakeen	Noolteehastseel-oo	
Earth	Nooná	Chekeke	Alshnan	Sleenkeetaanee
Eat	Peedoho	Kada	*Keeoolh	Hha
Ebb	Keendok	Agook . . . . .	. . . . .	Hinnahlene
Eggs	Manneet	Samlokannaholik	. . . . .	Kvoto
Ermine	Ameetadook	. . . . .	Kaholgena	Taa
Evening	Akfoak	Anneliak <i>Kinhan</i>	Haalts	Hanna
Eye	Inhalak	Thak	Shnash-a	
Eyebrows	Kablute	Kamteenchnáneen	Sheentook	Kaatsá
Eyelids	Koomoogaenga	Thankah-senee	Snoutootsa	Kaokahekho
Eyes	Inhaliok . . . . .	. . . . .	Shnashaika	Kavvá
F.				
Fall, let	Ihtshu	It-heeda	Nootthilneeh	Nakeek
Farewell	Hvy-ey	Ang-an	Nootheetoosh	Tekooshkee
Father	Adaga	Athak	Tookta	Kyesh
Father, a grand-	Abaga	La-Tohen	Chata	Ahleelhkoo
Father-in-law	Chaggiga . . . . .	. . . . .	Shpatssa	Ahgoo
Feather	Chooluke	Samaká . . . . .	. . . . .	Taoo
Fever	Oknehvahtok	. . . . .	. . . . .	Kootsiti-iet
Find	Igoohoo	Ihada	Nooilheesh	Akakooshee
Fingers	Svaánga	At-hooneen	Slutska	Katlek
Finger, fore	Teekhá	Choohvahozik . . . . .	. . . . .	Katlehonee
Finger, middle	Agoolpaga	Teeklok . . . . .	. . . . .	Katlehtlen
Finger, third	Ahanovyaha . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Katlaekakoo
Finger, little	Iggelekogá	Icheelokacheedon	. . . . .	Kavoonkachek
Fire	Knok	Keyhnak	Taaz-ee	Haan
Flood	Tooneehtok	Chehdootoóleek . . . . .	. . . . .	Takeenatén
Flower	Patehnet	Chehogniak . . . . .	. . . . .
Fool, a	Oosvilnok	Dahkaheholuke . . . . .	. . . . .	Khleakooshké
Foot	Io-oga	Keetok . . . . .	. . . . .	Kahooss
Footstep	Toomeet	Cheemek . . . . .	. . . . .	Kahoosieté
Forehead	Tatka	Tannyak	Sheent-hooboono	Kakah
Fox	Kabiák	Ookcheen	*Kanoolsha	Nakatsé
Frost	Nunhlá	Keychók . . . . .	. . . . .	Koossaát
G.				
Gather	Aohkee	Tahseda	Inhtat	Kooteet
Get up	Nanhahtoon	Ankada	Htaneelcheet	Keetan
Girl, a young	Aggeahak	Aehadok	*Keisen kooya	Shaact
Give	Taho . . . . .	. . . . .	Shla*kanhoot	Ahcheeté
Give me to drink	Tanhamook che- eggeedna	Teen taanak ch- heda	Hashnoosheet-ye	Atevat-heen
Give me to eat	Nakmeek cheeg- gidna	Teen achhooda	Hashoolhinda	Aehatneté
Go	Keada	Icha	Htsaneeltooh	Kooshté
Go away	Aooha	Inahanehooda	Tsaneeltoosh	Ahkootsoohoo
Go, let	Peedzu	Ihneeda . . . . .	. . . . .	Cheennah
God	Ahyun	Ahoh	Na*kteltaané	Els

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
Good	Aziglee	Mach-heeseleek	Pohallen	Tooké
Gown, or Parka	Atkook	Sakeen	Shtak-a	Koototst
Gown, made of } intestines . . . }	Kanahluk	Cheehdan	Keystah-a	At-hoshtee
Grass	Booit	Keyhak	*Katshan	Chookván
Green	Choonhahlee	Chidhaiok	*Kteelt-heen	Neeheentecahenté
Gull, a sea-	Kadaiat	Slookak	Baach	Kekliatee
Guts	Kelút	Anhek	Shintsika	Kanassi
H.				
Hail	Kouhdat	Tahenem dahs- } keetoo . . . }	Choochoon kalt*ka	Katetst
Hair	Neoet	Imleen	Stseahoo	Koshahao
Hand	Taleha	Chianh	Shcoona	Kacheen
Head	Naskok	Kamhek	Shangg-e	Ashaggee
Healthy	Chacheedok	Anhahaseehelik	Pohallen	Klekahluneeekoo
Heart	Oongooatagá	Kannuheen	See*ktee	Kateh
He, or she	Ooná	Ikoon	Hhoon	Youta
High	Kanahtoolee	Kaelik	Treélhnoz	Klyahie kooleeké
Hill, a small	Poonhok mihlenok		Koonalthishi	Koocha
Hold your tongue	Nuhneelu	Toonook Talhada	*Ktooteelcheet	
Hook, a fish-	Sagoliak	Imhazeen	Ekshak	Shalhootet
House, a	Naa, or Chekhliok	Oollon	Youiah	Heat
How much	Kouhcheen	Kannahen	Toonaalt-hé	Koonsa
I.				
Iron	Chyavik	Komlyahook	Tayeen	Kayez
Just	Eklunolnok	Adaloohooluke		Klekilhyitaek
K.				
Knee	Chiskoohka	Cheedheedak	Scheesh	Kakeeh
Knot of a tree	Avyak	Yahoomtalee	Kzeekna	
Know, do you } not, me? . . . }	Nalsvahpoonha- } ka . . . }	Teen ahkatak- } kohteen-ee . }	Heet a shitneetoo	Hateesekooggé
L.				
Lake	Nanoak	Hanyak	Ban	Aaká
Leaf	Pelu	Yahamoleé	*Kat-oon	Kahanee
Lie, to	Eklu		Heentseet	Hataakeehoon
Light	Aggiek	Anhalyak	Keetsool	Ooteekaan
Lion, a sea-	Adahluk	Kavoak	Atahhlut	Taan
Lips	Hluhká	Athek	Ezak	Kahak-a
Liver	Aeenga	Ahhek	Sezzeet	Kakeykoo
Live, where do you?	Nanee-cheet	Kananhoon a- } koot-hin . . }	Ndah tokée-eetgan	Kooksehheté
Loose	Tamaho	Ihkeecha	Keeliahtoonah	Kotooveeh
Louse	Naeeta	Keetok	You	Betst
Low	Achahkeelnok	Kasloken	Tzeelhkats	
Lungs	Kamaganok	Hoomehek	Stsat-tska	Kakahakoo

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
M.				
Man	Shook	Tayaho	Teenná	Chakleyh
Mat	Pehat	Sootok . . . . .	. . . . .	Toots
Moon	Yaalock	Tooheedak	Ne-é	Teess
Morning	Oonoak	Keelyam . . . . .	. . . . .	Keskhé
Morrow, to-	Onnoago	Kellohen	Neelkoonda	Sekanneen
Moss	O-ot . . . . .	. . . . .	Naan	Tsikahá
Mother	Anaha	Annak	Anná	Aklee
Mother, grand-	Maga	Kookan ^h	Choota	Ahlilhkoo
Mother-in-law .	. . . . .	Satemheen	Sh-o	Ahchaan
Mountain	Poonhok anhlee	Koothook	Teheylé	Shahata
Mouth	Kanok	Aheelrek	Shnaan	Kak-e
Murderer	Tohodgisnoolée	Aleet-hoozok	Cheekilhuhe	Chakooté
Muscles	Kabeeliot	Vyhak . . . . .	. . . . .	Haak
N.				
Nails	Stoonga	Kaahelren	Skanna	Kahakoo
Neck	Ooyakoga	Oouk . . . . .	. . . . .	Kasetá
Needle	Meenhon	Inukak	*Klean*kheen	Taakatel
Nephew	Ootsooga	Omnin	Shooja	Ahkeelk
Net, a fish-	Agaloo	Koozmahek	Tahveelh . . . . .	. . . . .
Night	Oonuke	Amak	*Kaa*k	Taat
Nose	Keenaga	Anhozin	Tsanalleetga	Kaclu
Nostrils	Padzifahka	Anhozin Hookik	Shneek	Kaslutoo
O.				
Oar	Chaheeyoun	Ahkadvoozeek	Khaneetsté	Ahhá
Old	Kanehlak	Ollek	Keychee	Ooteeshen
Otter, a river-	Aakooya	Aakooya	Tact-hin	Kooshta
Otter, a sea-	Ahná	Cheenatok	To*k-es	Youhch
P.				
Palm of the hand .	Toomága	Chankala	Slya*ka	Kachentak
Pay, to	Nalsyaho . . . . .	. . . . .	Kiushilhnah	Agakenesnee
People	Shoot	Tayahoamnaholeeh	Koht-ana	Hsleenkeet
Pillow	Aggin	Kan ^h heetak	Tset-aazdeen	Shet
Pine-fir	Anknahaleet . . . . .	. . . . .	Tspaalla	Aasé
Plant, to	Lseelahkee	It-heeda . . . . .	. . . . .	Tankanakoo
Play, to	Vooamee	Meehkada	Cheenleool	Achkoolhiat
Poor	Nakhee nahalee	Itonasak	Pa*khoool	Sishaan
Poplar-tree	Cheehoo . . . . .	. . . . .	Esnee	Tokoo
Porpoise	Manhak	Alladok	Kooushé	Chee-each
Pregnant	Aksaluke	Idmaheleek	Halkhoon	Hetehahoo
Q.				
Quick	Choogalee	Ayahohodooleek	Naheylhkeet	Chayoukoo
Quilt, a bed-	Oolik	Kallooheen . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
R.				
Rain	Kedok	Chehtak		Seevva
Raspberry	Alagnak	Halohnak	Koolhkaha	Kleakoo
Raven	Kalnhak	Kalkahyon	Cheenshla	Els
Red	Kaveeglee	Oolluthak	Tahalteley	Haniaheté
Rein-deer	Toondoo	It-Hayok	Patchih	Tavvé
Rejoice	Noonaneehsaha	Kaanooda	Nookooeelthoonh	Nashook
Rich	Kaskok	Toohkooleek	Kashkanlan	Antlinkintee
River	Kooyk	Chéhanok	*Katnoo	Hateen
Roe of fish	{ Chijoot, or Ah- majoot }	Kamheesoo	Kin	Kaakoo
Roof	Padoo	Oolankamoonheen	Kan*ka	Hanatané
Root	Noogghiluke		Chan	Ahhaátee
Rope	Cavahtsee	Oomnak	*Keelh	Tikh
Rude	Kamanahlee	Koosootooleek	Tggeeknash	
S.				
Sack, a	Haggek		Oolks	Koelh
Sand	Kabea	Choochok	Soohoo	Klue
Sea	Eemák	Allaook	Noot-hé	Teyké
Seal, a	Izuik	Izok	Kootsaheyls-é	Tsa
Sell	Aggeechakue	Noohada		Ihoon
Send	Tyskue	Ahkáneeda		Koonaká
Shoot	Peedeedzue	Toomheda	Teehkat	Atoont
Sick	Knal-ha	Takeehzeek	Cheennah	Haneekoo
Sing	Atoová	Oonuhada	Katalyash	Atkashee
Sister		Oonheen	Ootalla	Ahklyak
Sit down	Agomee		Neetsoot	Kannoó
Sky	Keliok	Innyak	Youyan	Haats
Sleep	Kahvá	Sahada		Nattá
Slow	Chookalnok	Aiahohlokan	Tsoonaheylkeet	Takeynah
Slumber	Kavahanee		Neeltseelh	Ahekho
Snow	Annué	Kanneeh	Ajjah	Kleyt
Snuff	Proshka	Ihdooteen	Ktoona	
Soft	Oonelnok	Kanha Heydoloken		Katlyaheté
Son-in-law	Neengouga	Naahoon		Ahcehoh
Spark	Kalski	{ Keyhnak Kal- meehzeek }	Chatalahi	Heektlya
Spoon	Alugoon	Tahozek	Spata	Shelh
Spring	Oobnohkak	Kaneekeenhan	Klek	Takooité
Stars	Ageke	Stan	Sceen	Kootahanahá
Steal	Teegleeha	Chhada	*Knazzeen	Ataoo
Step	Toomeenha	{ Keeton Keyd- hooneen }		Kakoostak
Stick	Pekhodák	Ayaook	Tgats	Kaats
Stone	Yamak	Koovvanak	Kaleekneekee	Té
Straight	Nalekeeglee	At-hádeehaleek	Tsealkhé	Klyakavoostiek
Strong	Tookneelee	Kayoutooleek	Talt-hey	Hleetseen
Summer	Kiek	Saakoodak	Shaan	Kootaan
Sun	Madzak	Ahhapak	Chanoo	Kakkaan
Swim	Quima	Hoochihada	Niba	Echkootetecha

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
T.				
Tail		Samchehchehe- teeneenh	Pka	Koohoó
Take	Tehoo	Suda	Ihkeet	Shee
Take away by force	Aloodzhu	Ilyasuda	Ktooshecheet	Ashtseet-henesnee
Tear	Chaktaho	Oonháseada	Chaanhklut	Astcheetoot-hoot
Teeth	Hookeit	Keahoozeen	Shreek-ha	Kaoooh
That	Ooná		Keenee	Eta
That is mine	Hvy Pigá	Vaya-myounh	Shish-iti	
That is yours	Hvy Ispitpin	Inne-yemayounh	Non-iti	
Thief	Toogluna galee	Chhaaheleek	*Kaneesh	Ataootsaté
Thin	Ameelnok	Annatoolookan	Trelteet	Klyahiekoossá
Thread, made of the intestines of the whale }	Keepak	Ihachahsyak	Kattsah	Tehkatassé
Throw	Idzhoo	Anooséda	Yatsteeltuh	
Thumb	Kamlugá	Hooták	Slukts	Kaakoosh
Tongue	Oolue	Ahnak	Stseelue	Katnoot
Touch, do not	Chagnilu	Anehtaganan	Tgaa	
Touch me, do not	Chahin nilnha	Teen anehtahanok	Ltoosilhan	Henkatetsen
Tree	Kobohak tsbalakua	Yahak	Tsbalacooya	Shaak
U.				
Urchins, sea-	Ootoot	Ahohnok		Neets
V.				
Valley	Maak	Chanhanak		Shecheekeeka
Vein	Noogak	Ya-meekhap	Tsah	Tass
Venereal	Idoonak		Tsooeestat	Katlake
Volcano	Inhyak	Kiehozim Keeg- náhee	Tokoge-hnoohalley	
W.				
Walk	Quinhdeen		*Kanoontoosh	Haacacoo
Wash	Ohtohó	Cheoohoda	Tnoonleah	Naootst
Water	Tanak	Tanak	Veelhnée	Ieen
Weak	Tookneelnok	Kauhaleeken	*Ktakhooleen	Klekhleetseen
Wet	Moodzok	Chahtakohalik		Ooteek
Whale	Agvok	Allok		Yaaga
What	Chashtoon		Tsatoo	Vasaet
What are you afraid of?	Chay aleeksiu	Alkok Ehagte- leet-heen	Tsatsacentsk	
What is your name?	Namat-hoon		Nteencegee	Coosisaggé
Where are you going?	Natmen-ayouit	Kananooméen	Ndah teenue	Kootéseheenakooli
Where were you?	Nahin puden	Kanaliok Telee- t-heen	Ndah toozitoo	Kooteseheekooten
White	Katogalee	Oommeleek	Talkaé	Kletyaheté
Why	Chalooden	Alkomeen	Tsatskoo	Takotkaasa

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
Wide	Ayanahtooleé	Slakseek	Trelt-han	Klyakié-koohoo
Wind	Kyaeek	Kycheek	Kakneeoon	Keelhcha
Winter	Ookseeok	Kanáak	Hhee	Taakoo
Wipe	Alshue	Kidhooda	Knin*kash	
Wise	Oodzveetoolee	Akamkahek	Heet-aneezzan	Hakootseké
Wizard	Tonanok	Koohok	Chaanchoo	Eht
Woman	Aganáak	Anhahenak	Mokelan	Shavvot
Work	Chená	Avvada	Heetnoo	Echenené
Wound	Keeye . . . . .	. . . . .	Skoo*kha	Eeyeté
Y.				
Year	Cheeoolek	Elok	Shantto	
Yellow	Choonhahlee	Madelohnok	Taltsahé	Kandgeheenyahenté
Young	Soonhak	Soononazak	Kooteehaalheen . . . . .		Isvat
Numerals.				
1	Ataoodzek	Atoken	Tseelgtan	Klek
2	Azlha	Arlok	Nootna	Teh
3	Peengasvak	Kankoo	Too*k-e	Notsk
4	Stameek	Seecheen	Tan*k-e	Tackoon
5	Taleemeek	Chaan	Tskeel-oo	Keecheen
6	Ahoi-lune	Atoon	*Koojtonee	Ketooshoo
7	Malehonheen	Oolloon	Kants-e-hé	Tahatoushoo
8	Inglulun	Kancheen	Ltakool-e	Neetskatooshoo
9	Koolnhooen	Seecheen	Lkeetseet-hoo	Kooshak
10	Koolen	Atek	*Klujoon	Cheenkaat
11	Athahtok	Ateem atoken seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak klek
12	Malhognook	Ateem arlok seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak teh
13	Pinga-you-nook	Ateem kankoo seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak notsk
14	Stamanook	Ateem seecheen seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak tackoon
15	Talee manook	Ateem chaan seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak keecheen
16	Ahoycloogge- nook	Ateem atoon seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak ketooshoo
17	Mals-honhee- nook	Ateem oolloon seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak tahatous- hoo
18	Inglu lugnook	Ateem kancheen seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak neetska- tooshoo
19	Kooln hooya- nook	Ateem seecheen seehnohta	. . . . .	Cheenkaat avan- hak kooshak
20	Koolnook, or Svinák	Alhatiah	Tsilhatna	Klek-ka
30	Sveenák kool- nook azluke	Kankoodem atek	Toot klujoon	

English.	Island of Cadiack.	Island of Oonalashca.	Bay of Kenay.	Sitca Sound.
40	Sveenák mallok	Seecheedem atek .	Tange klujoon	
50	Sveenák mallok koolnook pin ha youlook	Chaanheedeematek	Tskil-oo klujoon	
60	Sveenat pinhaion	Atoonhidim atek .	Koojts klujoon	
70	Sveenat pinhaion koolnook . . .	Oolloonheedeem atek	Kankehoh klujoon	
80	Sveenat staman	Kancheenheedeem atek		
90	Sveenat staman koolnook . . .	Seecheenheedeem atek		
100	Sveenat taleéma- loot	Seesak	Tgastlun	
200	Sveenat kooleen .	Alhim seesak		

N. B. In the Vocabulary of Oonalashca, the letters *nh*, printed in Italics, and *k* and *n*, when final letters, should be half-sounded only. The inhabitants of this country have this singularity, that they pronounce the *th* with the same facility and precisely like the English.

The Sicans observe three tones in every word of length, of which the middle one is the lowest.

The language of Kenay is very difficult to be expressed: *k*, with an asterisk preceding it, has a sort of double sound, not unlike the clucking of a hen.

TABLE VI.
PASSAGE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO THE ISLAND
OF CADIACK.

Time.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Barometer.	Ther.	Variation of the Com- pass East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1804. June 17	0 ' " 19 34 49	0 '	Inch. Line.	0	0 '	Light airs from N. W. At nine P. M. weighed. At noon the bay of Caracocoa bore E. S. E.
18	0 ' 20 20	157 42	29 9	78	.....	Light airs. In the night strong breeze from the N. E., and cloudy.
19	.....	.....	29 9	79	9 45 azim.	Pleasant breeze from the E. N. E., and cloudy. At noon the Isle of Onihoo S. 84° W., and the south-west point of the island of Otooway S. 80° E.
20	23 6	160 11	30	74½	9 50	Calm weather. At night fine breeze from the N. E. In the morning no land in sight.
21	25 22	161 48	30 ½	71	10 24	Strong breeze from the N. E., and cloudy.
22	27 40	163 23	30 ½	73½	10 30	Strong breeze, and fine.
23	29 12	164 22	29 9½	76½	11 26	Pleasant breeze at S. E., and cloudy.
24	.....	.....	29 8½	74½	.....	Light breeze from the south- ward, and rainy.
25	32 55	163 57	29 7¾	67	.....	Fine breeze from the south- ward, and rainy.
26	33 14½	164 2	29 9½	70	14 25	Light airs, and cloudy.

TABLE VI.—Continued.

PASSAGE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO THE ISLAND
OF CADIACK.

Time.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Barometer.	Ther.	Variation of the Com- pass East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1804. June 27	0 ' / 36 24	0 ' / 164 3	Inch. Line. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 70	0 ' / 15 50 azim.	Pleasant breeze at W. S. W., and hazy. In the morning clear.
28	.....	.....	30	65	.....	Strong breeze at S. W., and foggy.
29	.....	.....	29 $4\frac{1}{4}$	58	.....	The same.
30	42 18	163 12	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	50	.....	Fresh gales from the west- ward, and hazy.
July 1	.....	.....	29 7	52	.....	Light variable breezes and hazy, with occasional rain.
2	.....	.....	29 7	47	.....	Pleasant breeze at S. by E., and thick weather.
3	48 20	160 41	29 8	47	.....	Light airs from the westward, and foggy weather.
4	.....	159 46	29 8	44	.....	Strong westerly breeze, and cloudy weather.
5	.....	.....	29 $6\frac{1}{4}$	46	21 54	Light variable breeze and hazy, with occasional rain.
6	53 7	156 23	29 $7\frac{1}{4}$	47	.....	Light breezes.
7	54 27	157 8	29 $8\frac{1}{2}$	49	24 37	Light breeze from the N. E. and cloudy, with fog at times.
8	55 16	156 7	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	Light variable airs. At noon sounded in eighty fathoms, gray sandy bottom.

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*PASSAGE FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO THE ISLAND
OF CADIACK.

Time.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Barometer.	Ther.	Variation of the Com- pass East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1804. July 9	0 ' 55 52	0 '	Inch. Line. 29 8	0 53	0 '	At two o'clock P. M. saw the isle of Cheericoff, bearing N. E. by N. Light airs.
10	55 58	.....	29 6	57	25 45 azim.	Fine breeze at N. W. At two o'clock A. M. saw the island of Cadiack. At four, a-breast of the harbour of Three-Saints.
11	.....	.....	29 6½	55	.....	Light airs and calms, with fog. At noon forty fathoms, small stones.
12	.....	.....	29 8	49	.....	The same. Depth of water, from thirty to forty fathoms.
13	.....	.....	29 7½	55	.....	Fine breeze. Towards night foggy weather. At midnight brought the ship to with a cadge in the bay of Chiniatskoy. At eight A. M. weighed.
14	.....	.....	29 8	65	.....	Pleasant breeze and fine weather. At two P. M. anchored in St. Paul's Harbour.

TABLE VII.

PASSAGE FROM THE ISLAND OF CADIACK TO SITCA OR
NORFOLK SOUND.

Time	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Barometer.	Ther.	Variation of the Com- pass East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1804. Aug. 16	0 57 14	0 148 34	Inch. Line. 29 4	0 54	0 26 7 azim.	Light breeze from W. S. W. At three o'clock P. M. set sail from the harbour of St. Paul. In the night fresh westerly gales.
17	56 54	143 20	29 3½	59	25 27	Fresh gales from the W. S. W., and clear weather.
18	56 38	138 58	29 6	59	27 23	Moderate gales from the S. W. by W., with occasional rain.
19	57 8	136 46	29 6	59	27 32	Fine breeze from W. S. W. About six o'clock A.M. saw land to the north half east.
20	57 4	.....	29 6½	65	26 45	Light westerly airs and fine weather. About noon anchor- ed in Sitca Sound, in fifty-five fathoms, oozy ground.

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

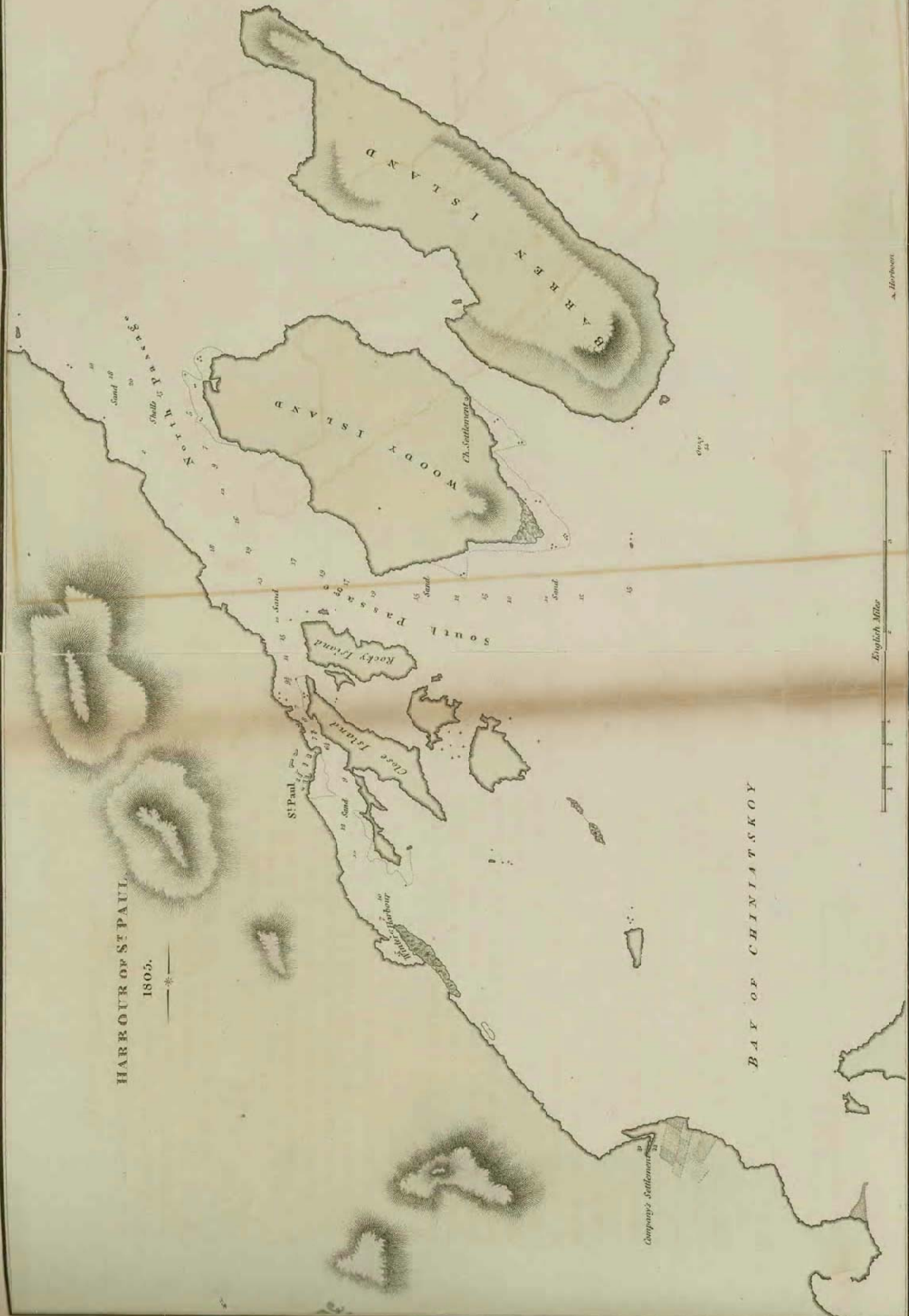
TABLE VIII.						
PASSAGE FROM SITCA OR NORFOLK SOUND TO THE ISLAND OF CADIACK.						
Time.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Barometer.	Ther.	Variation of the Compass East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1804. Nov. 11	0 ' /	0 ' /	Inch. Line. 29 3	0 48½	0 ' /	Light airs. At eight o'clock P. M. Cape Edgecumbe bore N. 5° W. about five miles. Towards morning strong breeze from the eastward.
12	58 7	145 12	29 2	45	.....	Fresh easterly gales and cloudy weather, with heavy sea. Rain at times.
13	.....	.....	29 ½	45	.....	Fresh gales from S. E., and squally weather. At ten A. M. saw land from N. W. to S. W.
14	57 44	.....	29 1	43½	26 44 azim.	Fine breeze: the depth of water from thirty-five to fifty fathoms. At eleven A. M. the Broad Point bore S. W. by S. about twenty miles.
15	.....	.....	29 ½	47	.....	Fresh gales from the S. E. and squally weather, with heavy rain. In the morning saw the isle of Oohack. Towards noon reached the harbour of St. Paul.

TABLE IX.

PASSAGE FROM THE ISLAND OF CADIACK TO SITCA OR
NORFOLK SOUND.

Time.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Barometer.	Ther.	Variation of the Com- pass East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1805. June 15	0 ' 57 45	0 ' 147 51	Inch. Line. 29 4½	0 56	0 ' 27 28 azim.	Light airs. At five P. M. we were clear of the harbour of St. Paul. In the evening fine southerly breeze. Cape Chiniatskoy S. 6° W. twelve miles.
16	.....	.....	29 4½	52	.....	Pleasant breeze from the S. E., and hazy weather.
17	57 50	141 42	29 5¾	54	.....	Light airs, and hazy.
18	.....	140 34	29 3½	50	.....	Light airs, and cloudy.
19	57 13	.....	29 2½	.....	.....	Fine breeze at N. E., and rainy. In the night fresh gales.
20	57 32	137 19	29 6¼	54	.....	Pleasant breeze from the S. E. quarter. At noon saw land to the N. N. E.
21	57	.....	29 8	54	.....	Light airs. In the evening Cape Edgecumbe bore S. 86° E. about forty miles. At noon it was N. 69° E. five miles.
22	Fine breeze from the N. W. and pleasant weather. At noon brought to an anchor in the harbour of New Archangel.

HARBOUR OF ST PAUL.
1805.



English Miles

A. Horsbown

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