

Howay

Visits to Anthony

1 June 11, 1789 Gray in Washington (Hacwell's log)

2 Two visits by Kendrick, ^{second} in Washington,
June 13 - a few days after 1791

3 July 8, 1791 - 17th Gray in "Columbia"
(Hoskins narrative & Borte log)

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J. W. Howay, ed. Voyages of the "Columbia" to the Northwest Coast
1787-1790 and 1790-1793

Massachusetts Historical Society 1941

Howell's First Log : Capt. Gray in sloop Lady Washington

p. 97 June 11, 1789

" Thursday the 11 early in the morning we were abreast an Inlet [for. Harst. St. Chan] this we were standing in for when we saw a Canoe paddling out towards us this was an agreeable surprise as we had apprehended this part of the Island was not inhabited. we soon saw several others on the moove we stood into the Sound and saw the village on the SE part of a Bay a little behind a small Island [for. Anthony Island - wrong - it is likely the little island off the village] and nigh it appeared a good cove for our vessel to lay [sounded the Cove - ok] We bore up and anchored in 14 fms Water with a hard bottom of Sand.

"Gray's Cove"
prob. part
of Howell's

A brisk trade was soon set on foot by Coya the Chief who bartered for all his subjects, and a number of Sea Otter skins were purchased before night [The natives didnt want iron as much as clothing] these people had been visited by several navigators they spoke distinctly of Colinniet and Dunkin and they brought a pece of Paper that informed us the NW Americans Schooner had been here May the 24th

last [for Colnett in the Prince of Wales and Duncan in Princess³
p 98 Royal traded on coast in 1787 and 1788. NW America of
Meares traded out of Kootka Sound].

... during our stay here I landed to take an excursion
in the woods when I met with a fortified rock which I
suppose in case of invasion is their place of refuge it was
perpendicular about forty feet high the top was flat about
twenty yards wide it was inaccessible on all sides except
by an old rotten ladder that was erected by its side
this fort they call Touts and when their northern neighbours
come to molest them they put their Women and Children
up there while they fight the battle [eat their enemies,
brought halibut and gulls eggs] the intercourse with the
natives while we lay in this Port was on the strictest
Friendship [they pilfered things, but traders held their usual
fare, got all native skins, ready to move, explored H. S. Channel,
headed south for Nootka].

John Hockins' Narrative of the Second Voyage of the "Columbia"

p. 184. Mentions giving potatoes and showing how to cultivate them
to a Nootka chief (Opitsat). June 1791. Capt Gray.

July 8 1791 - Columbia again at S. end. B.C.I. Anchored, then
moved into channel 6 miles ne of village Capt Gray.

Visited by 20 men, w. ch in 2 canoes. Women & men came aboard,
(first time he saw women aboard) Some women wore labrets

p. 200 "... they were always ready and willing to gratify the amorous
inclinations of any who wish it; but Captain Gray very
prudently forbade any of the ship's company having any connection
with those women.

"On Coyah the chiefs being asked for, we were informed
by several of the natives, particularly a woman, who was
very intelligible; that Captain Kendrick was here sometime ago
in a vessel with one mast, and lately in one with two; that
he took Coyah, tied a rope round his neck, whipt him,
painted his face, cut off his hair, took away from him a
great many skins, and then turned him ashore: Coyah was
now no longer a Chief, but an "Ahliko", or one of the
lower class; they have now no head Chief, but many
inferior Chiefs...." [skeptical of this story]

p. 201 "A little after sunset, ... Coyah himself came aboard; he
appeared glad to see us, he said Captain Kendrick was good,
had been here lately, shewing a blue coat and some blue
nankin cloth that he gave him: ... [A Capt Barnard
was there 4 days ago and got all furs] ... he appeared to
be much frightened, being in a constant tremor the
whole time: ...

"In the forenoon of the 10th I accompanied Captain
Gray in the pinnace to the head of the Sound [for Rose
Hbr]... where we found a fine meadow; containing several

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acres, ... here is good red and white clover seed and other
grasses, some tobacco plants, wild celery, etc. This is the
largest spot of cleared land any of us have seen on the
Coast.

Next day (13th) a few canoes visited. "... among others
was the Chief of a tribe on the eastern side of the Island,
named Ugah; ..., the only strangers we have seen since
our arrival in the Sound. [fr. Chief of Skincuttle, ref. to
in Ingraham's ms journal]

p 202 The Sound is called ^{Kungshut} Congethoitoy by the natives [Kungshut-Nade?]

p 203 Advise vessels not to go up the Sound as they did,
"but to run in behind an island, just at the entrance,
on his starboard hand: there cast anchor before the
village; where he will find from ten to fifteen fathoms
water over a sandy bottom....

p 204 "This tribe, when Captain Eraz first visited it in the
Washington, in the summer of 1789, was large and
powerful; had many skins. but they are now dwindled to
a few, as we did not see more than fifty different faces
while here. This I think must be owing to the
disturbance between them and Captain Kendrick; as their
Chief has lost his power; it is possible his people have
moved off to other tribes; or it may be the whole tribe
have taken up their abode in some more favorable quarter.

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the separating of them may also be attributed to some other cause; such as internal broils among themselves, or a more powerful tribes conquering them.

Several pages of description of the tribe (p 204-208)
appearance, ornaments, iron daggers, bows, whale eating, tobacco, carved boxes and bowls, carved sheep and goat horn spoons, canoes, decorated, etc.

17th - sailed around C S James,

Met Ingraham in the Hope.

Back at Chiquot, rejoined Kendrick. Aug 1791

~~Heard~~ Kendrick's version of fight with natives:

p. 240 "Captain Kendrick arrived on the 13th of June in latitude 52° 58' north he went into Barrell's Sound where his vessel a few days after his arrival was attacked and actually in possession of the natives nearly an hour when he again recovered his vessel killed and wounded a great many among the rest a woman who was a proper amazon. This he attributes to the following cause ... [refers to previous visit] "... having been there a short time the natives found means to steal his linen etc. that had that day been washed this with some other things they had at times robbed him of induced him to take

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the two Chiefs Coyah and Schulkinanee he dismounted
one of his cannon and put one leg of each into the carriage
where the arms of the cannon rest and fastened down the
clamps threatening at the same time if they did not
restore the stolen goods to kill them nearly all the goods
were soon returned what was not he made them pay
for in skins as this was a means though contrary to
his wishes of breaking friendship with them and well
knowing if he let those Chiefs go they would sell him no
more skins he therefore made them fetch him all their
skins and paid them the same price he had done for those
before purchased when they had no more the two
Chiefs were set at liberty when he went into the Sound
this time the natives appeared to be quite friendly and
brought skins for sale as usual the day of the attack
there was an extraordinary number of visitors several
Chiefs being aboard the arm chests were on the quarter
deck with the keys in them the gunners having been
overhauling the arms the Chiefs got on these chests
and took the keys out when Coyah tauntingly said
to Captain Kendrick pointing to his legs at the same
time now put me into your gun carriage
the vessel was immediately thronged with natives
a woman standing in the main chains urging them on

The officers and people all retired below having no arms but what was in possession of the natives save the officers private ones

p. 241 Captain Kendrick tarried on deck endeavouring to pacify the natives and bring them to some terms at the same time edging towards the companion way to secure his retreat to the cabin a fellow all the time holding a huge marling spike he had stolen fixed into a stick over his head ready to strike the deadly blow whenever orders should be given the other natives with their daggers grasped and only waiting for the word to be given to begin a most savage massacre just as Captain Kendrick had reached the companion way Coyah jumped down and he immediately jumped on top of him Coyah then made a pass at him with his dagger but it luckily only went through his jacket and scratched his belly the officers by this time had their arms in readiness and would have ventured on deck with them before but for fear of killing their Captain Captain Kendrick now fired a musket from the cabin then took a pair of pistols and another musket and went on deck being followed by his officers with the remainder of the arms they had collected the natives on seeing this made a

precipitate retreat all but the woman before
mentioned in the chains who there continued urging
them to action with the greatest ardour until the
last moment though her arm had been previously
cut off by one of the people with a hanger and
she was otherways much wounded when she
perceived all the natives had left the vessel and she
jumped over board and attempted to swim of but
was afterwards shot though the natives had
taken the keys of the arm chests yet they did not
happen to be locked they were therefore
immediately opened and a constant fire was kept up
as long as they could reach the natives with cannon
or small arms after which they chased them in
their armed boats making the most dreadful havoc
by killing all they came across this accounts for
the story the natives told us when we were there

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Kanwell's Log of the Second Voyage of the "Columbia"

John Borts' Log of the Second Voyage of the "Columbia"

p. 372 At anchor in Barrell's sound.

July 8 1791 Chief Coyac came alongside

p. 373 "I landed at one of their villages, found the Indians comfortably lodg'd etc.

left July 17

p. 379. At Chognot met Kendrick

"Captain Kendrick inform'd us that he had had a skirmish with the Natives at Barrell's sound . . . and was obliged to kill upwards of 50 of them before they wou'd desist from the attack. It appear'd to me from what I cou'd collect that the Indians was the aggressors."