

the Straits of Fuca, and Gulf of Georgia, in 1789, thus circumnavigating Vancouver island. Kendrick was an American, and had entered the Pacific with Captain Robert Gray, who, in 1792, discovered and entered the mouth of the Columbia river. The basis of this claim is the record made by Captain Meares, of information derived from Kendrick; but as Kendrick, in his own journal, never recorded any such voyage, it may well be doubted if it had any existence in fact.

The first actual exploration of these waters was made in the summer of 1790, by Lieutenant Alférez Manuel Quimper, of the Spanish navy, in the *Princesa Real*. He entered the Straits of Fuca, and carefully examined both shores for a distance of one hundred miles. To Quimper, also, belongs the honor of discovering Puget sound. During his explorations of the straits, he penetrated a short distance into the sound proper, but, supposing it to be only an inlet, he returned, bestowing on it the name *Ensenada de Caamaño*. He gave names to many other objects in that region, nearly all of which have been discarded in favor of those given by Vancouver, two years later. One of them still remains. He christened the main channel leading from the Straits of Fuca to the Gulf of Georgia, Canal de Lopez de Haro, and it is still known as the Canal de Haro. In 1791, Lieuts. Francisco Elisa and José Maria Narvaez, with the *San Carlos* and *Santa Saturnina*, made a more thorough exploration. They ascertained that Caamaño inlet, or Puget sound, was a more extensive body of water than had been supposed, but they did not explore it. They did, however, explore the Gulf of Georgia, that long stretch of water lying between Vancouver island and the main land of British Columbia, and which the Spaniards named Canal del Rosario. The passages

inland which they observed, but did not have time to explore, led them to report to the Mexican Viceroy, that, in their opinion, the inter-oceanic passage, "so zealously sought for by foreigners, if there is one, can not be elsewhere than in this great channel." This report stimulated the viceroy to dispatch another expedition the following year. Accordingly, in the summer of 1792, Lieutenants Dionisio Galiano and Cayetano Valdez sailed into the Straits of Fuca in the schooners *Sutil* and *Mexicana*, and began the work of exploration. Early in the season, on the twenty-third of March, Lieutenant Salvador Fidalgo entered Neah bay, or Porto Nuñez Gaona, and, erecting buildings and fortifications, took possession in the name of Spain.

In 1791, for the purpose of settling a difficulty which had occurred at Nootka sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island, as well as to make a long voyage of exploration, England dispatched to the Pacific, Captain George Vancouver, in the sloop of war *Discovery*. He was accompanied by the armed tender *Chatham*, under the command of Lieutenant W. R. Broughton. They rounded Cape Flattery on the thirteenth of April, 1792, and proceeded slowly up the Straits of Fuca, carefully examining the coast, and naming many places. The vessels anchored at Port Discovery (named Porto Bodega y Quadra, by Quimper), and from that place as a rendezvous, Captain Vancouver and his lieutenants explored the channels and bays leading away to the southward, for about four weeks. The chart they made was quite accurate, and has served as the basis of all subsequent elaborations. The long, eastern arm of the sound was christened Admiralty inlet, and the western one, Hood's canal, in honor of Lord Hood. The name Puget sound, in honor of Lieutenant Puget, was applied only to the upper, or southern, portion, but has now