north of the Columbia at Cathlamet, it runs nearly parallel with it but in an opposite direction to the Coulitz, and between that river and the heads of those entering the Bay, which it completely encircles. After receiving the Ka-wa-kum and the Skookum Chuck two bold streams rising in the Cascade mountains it bends to the westward and empties finally into Gray's Harbor. Much

~~The character of the country upon its borders will be more particularly spoken of in the Geological report.~~

~~Much of it~~ is open prairie and that ~~portion of it~~ between the Bois-fort and Mound prairies, forms a part of the great level between the Columbia bottom and Puget Sound. A range of hills separates it from the Willopah, but between it and the Coulitz the divide is almost imperceptible. From the Skookum Chuck down, the prairies continue here and there, the lower ones being rather less gravelly than that known as the mound prairie. About 18 miles from the Skookum Chuck it receives a creek from the northward called the Satchall, heading in a small lake, and thirty miles below that, a larger one, the Satsop. Both of these interlock with the Skokomish running into Hammersleys Inlet, or as it is called here Skookum Bay. The Indians speak of numerous prairies as lying around the heads of those streams. A horse trail used by them leads from the Satsop across to the Inlet.

Two other considerable branches, both likewise from the north side, enter further down, the Wy-noo-chee- and