with no aid from machinery may be imagined. The sides were formed of planks placed horizontally and secured by upright poles, inside and out at a few feet apart, to which they were tied through small apertures by withes. The roof, like those of the Sound Indians, was made of boards, guttered out, and lapping one over another. Each house is occupied by several families, their respective portions being separated by a partition of two or three feet high. Chests of quite large size and very neatly made, considering the tools employed, contained the personal chattels of the owners. A raised platform ran around the house on which the inhabitants sat, slept or worked, and overhead were shelves and poles on which their property was stowed. A more miscellaneous assortment could hardly be found, at a pawn-brokers', seal skins, full of oil, baskets of dried halibut and salmon, flitches of blubber, whaling apparatus, paddles, bundles of mats articles of all sorts from wrecked vessels, boxes and bags of every description, hung, lay or stood in endless variety and confusion. Some of the other houses were nearly as large. Into one, a canoe thirty six feet in length had been introduced, for the purpose of repainting, nor did it occupy any inconvenient room. Mr Goldsborough, who visited the village in 1850. informed me that the houses generally were on an even larger scale at that time; that Flattery Jack's house was no less than one hundred (100) feet in length,