(1826) The small pox made great ravages, and it was followed a few years since by the ague. Consequently Cooper Island and Coffin Mount as well as the adjacent shores, were studded, not only with [illegible] and skeletons were strewed about in all directions. This method generally prevailed, on the neighboring coast, as at Shoalwater bay &c. Farther up the Columbia, as at the Cascades, a different form was adopted, which is thus described by Capt. Clarke. "About half a mile below this house in a very thick part of the wood is an ancient burial place; it consists of eight vaults made of pine or cedar boards closely connected, about eight feet square and six in height, the top secured, covered with wide boards, sloping a little so as to convey off the rain. The direction of all of them is east and west, the door being on the eastern side and partially stopped with wide boards, decorated with rude pictures of men, and other animals. On entering we found in some of them, four dead bodies carefully wrapped in skins, tied with cords of grass and bark, lying on a mat in a direction east and west, the other vaults contained only bones, which were in some of them piled to the height of four feet. On the tops of the vaults, and on poles attached to them hung brass kettles and frying pans, with holes in their bottoms, baskets, bowls, seashells, skins, pieces of cloth, sacks of trinkets, and small bones, the offerings of friendship or affection, which have been