

small stream Tahk-heen-a from the east, and then struck northwest along the All-segh River to the annual trading station, Nes-ka-ta-heen, at the northerly bend, 2,500 feet above the sea. This station is west of and close to the mouth of the Una-leen, which drains Kluk-shugh. Here he mentions that on another trip down this river to the Pacific, he encountered the rapids, 'Tehu-kan-nagh', a log hut on the right bank (built in the style of the Russian log huts of Port Mulgrave—with a legend thereto), with the name, and other villages of "Sticks"; hence to its junction with the Kaskar Wurlch. Recent Canadian maps connect Lake Kluk-shugh with the Tots-un-tee-ash, or Dassar-dee-ash, but Kohklux does not. If they were connected, it would form a remarkable system. He left this place and followed the All-segh upstream towards the divide, at 3,100 feet elevation, and thence down the eastern flanks, of the hills and mountains, and around the western side of the great snow mountain, Ah-klen'. Continuing southward, he soon reached the lake at the head of the Ghu-heen-a, which is the northern part of the Tklac-heen'-a, that empties into the Chilkah just northwest of his village, Klu-kwan. Every lake and stream in this region he names. He was thirty days making his return trip.

This is a brief and perhaps unsatisfactory account of a double line of exploration. The return line is mainly the Dalton trail. We have not the space to collate the names of Kohklux with later investigators or traders. We staid long enough with the Chilkahs to get the proper pronunciation of their names; and having gained the friendship of Kohklux, he was ready to carry us to a location where, he averred, the coal was as good as that used on our steamers.

We may add that Ta or Tah is salmon; een, eena, etc., is a fresh-water stream; ik or irk is copper; una is flint; tlen, large, siti, the ice mass of a glacier; shagh, mountains.