

With these few preliminary remarks of an interesting experience, we propose to follow Kohklux, his wives and warriors, from Klu-kwan to the Tat-sac-heen'-a, below Fort Selkirk; premising that cen, cena, heen, heen-a, or any other form with cen, refers to a fresh water stream.

In July the party started along the main Chin'it, or Yagh-heen'-a, and continued for about fifteen miles northward to the first large tributary coming in from the northeastward. They followed this stream three days to the falls or rapids, Yough-ya-koon, thence two days to the glacier in the divide of the Kotusk Mountains. He gives details of tributaries and mountains.

The great glacier which he crossed comes in from the eastward, between two large mountain masses. The eastern mountain is double-peaked, and named Tehn'-kit'-lee. Beyond the glacier to the northeastward he starts a stream that flows northeast and then northwest, with several small lakes on its course, and finally enters the Lake Arkell, beyond the Gull-egg Islands. He names the river Ta-gish' (hard "g"). At its mouth he marks a cache and an Indian trail towards the east. He did not follow this stream, but the one that leads to Lake Maud from another glacier, or a branch of the large one. He was two days crossing the glacier region, and apparently followed the east shore of Lake Maud, or Sur-guae-ac-ta'. He notes small tributaries and lakes; and on the east marks a great snow mountain, Hoo-tehae-siti. He was one day following the Sur-kwak-ae-waht-heen-a, that connects Lake Maud with Lake Arkell a few miles north of its southern extremity. Lake Arkell he names Koo-see-wagh' or Koo-soo-wagh', and it required three days to traverse. He notes and names the Gull-egg Islets, and the cache he left at the mouth of the Ta-gish', or Hahk-heesh, on the eastern shore. The eastern branch of this stream Kohklux locates in a glacier or valley, Ka-tu-wa-kaegh', lying towards the west arm of Lake Bennett; and into this eastern branch he flows a stream from the north-northwest. It is by these streams that the Indian trail from Arkell leads to Bennett, to be reached in two days.

From the foot of Lake Arkell he entered the Kow-waht-heen'-a, usually called the Tahk-heena River, that enters the Lewes in latitude 60 deg. 50 min., about fifteen miles below the White Horse Rapids. He marks the rapids on the Kow-waht-heen-a, also the Kow-ae-teen-a, or Mendenhall tributary of the left bank, and the lake, Yut-tae-ghat', at its head. He does not note the tributary coming in from the right bank, which Ogilvie has designated with a lake at its head.