

Ta-tehun occur the "Five-Finger Rapids" of the miners, or the Rink Rapids of Schwatka. Kohklux called them the Yaelh-kot-sae, and verbally described them.

From the Ta-tehun the distance to the Pelly River is fifty-nine miles according to Ogilvie, who adds no side streams of any importance; nevertheless, Kohklux has on the right bank a stream and two villages; and a stream on the left bank, with their names.

When Kohklux reached the Pelly River he named it the Ghos'-heena, and Fort Selkirk "King George's House," which is the Chinoook name for a Hudson's Bay establishment. Far up the Pelly he has drawn a large lake, into which a large fall is pouring its waters; this, perhaps, from native reports to him. Kohklux continued his voyage down the Ynkou to secure the support of the Indians of that region in his intended raid. On the left bank of the Yukon he places a stream coming in, which he names the Tal-sae-heena, which he reached in eleven days from Ta-tehun. We have had no means of identifying this stream; it is probably the Selwyn. His itinerary to the Yukon covered thirty days. After the burning of Fort Selkirk, Kohklux returned up the Lewes, and left it at the mouth of the Tats-un-tun'. Thence he followed a snow-shoe trail along the right bank of the river to its lowest right-bank tributary, coming from the south; followed this, and turned to the westward at the head of the lake feeding that stream, with a smaller lake a little farther south. He gives no names. Near where this tributary debouches, and to the northward and westward of the Nats-un-tun, he places an unnamed and disconnected lake.

Kohklux avoided the direct trail to Hoo-tehy'-ee Lake and village, crossed the hills on the east through a depression running north and south, and came out at the southern head of the Hoo-tehy'-ee series.

Kohklux does not connect these lakes with the Yut-tae-giat' Lake, at the head of the Mendenhall River, although he has a small stream leading from this latter lake towards and close to the Hoo-tehy'-ee Lakes, all of which he names.

The Hoo-tehy'-ee is doubtless the Hootch-eye of Glave, who named it from report only; the Hootch-i of Ogilvie and Dalton, and the Hutshi of the Canadian map of 1808. It is about 2,600 feet above the sea.

Beyond the low hills that lie to the eastward of the Hoo-tehy'-ee system, Kohklux has laid down and named three other lakes that are continued southward from that one which he rounded at the head of the tributary of the Tats-un-tun. He does not connect this east-