

The "Kootenac" Indians are noted as occupying the western portion of the Rockies from Athabaska pass southward; the "Snare" Indians' territory evidently included the upper Athabaska river and the "Stone" Indians were on the North Saskatchewan near fort Edmonton. The foregoing is interesting as proof of the accuracy of Dr. Dawson's deductions respecting the recent immigration of the Stoneys into the Rockies, referred to on page 506.

In 1841, Sir George Simpson crossed the Rockies but did not name any features except present Minnewanka lake which he named Peechee after his half-breed guide. Simpson's name was, later, attached to the pass by which he crossed the Atlantic-Pacific watershed and to the river flowing westward from the summit of this pass. Berland creek in Sinclair pass was named by Dr. G. M. Dawson after the half-breed who met Simpson at the west end of the pass.

In 1845, the famous missionary, Father De Smet, crossed the Rockies but did not name any features. He erected a cross on the Pacific-Atlantic watershed. His trip was commemorated by Dr. Dawson in (1) Morigeau creek, after a French-Canadian who met De Smet near the source of the Columbia river, (2) In Cross river, a tributary of the Kootenay and which is a translation of the Stoney name, "the river where a white man set up a cross," (3) White Man pass, which commemorates the fact that De Smet traversed it.

In 1857, Capt. John Palliser was instructed to explore "that portion of British North America which lies between the northern branch of the River Saskatchewan and the frontier of the United States and between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains." He was also instructed "to ascertain whether one or more practicable passes exist over the Rocky Mountains within the British territory, and south of that known to exist between Mount Brown and Mount Hooker."

In 1858 and 1859, explorations were made in the Rockies by Capt. Palliser, Dr. Hector and Capt. Blakiston, R. A. Special credit should be given to Dr. Hector for his excellent work and to him is due practically all the accurate geographical data in the Rocky mountains contained in the maps accompanying the report of the expedition. By a curious fatality, he examined all the passes but the best, the Yellowhead, which, although noted on his map, was not explored because his instructions explicitly limited him, on the north, to the Athabaska pass.

The members of the Palliser expedition were immortalised in Palliser river, after the commander, mount Bourgeau, after the botanist and Sullivan peak, after the Secretary and Asst. Astronomer. The omission of the names of Dr. (later, Sir) James Hector, the unassuming geologist, and of Capt. Thos. Blakiston, R.A., magnetic