

Birds collected in British Columbia

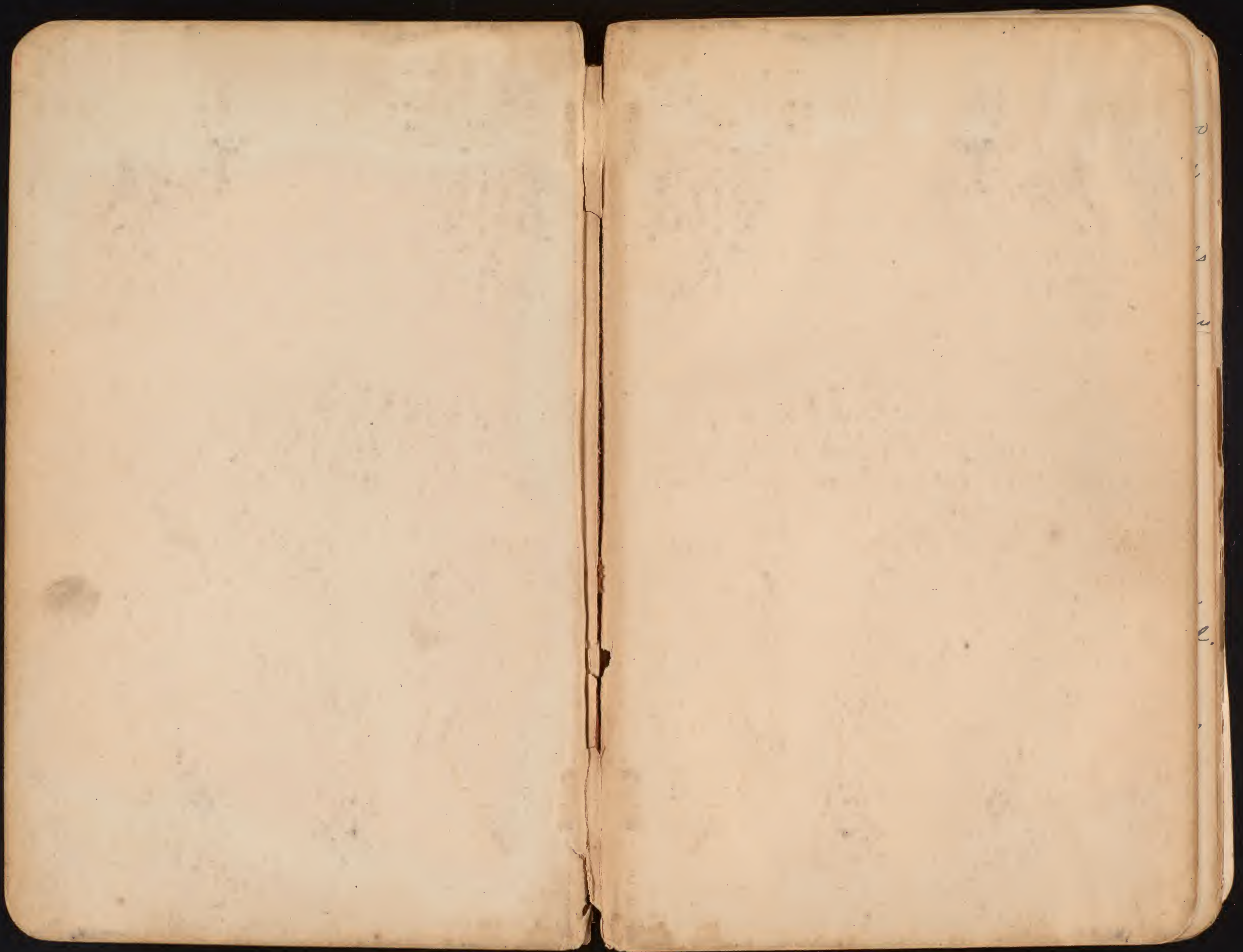
E. A. Preble

1910-1913

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>	
1934	♂	<u>Tachycineta thalassima</u> <u>lepida</u>	Telegraph Creek	July 19,	1910
1935	"	<u>Empidonax</u>	"	" "	"
1936	♀	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	" "	"
1937	♂	<u>Hylocichla</u>	"	" 20,	"
1938	"	<u>Junco</u>	"	" "	"
1939	"	<u>Vireosylva g.</u>	"	" "	"
1940	♀	<u>Oporornis</u>	"	" "	"
1941	♂	<u>Dendroica</u>	"	" "	"
1942	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	" (near) (Buckley Lake Cr.)	" 24,	"
1943	"	"	"	" 25,	"
1944	♂	<u>Hylocichla aliciae</u>	"	" "	"
1945	♀	" <u>u. swainsoni</u>	"	" "	"
1946	♀	<u>Pinicola</u>	"	" "	"
1947	♂	"	"	" "	"
1948	♀	<u>Melospiza</u>	"	" 26,	"
1949	"	<u>Picoides</u>	Second South Fork	" 27,	"
1950	♂ im.	<u>Dendroica</u>	"	" "	"
1951	♀	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" 28,	"
1952	-	<u>Empidonax</u>	"	" "	"
1953	♂	<u>Oporornis</u>	"	" "	"
1954	"	<u>Junco</u>	"	" "	"
1955	- im.	"	"	" "	"
1956	-	<u>Spizella m. ochracea</u>	Mts. near head Iskut R.	" 30,	"
1957	♂	<u>Otocoris</u>	"	" "	"
1958	♀	<u>Lagopus l.</u>	"	" "	"
1959	♂	" "	"	" "	"
1960	♀	<u>Clangula</u>	"	" "	"
1961	"	"	"	" "	"
1962	♂ im.	"	"	" "	"
1963	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	Klappan R. (30 mi. from mouth)	Aug. 3,	"
1964	♂	<u>Perisoreus</u>	"	" "	" (3)
1965	"	<u>Spizella p. arizonae</u>	"	" "	"
1966	♀	<u>Dendragapus</u>	Tsetee-yeh River	" 5	" (5)
1967	"	<u>Canachites</u>	Klappan River (Klappan Flats near Klappan Mt.)	" 8	" (8)
1968	♂	<u>Lagopus lagopus</u>	"	" "	"
1969	♀	" "	"	" "	"
1970	"	" "	"	" "	"
1971	-	<u>Heteractitis</u>	"	" "	"
1972	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" 10,	" (10)
1973	♀	<u>Zonotrichia coronata</u>	"	" "	"

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
1974	-	<u>Zonotrichia coronata</u>	Ispatseezeh River	Aug. 12, 1910 (12)
1975	♂	<u>Lagopus lagopus</u>	"	" " "
1976	"	" "	"	" " "
1977	"	" "	"	" " "
1978	♀	" "	" (near head)	" 13, " (13)
1979	im.	" "	" "	" " "
1980	♀	" "	Tue-tan Lake, near head Tsa-Ka-Dzoa River	" 15, " (15)
1981	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
1982	-	<u>Otocoris</u>	Mts. near head Chapaaton	" 20, " (20)
1983	ad.♂	"	"	" " "
1984	♂	<u>Anthus</u>	"	" " "
1985	"	<u>Lagopus r.</u>	"	" " "
1986	"	" "	"	" " "
1987	"	" "	"	" " "
1988	♀	" "	"	" " "
1989	-	" <u>leucurus</u>	"	" " "
1990	-	" "	"	" " "
1991	-	" "	"	" " "
1992	♀	" <u>lagopus</u>	"	" 21, "
1993	"	" "	"	" " "
1994	♂	<u>Zonotrichia</u>	"	" " "
1995	-	" <u>leucophrys</u>	Trib. of Finlay River, 20 mi.W. Thudade Lake	" 22, "
1996	-	<u>Bartramia</u>	"	" 23, "
1997	-	<u>Falco</u>	Thudade Lake	" 29, "
1998	-	<u>Passerella</u>	"	" 31, "
1998-a	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	"	Sep. 1, "
1999	"	<u>Passerculus</u>	"	" " "
2000	♀	<u>Ixoreus</u>	"	" 2, "
2001	-	<u>Penthestes hud.</u>	Head of Ingenika River	" 4, "
2002	-	<u>Perisoreus</u>	"	" " "
2003	-	<u>Lagopus</u>	" (Mts. near)	" 6, "
2004	-	"	" "	" " "
2005	-	"	" "	" " "
2006	♀	"	" "	" " "
2007	"	"	" "	" " "
2008	ad. "	"	" "	" " "
2009	♂	<u>Bonasa</u>	Ingenika R. above S. Fork	" 16, "
2010	"	"	" "	" " "
2011	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	" "	" " "
2012	♂	"	" near S. Fork	" 17, "
2013	♀	"	" "	" " "
2014	"	"	Lower Ingenika River	" 20, "
2015	♂	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" " "
2016	"	" - 1-1/4 lbs.	" - 1-1/2#	" 21, "
2017	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
2018	ad. ♀	"	"	" " "
2019	-	<u>Dryobates</u>	Fort Grahame	" 24, "
2020	-	<u>Picoides arcticus</u>	"	" " "
2021	-	" <u>am.</u>	"	" 25, "
2022	-	<u>Perisoreus</u>	"	" " "
2023	-	"	"	" " "
2024	-	<u>Junco</u>	"	" " "
2025	-	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	" " "

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
2026	♂	<u>Bonasa</u>	Finlay R., near Fort Grahame	Sep. 29, 1910
2027	"	"	"	" " "
2028	"	"	Upper Peace R., near Mt. Selwyn	Oct. 1, "
2029	"	"	Fort Hudson - Hope	" 4, "
2030	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
2031	"	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" 7, "
2032	♀	<u>Pedioecetes</u>	"	" 9, "
2033	"	"	"	" " "
2034	"	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	" 10, "
2035	♂	7		



1910

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Saturday May 28. Arrived at
Burlington, N. Dakota, about 7:30
and found Mr N. E. Anthony
at the St Elms Hotel. I
during the forenoon we
made a trip over the hills
to the N. E. of the town and
made a search for Microtus
and set some traps at
the most likely looking holes.
In the afternoon we went
down to the river flats
where there is a broad
wooded area between the
prairie and the river.
The principal trees are
elm and box elder with a little
ash, broad leaved cottonwood,
and a rather luxuriant
and in some places very
dense undergrowth of willows
Rosa, Crataegus, Symphoricarpos
Cornus stolonifera, Lepargyrea
argentea.

We found Lepus americanus
to be fairly abundant within

tangle and saw three, but did not succeed in getting any, though Anthony already has taken one. We also saw one cottontail. The wind blew furiously all day.

Sunday May 29.

Anthony visited the traps but found no microtus.

In the afternoon we walked west to Mondak and examined the site of old Fort Union. It stood on the north bank of the Missouri 2 or 3 miles above the ~~bank~~ ^{mouth} of the Yellowstone, and the state line as now marked runs through the site of the Post, though most of the ruins, now consisting only of the remains of cellars, a few ruins of fireplaces, and the mere outlines of buildings, lie mostly east of the line, and therefore in North Dakota. A pleasant day

Monday May 30 Buford

We made a trip to the river flats but did not succeed in seeing a rabbit. Anthony shot a Lepus campestris on the hills N.E. of town. We saw a number of birds not before detected and took a chat and a black-headed grosbeak. The day was quite warm with practically no wind.

Tuesday May 31 Buford

Packed up all specimens and finished up all work preparatory to leaving for Culbertson.

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Wednesday June 1. Buford to Johnson Lake.

We left Buford at 7.15 for Culbertson, where we engaged a man to drive us out to Johnson Lake about 18 miles to the north. We arrived there shortly before noon, and arranged to stop at a ranch about a mile and a half S.W.

of the lake. We are on a small creek called Sand Creek which flows into Muddy Creek which forms the eastern boundary of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. In the afternoon we put out a line of traps and shot a few birds. Took a few specimens of Microtus.

A wild mallard has mated with a tame duck which the rancher calls an "English gray call" said to be used as a decoy. The male bird stays about the small creek which flows past the ranch and

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has become nearly as tame as the duck and will stand unconcernedly while we walk past within a few feet.

We found a nest of the Brewer blackbird on the ground on a steep bank with 4 eggs. A robin has young just from the nest. Nests of yellow warbler are just begun.

Thursday, June 2. Johnson Lake
It was snowing when we awoke and it continued off and on all day sometimes heavily. We took quite a catch of Microtus, Peromyscus & Zapus, and made them up in the afternoon. We also shot a few birds. It was very cold and disagreeable all day.

Friday June 3. Johnson Lake

On account of the stormy night we did not take much in the traps. In the afternoon we ranged round after birds. We visited a slough a mile or two to the N.W. of the ranch and took a number of species not before collected, obtaining many others. Small birds were very abundant along the brushy coulees.

Saturday June 4. Took only a few mammals and a number of birds and finished up all our specimens. Saw a western painted turtle (Emys geographicus) in a small pond near the ranch.

Sunday June 5

Took a number of mammals and pressed some plants. Also took some photos.

Found nest of McDowell with 2 young about 1 day old. and nest of Clay col. sparrow 4 eggs

Monday June 6.

Took nothing of consequence in our traps. In the forenoon went over to Johnson Lake and shot a few birds. Found a nest of Marsh Hawk in the rushes. It contained 5 young, feathered sizes and 1 egg. Saw a Leconte Sparrow. Took a pair of Avocets. In the afternoon we went N.W. to a marsh and got a few birds. Anthony shot a Nelson Sparrow here and a ^{Sora} rail.

Tuesday June 7. Took only a small catch including horrer Oryzomys and Perognathus. Anthony shot a number of birds which we desired. The day was warm and a violent thunder storm came up in the afternoon but little rain fell.

Wednesday June 8. To Culbertson
 We left Johnson Lake (Couch Ranch)
 in the morning and drove in to
 Culbertson, where we put up for
 the day. In the afternoon we took
 a walk west and south of the
 town to make observations. We
 saw a good many birds elsewhere
 listed.

The Missouri River valley here
 is precisely similar to those about
 Buford N. Dak. except that the
 heavy timber is here mainly
 across the river south of
 Culbertson, across the Missouri
 the country is seen to be very
 much broken Badland in char-
 acter.

I made reports on the Johnson
 Lake country, and attended to
 other business.

Wrote a bird report on
 Culbertson.

Thursday June 9. Poplar

Left Culbertson on the morning
 train and stopped off at Poplar
 Anthony going out to Glasgow to
 get located for collecting.
 Took a tramp about Poplar
 following up the Poplar River
 for several miles. The conditions
 along the Missouri obtained in
 the valley of the Poplar for
 probably 10 miles the river
 flats being sparsely wooded
 and grown up to the usual
 undergrowth. While bordering
 the valley on either side lie
 the slightly rolling prairies
 grassed and with a little sage-
 brush, and many herbaceous
 plants, a number of which
 were collected.

Lepargyrea argentea has young
 fruit.

Friday June 10. To Glasgow
 Took the morning train to
 Glasgow. where I arrived
 about noon Found Anthony
 very nicely located at
 the ranch Fred Wilson, a
 mile or so south west of
 town on Cherry Creek.

In the afternoon we set
 traps and hunted. Took
 a bat (Eptesicus) and a Poor-
will. in the early evening

Saturday June 11. To Davenport
 Ranch near Canadian Line.

We left Glasgow about 8 o'clock
 to drive to Wood Mountain or
 vicinity. We went slightly E.
 of North to Porcupine Creek
 and had dinner at the
 ranch of a man named Cooper.

The valley of the Porcupine is
 well wooded with box elder
 and willows. with sage covered
 flats bordering it. Beyond
 here we went nearly due north
 on the road met Road Crossing
 two branches of the Porcupine
 these are treeless. Then we
 crossed a high plateau
 and descended to the valley
 of Runwood creek a branch
 of the Papuan.

The high plains are practically
 devoid of shrubs or any plants
 now in flower. Toward the
 Papuan a little Rosa and
Symphoricarpos was seen
 and at Davenport's ranch where
 we stopped some Potentilla fruticosa
 was just coming into flower.

Sunday June 17. To east of Wood Mt.
 We left Davenport's ranch early
 and took the road northward
 toward Wood Mt. about seven
 miles from the ranch we passed
 a pond where we saw some
 ducks and a few other water
 birds. at this point we crossed
 the Canadian line northward
 we crossed successively several
 branches and the main Poplar
 River and crossed several
 high almost level plateaus.
 well grassed and with roses,
Patentilla fruticosa Symphoricarpos
Merolix serotata

finally we began to find the
 ravines with some Amelanchier cherries
 etc. growing in them and descending
 we passed a few groves of fair
 sized aspens with a few ash
 we descended to the ranch of Mr. Knott
 situated on the border of a broad
 grassy valley through which a
 branch of the poplar, coming from
 the west, flows. Here we found

out that we were about 20 miles
 east of Wood Mountain, having
 missed the fork of the road which
 led off many miles back. We
 had dinner here and then went
 westward toward Wood Mt Post.
 about 7 miles west we passed
 the ranch Charles Frank, and as
 it was nearly 6 o'clock we
 concluded to stop for the night.
 Near a big spring came out
 of the hillside, above it on a
 steep northern exposure grew
 a thicket Cornus, Symphoricarpos
Crataegus, Juniperus, Sambucus, Elaeagnus
argentea, Patentilla, with a thick
 undergrowth of herbaceous plants
 and ferns, which were collected.
 On the hills grow the usual
 plants.

Amelanchier, Ribes, Rubus strigosus
 and the two sages are not uncommon.
^{Lewisia}
~~Merolix serotata~~ was in flower
Pulsatilla is abundant over
 the high plains everywhere.

Monday June 3. To Dawson's Ranch
 we made an early start and
 followed the road westward toward
 the Wood Mt Post. Several miles
 intervene between the wooded
 ravine back of Knox and the
 larger patches of Wood Mt Proper
 we reached the post shortly
 before eleven and reported
 to Corporal King. He gave me
 a pass out of the country of
 King George and a substantial
 lunch as he said we should
 pass no ranches on our way
 back. Near the post are
 quite extensive patches of
 poplar with the usual
 undergrowth, but within 15
 minutes we had ascended to
 the summit of the plateau
 and lost sight of the timber
 → we climbed near the head of a gully below the summit.
 Hence we passed for about
 10 miles over a fairly level
 elevated country and then
 began to descend in a S.E.
 direction to strike the road
 we had followed. We reached

this about Hoeloch and after
 following it about 5 miles or so
 we reached the stall deni,
 which horizon is unmarked as
 far as I could see. A
 crescent shaped lake about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a
 mile long lies here east and
 west. There a few mallards were
 breeding, as well as willetts,
 Nkalaropes etc.

During the day I collected a
 number of plants from the
 plateau.

Corporal King tells me that
 a few whitetail deer occur
 about Wood Mountain and
 that toward the west are
 a few black tails, and some
 antelope. I saw several
 brown skulls but no good
 ones. Heard toads Bufo lentiginosus
woodhousei sing in the creek

Tuesday June 14, 1910. Davenport's Ranch to Glasgow

We left Davenport's in good time and followed the road back to road Glasgow. We made good time reaching Cooper's Ranch before noon, had dinner here and then kept on and arrived at Glasgow between 5 and 6. Took a shrike in the valley of Cherry Creek a few miles west of town.

Found mail telling me that the British Columbia trip is arranged for so I shall have to leave in a few days for Seattle and Vancouver.

Found Anthony had made quite a good collection of birds but had been able to trap very few mammals. Has taken Sylvilagus however.

Found nest of M. Dove with two eggs.

Glasgow.

Wednesday June 15. Took a few birds and worked on Reports of Mad Mountain country.

Thursday June 16 Glasgow
Worked on Reports and overhauled my outfit.

Friday June 17 Glasgow.
Took a few birds and Anthony took gophers in his traps and some birds.

Saturday June 18. Glasgow.
Went out after birds in forenoon going some distance up the river. Observed several we have not noted before. Saw Yellow warblers nest with 5 eggs and one of cowbird. also found nests of Downy Woodpecker (young), Flicker (young), Wood Pewee, many doves

Sunday June 19. Glasgow

An extremely hot day. Did not do much collecting.

Monday June 20 Glasgow.

Another scorcher. Am getting worried about not hearing from office regarding B.C. trip.

Tuesday June 21 Glasgow

Windy and cooler. Still no word about details of trip.

Wednesday June 22. Glasgow.

Got instructions to go to Vancouver via Seattle.

Rec'd also letter from

Baily. Packed up all our specimens and closed up

work at Glasgow preparatory

to leaving in the morning

Thursday June 23.

Took train in forenoon for Vancouver via Seattle. Reached the summit of the Mts just before dark.

Friday June 24. To Seattle.

Reached Seattle in evening. Went to hotel near the station.

Saturday June 25.

Got mail & telegram at P.O.

Purchased supplies and left

Seattle for Vancouver about noon.

Reached Vancouver about 7. Put up

at Vancouver Hotel where Masters

wrote to meet me. They have not yet

arrived.

Sunday June 26. Put in the day as best I

could. The Master brothers (George

M. and Samuel Master) arrived

on night train. Found their plans

indefinite.

Monday June 27. Called on Game Warden

Arnyan Williams and arranged to

get permits and letters to Game Warden

etc.
Tuesday

June 28. Went over to Victoria

to outfit and make final arrangements

Arrived there in mid afternoon. Called on

Mr. H. J. Robertson, Provincial Mammalogist
J. Kermodie,

Wednesday June 29 Victoria

Had a long talk with Mr. J. Thomson, Manager of H.B. Co. and made some arrangements. There are many conflicting reports that we hardly know when to go. The region N.E. of Hazelton is said to be a very poor game country and there are said to be practically no sheep in the Babine range. Think we will go to Telegraph Creek and work southward, perhaps to Edmonton.

Thursday June 30 Victoria

Purchased supplies, tents, bags, etc and provisions, also films and many other articles.

Friday July 1. Victoria

Domestic day, and nothing doing. Stayed at Victoria until evening and then took steamer for Vancouver. Having bought tickets for James Roberts and Wrayell R. Ross. Sutherland tells me that there are sheep on Mts. 10 or 12 miles south of Peace River west of the Big Canyon.

Saturday July 2. Vancouver

Finished arrangements with William Thurgans warden. He tells me that there are plenty of sheep in the ~~Sillioet~~ Sillioet Mts. and that they are practically identical with the animal of the southern Cascades in S. B.C. but are different from, though closest to the Rocky Mts sheep.

The ~~Masters~~ got letters of Credit with the H.B. Co. We got aboard the steamer ~~Princess~~ May. in the evening and she left about 11 o'clock or a little later.

Sunday July 3. Inside Passage

Steamed all day up the inside passage. There seems more snow on the Mt tops than there ought to be at this time of year.

Desc of cow Caribou - Nov. 1908
2. S. S. Islands West Side Vreys Smt
Fuel, back from shanks backward and
ant aspect of legs light grayish brown
darkest in rump.
pelt and phallic lighter
belly white
nose grayish white throat light tan face

To Prince Rupert

Monday July 4. Reached Prince Rupert in the afternoon and remained until evening. Had stopped for a half hour or so at Port Essington.

Prince Rupert is apparently on an island. No attempt has been made to level the ground which is very rough and uneven. The railroad descends the right bank of the Skeena and follows the shore to Prince Rupert.

Tuesday July 5. To Wrangell

We arrived at Wrangell about 2.30 in the P.M. Got acquainted with Mr. Bronson the Customs Collector and Mr. J. Matheson who is acquainted with the Y. Factors and Norway House Country. Made partial arrangements to charter a small launch to go to Telegraph Creek.

Wednesday July 6.

Made final arrangements to go to Telegraph Creek and expect to start tomorrow forenoon. Put in the time writing letters and making arrangements of various kinds.

Thursday July 7. Stekine River

Did not get away until nearly noon. Got into the river on the high tide and had dinner a few miles up. At our camp the bank was low - of alluvial sandy clay. The trees were spruce and balsam poplar. with a dense undergrowth of Alder, Devilsclub a large leaved Rubrum - Cornus ^{white flower. raspberry} willow. Sparganium, wild rhubarb a white flowered Elder? The Mts. have much snow on their summits which are Hudsonian. Their sides are well wooded for the most part, but many large areas are brushy only. About 15 miles from the mouth we passed Papof Glacier on the left and encamped just above.

Dirt Glacier

Friday July 8. To Dirt Glacier

We made an early start and had little trouble with the engine. We reached the Boundary about 9:30. Stopped about an hour and then went on, about 10 miles from the Boundary is the Big Glacier. Its face is close to the river and at least two miles long and its extends back in a narrow tongue a long distance, how far we could not see as it was veiled in fog. The mountains are higher and with more snow.

Flood Glacier

Saturday July 9 To Barley Leach Glacier

Rained in night and we made an early start - still in rain. Toward noon it cleared somewhat. At our noon camp made a small collection of plants. Shortly above we entered a stretch of densely wooded islands. Saw maple here and many blue-foliated fir? - The other trees the same. The current was very strong all day. Toward evening we passed the so called "Barley Leach" ^{barley} Glacier a very muddy one on the right. We camped rather late on the night.

Found among the spruces and hemlocks there an undergrowth of Viburnum pauciflorum, Echinopanax, Vaccinium, Mal. ash, Red hulled elder, Vagnera, Dryopteris, Phegopteris?, Uvalaria?, Pyrula secunda, Pyrula _____?, Alnus, Cornus canadensis and Stolonifera, Hellebor white flowers, Rubus

Sunday July 10 To Great Canon

We made a later start than usual but made a very good day. Camping above the Big Canon. Just below the canon I saw many birches and some maple became common. Saw also, Columbiana, Rosa and other new plants Rubus strigosus. many firs at the canyon. The balsam poplar from the dominant forest on the ^{river} banks. The trees being very large. Yellow sedum? - common on rocks. Ageratum like leaved plant, common.

Monday July 11 To near Klockman Canyon
 When we tried to start we found
 there was something wrong with the
 shaft clutch, and found a casting
 broken. Spent a good part of the
 day patching it up and then went
 on. Just before camping time it
 broke down again and the boat
 was carried against a sunken
 stub and a hole broken in her
 We huddled every thing ashore and
 beached the boat for repairs

Lepargyrea canadensis ^(some in fruit green) and *Amelanchier*
alnifolia observed today. The former
 common and called Dog herry
 by the Indians. Saw *Verbena pauciflora*
 in fruit (small & green). The first fruit
 seen.

Tuesday July 12. Near Klockman Canyon

Remained in camp nearly all day, working
 on the engine. The rain was nearly continuous.
 Saw *Lupinus* at camp. About 6 we got the engine
 fixed and started on. We had made only
 a short distance when we broke down again.
 We replaced the broken part with an
 improvised part, and after going a
 short distance camped just before
 dark. Saw *Rubus* (large white flowers) at
 camp also *Lupinus*, *Lepargyrea*, *Sedum*,
Pennisetum and the usual undergrowth.

X Wednesday July 13. To near Clearwater

We made a good start and made fair
 progress against a very strong current
 we passed through the Klockman Canyon
 and a few miles above there Grant
 Rapids, going up the western channel
 just above Klockman Canyon we
 saw aspens for the first time and
 a short distance above they became
 common. We got to Kirk's cabin on
 the left (east) bank about 3:30
 and took across a man named
 Coover, who lived just above
 on the opposite side. Coover

had been capsized about 10 days ago
and had succeeded in swimming
ashore, but lost his canoe. We had
seen it in a side channel a couple
of miles below. The Clearwater or
great-sized stream comes in about
3 miles below Kirk's from the west.
About here Roses were in bloom.
Lepargyrea was ripening, and
Eleagnus argentea (in flower) was
abundant.

Conover had potatoes, lettuce
and radishes the two last ripe
in his garden.
We camped on the left bank (down)
Red hemlock elder and red ash seem
to have been left behind near
the Kloochman canyon

Thursday July 14. To Telegraph Creek

The morning was rainy. We made
very good progress against a
very strong current. We have now
^{entered} entered a different kind of country
the mts of a loose easily weathering
rock, with many rock slides, the
? slopes aspen clothed with many
stretches of cut banks of gravel?
topped with mixed brush and
poplar. About noon we passed
a small stream on our right
at the mouth of which were
many stages for drying salmon.
? We had to line up this riffle
as well as a previous one.
Opposite the salmon stages we
saw a black bear on a poplar
crowned ridge.

We reached Genora shortly after
noon and had dinner ^{dinner} there.
But one family now live there. Beyond
we encountered a very strong current.
As we approached Telegraph Creek
we passed a stretch of river
terraces exceptionally well marked
and regular. Three well marked bands

rising one above another perfectly crouched and clothed with young aspens. Above here the ^{narrow} narrow and its valley assumed a canyon like character with a very swift current. We broke down again in a ripple and pitched the shaft up and finally reached Telegraph Creek in the evening.

Monday July 15 Telegraph Creek

Started arrangements for our trip. Wrote letters home and to office. Set out a good line of traps up Telegraph Creek.

Tuesday July 16 Telegraph Creek

Took a good catch of *Peromyscus* and *Microtus* & *Reithron*. Set traps for woodrats up the canyon.

Wednesday July 17 Telegraph Creek

Took some small mammals and 2 woodrats. Observed the following plants:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Pinus</i> | <i>Viburnum</i> in fruit |
| <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> | <i>Lonicera</i> |
| Salix | <i>Campanula?</i> |
| <i>Populus trem</i> com | <i>Artemisia</i> |
| <i>Salix</i> ^{belemifera} | <i>Chenopodium</i> |
| <i>Betula</i> | |
| <i>Alnus</i> | |
| <i>Ranunculus</i> (call) | |
| <i>Sedum</i> 2 sp. (call) | |
| <i>Succifraga</i> <i>truncatata</i> | |
| <i>Rubus</i> call | |
| <i>Rubus strigosus</i> | |
| <i>Fragaria</i> | |
| <i>Rosa</i> com in full bloom | |
| <i>Ambrosia</i> fruit ripening | |
| <i>Prunus</i> small green fruit | |
| <i>Lepargyrea</i> <i>canad</i> fruit ripening | |
| <i>Chamaenerion</i> | |
| <i>Cypripedium</i> (Tall) | |
| <i>Arctostaphylos</i> | |
| <i>Vaccinium vitifolium</i> | |
| <i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> | |
| <i>Thermopsis</i> | |

Monday July 18 Telegraph Creek

Took a few small mammals and made them up. Spent part of day ^{working} ^{making} ^{up} ^{the} ^{specimens} ^{for} the post house.

Tuesday July 19 Telegraph Creek

Had a few birds and made them up. Worked about afternoon.

Wednesday July 20 Telegraph Creek

Took some birds including several not before seen. In the evening made a trip to a pond a couple of miles back called Sawmill pond. About it were many frogs of a kind new to me. I collected 2 good sized ones. In the pond were many leeches and small crustaceans, some of which we collected.

Thursday July 21 Telegraph Creek

Made final arrangements to start tomorrow. Set up traps and closed up all our enclosures. Got the horses across the river.

Friday July 22 To 3 miles Southeast

to take our stuff across in a large canoe shortly before noon. The horses had wandered ^{and} there was some delay in catching them. We had dinner ^{and} got away about 3:15. We made the port.

Camping place about 5 miles out and had to stay there as there was no other place for a long way. We ascended about 500 feet in this distance and at our camp were still in Canadian zone as at Telegraph Creek.

I saw no new plants of consequence. Rubus arcticus was common. ^{as soon as we} ^{got out of the valley} ^{in part in the} ^{open} ^{in places} ^{in the} ^{glaciers}. At our camp the ^{two} ^{poplars} were common, the aspen more so.

The pines have apparently been left behind. Salix glauca still green at camp. Sheep said to be found on a mt close to our camp. 16 miles from Telegraph Creek.

Man Brown tells me that the Siberian boots at this cache 150 miles up from

Telegraph on May 22. About 25
selkies and black foxes were taken
 last winter. highest price \$600. average
 price about \$300. But marten in the
 country are taken on the coast. we
 said to come over with the sable of
 Siberia. Marten

The Indians from Nelson River port
 ascend to Succumie and by making
 a short portage descend a branch
 of the muddy and thence reach the
 mouth.

Mackinson, Moore ^{couple} the 2 McChies
 came about Christmas 1900 from the
 Mackenzie, having ascended the
 North Nahanni ^{Nahanni} when they discovered the
 remains of McChies brother, who had been
 murdered by the Mt Indians. From the
 head of the Nahanni they crossed through
 the lake country across the heads of one
 or tributaries and descended the
 Lyland to the Liard.

Arctic Bluebirds were fairly common
 at Telegraph Creek in the spring

Saturday July 23 3 miles South

One of the horses came out as found
 and after a long search we discovered
 him nearly dead, with his foot
 through his bell strap. We tried to
 bring him around but he was too
 much exhausted. We were obliged to get
 another horse so went into town to
 make arrangements. Had another
 horse from Hyland & Co.

Had a talk with A. F. Ballbreath about
 sheep. He tells me that O. stonei grades
 into O. fannini at Nakmia. 50 miles
 further north all are O. fannini. O. stonei
 at Nahlin. O. stonei about Clearwater
 River. This nearest point to coast. O. stonei
 at Medames Creek and to 250 miles N.E.
Fannini at Allen. Fralin Lake = stonei
 also at head of Naas.

Learneyi Mus specimen killed 42
 miles south of Telegraph Creek.
 Field Mus specimen killed in Ute
 opposite Islenora.

George and I spent the night
 at Telegraph Creek

Sunday July 24 To Buckley Lake Creek
 (Men-cho-ter - Big Lake Creek) 10 miles
 on Telegraph Line from Tel. Creek 8 miles
 Got back to camp early and as the
 horse we had engaged did not come
 we put the loads on our 7 horses and
 went on. The way with the horse outwards
 us. at Smelly Lake a few miles beyond.

The trail ascended the valley through fine
 mossy spruce woods and ^{crossed} a nearly
 barren rocky spur opposite the high
 Mt. to our south across a deep gorge
 the valley of South Fork - (Mestue)

Then we descended and went through a
 succession of muskegs and through poplar
 flats for several miles, striking the
 Telegraph Trail and following it to our
 camp on the creek. The country is
 all Canadian but Hudsonian begins
 on the hills a little higher.

Saw Arctostaphylos at many places along the
 trail. Ledum govenlandicum common in
 the muskegs also a small willow
 almost prostrate

yellow Castilleja common Lupinus ssp
Potentilla fruticosa common

Monday July 25 To Buckley Lake
 Men-cho Lake (9 miles)

We went up the stream on which
 we were camped, but at a little
 distance from it and crossed a
 succession of poplar ridges with
 muskegs between them and through
 mossy spruce woods to Mencho
 Lake which we reached about
 4.30 We passed Stinker Lake (on left)
 the middle of the afternoon, a small
 pond bordered with grass & dense
 spruce woods. and beyond a smaller
 nameless pond on our right

Worked on specimens until dark
 Saw Empetrum nigrum in some of the
 muskegs and some Cassiope tetragona
 and much Betula glandulosa
Ribes, Rubus arcticus (abundant) - Potentilla
fruticosa

Tuesday July 26 To Ashcroft Trail (6 miles)
(Near E. end Buckley Lake)

The morning was rainy and we made a late start. We followed an easterly course parallel to Buckley Lake but at some distance from its shore. We had a very rough trail and had to bush many swampy places. Passed a small pond on our left where I saw a family of Halibut gobies parents and two young at another small trough. Saw yellowlegs & shot a young sparrow. Saw a muskrat here. We made ^{the} trail only a few miles and camped at the junction of the Ashcroft Trail. We are a little below the east end of Buckley Lake which outlets at either end. At this point local breath keeps horses until December. To the east of Buckley Lake lies a long N + S ridge and beyond it across the South Fork lies an immense mountain called Sheep Mountain with immense areas above timberline and capped with snow. Larry Martin caught up with us.

Wednesday July 27 To Crossing of 2nd South Fork of Stikine (about 12 miles)

8.15 to 3.30
Accompanied an early start and took the Ashcroft Trail after a few miles of Pine and Poplar woods, some of the latter trees being of good size. We reached a lava bed and crossed it, a distance of about 2 miles. It was sparsely wooded with Murray pines. We passed on our left a long ridge, bare on the summit. Beyond the lava bed we descended through a fair spruce woods and then through a ^{brush} and still descending reached the 2nd South Fork where we camped. Took our baggage across in a canoe which we found there. Saw Salmo mykiss in a ^{small} stream tributary near our camp and took two. Saw a Neosurus coming close to the bank. He seemed to scarcely touch the water, but seemed almost to run on its surface making only slight ripples. Saw Reina zyl and the one taken at Telegraph Creek.

about 10 miles

Thursday July 28. 2nd S. Fork

We crossed the river and got the horses across all right. We got away at 9:30. we followed the ^{river} sometimes having to climb the hill because of the high water crossing the trail. We found several families of ruffed grouse in the valley and shot a ♀. The trail finally left and crossed a very high ridge and then descended a steep incline and passed through a fine mossy spruce forest. where I took a photo. We soon reached the main stream again and then ascended a tributary a few miles where we camped. A small stream with trout in it comes into camp

From our camp we have the best view yet of ^a big mt. Sheep Mt. (Et-ya-za (relating to the Kinnick sort) of the Indians (Tahltans))
But he-be-sa tells me that there are no caribou on Sheep Mt but used to be many both sheep and goats are on a smaller mt just across the stream we are on. Bob saw 36 goats in one band

Simon shot a small grizzly bear in the camp
Woodrats common shot by Simon

about 15 miles near Head Iskut

Friday July 29 To Head Iskut Creek

We got a good start and made a good day reached near the head of the creek in which we camped. Our route lay at first on the top of the poplar ridge which bordered the valley. Then we descended and after a few miles crossed the creek and then ^{re-crossed} on a narrow mossy valley. Then the trail entered a forest of pines and a passed a small lake which was full of trout. Salmon mykara of which we caught some. The lake is called Sa-tsa-thlu meaning Fish Lake

a mile or beyond we camped in a pine and poplar flat with good feed and close to the snow-capped mts. We saw two mooses in the

valley of the Iskut
Dan Brown tells me that he saw 15 mooses in one day at a point on the Stikine about 100 miles up from Telegraph Creek.

(about 17 miles)

Saturday July 30. Region about head of Iskut to near Keddapau

We got away on foot and ascending a gentle rise for about a mile, passed the bottom two small lakes, the head of the stream on which we were camped. Then we went on through a series of beautiful grassy glades bordered by young aspen woods and with small ponds in their hollows. Beyond we ascended through a very rapid growth of wild rhubarb and other lacustrine plants. There is here an occurrence of spruce & poplar covered ridges, as though a series of secondary valleys, and then through an extensive thicket of *Salix* near the head of a small creek. *Populus balsamifera* appears very much more to the distance than our first camp. The trees about the lakes, mainly *Thuja* & *Abies*.

After we had a dinner, the Alutka and I made a trip to the top of the mountain opposite our camp. Saw 4 *Arctophila* etc. made a hunt in the same direction.

We got nearer straight up over the ridge reaching timberline only about 500 feet above our camp. Due to the steep slope we had to

feel higher. We met for Williams of Telegraph Creek with an Indian. They reported no game. But as I went on down into a little valley where there were several lakes in one gulch I shot some *Barnes Grouse*. From the ridge beyond we looked across the head of a deep gulch and on a very high near the summit of the next ridge, nearly a thousand feet above we saw a full caribou lying down. We went around the gulch and climbed to a point where we could find by a mountainous descent and a little more at about 500 yards we could not get him to get up and my first shot went about 300 yds over his back. The next one struck him but too far back he waded with difficulty. If the snow and my first shot dropped him he showed him quickly in a cleft above and taking the head and found out some meat we started back at Scotch Fork camp at 11 AM. The day was passed in the mountains and saw also some. They saw no game. I saw *Colaptes auratus* *Parus* at the old and one porcupine and a goat.

Sunday July 31. To Klappan River 7 miles
 We spent the forenoon attending to
 specimens and got away shortly after
 noon and made about 8 miles
 reaching the Klappan about 5:30

On our way within a couple of miles of
 the Klappan we passed a series of
 swamps and sloughs, the head of
 the Iskut. All the lakes about our
 last camp were tributaries to the
 Iskut. We saw little of interest along
 the route.

The Klappan at our crossing
 place is about 75 yards wide
 with a swift current. Its banks
 are well wooded with spruce (spruce?)
 and aspens with a sprinkling
 of Balsam poplar of good size
 and the usual shrubs.

We got the horses across in the evening
 Saw many firs just before camping

Do not see that no-barked elders grow
 on the Spotsiza about 50 miles up and
 on Hocatz Lake Lake

On the divide between the Frances
 west of Propeller and the Pelly are plain Caribou trails
 showing that many migrate there are

none in the summer. Probably come from Koyuk
 Caribou at 40 miles come south in
 November. return in March and April
 at the head of the Kuskokwim some
 of the caribou are resident. Others
 come in in the winter.

Near the head of the Kautishna are many
 moose, Dall sheep & caribou.

on the Hyland 50 miles up at mouth
 of Quartz Creek are moose, resident
 caribou on the barren hills. black bear.

On the muddy or Turnagain up the
 Walker Creek 50 miles to Walker Lake
 there are goats & sheep all through, and
 also about the head of the muddy.

On Iskut-i-a in which rise tributaries
 of the Muddy and Little Muddy and one
 tributary of the Stikine. There are many
 sheep, moose and caribou in summer.
 Caribou leave the summit in November
 and descend to the Stikine. The moose
 are about timberline in summer
 descend in autumn ^(at deep snow line) to Muddy and
 other rivers. Have gone in roads and
 sandbars in spring on Muddy and
 Stikine and work back up the Mts as
 vegetation advances.

Monday, August 1. Past Eagle Creek (7 miles)

That morning was rainy and we did not get everything across until noon and it was mid-afternoon before we got away. We followed the Klappan and camped at 6.30 close to the river.

Tuesday Aug 2. Camp near Eagle Creek

It rained all day and we did not break camp. Took Sorex and Peromyscus in my traps. Very few birds were about.

Principal trees and shrubs at camp are - Pinus white spruce.

Aspen. Dwarf birch. willows

Arctostaphylos. shrubby cinquefoil

Rubus (red fruit, common) (and gooseberry)

Wednesday Aug 3 ^{17 miles} To 2nd Eagle Creek
We cached the caribou skin and skull and some other things and made an early start. We went through a series of spruce patches and saw a high bank, following the bank of the Klappan. Then we went through a series of open glades though dwarf birch bordered with pines and through an extensive brush. We passed a small pond on our right where there was a large beaver house. A mile beyond we camped on the west side of 2nd Eagle Creek. We saw about 20 goats on the Mts to our left. Bob went after them and killed 2. Larry and I followed and reached him just after he had killed them. Saw a moose & porcupine saw Bufo in muskeg and Bob saw one near the rocky creek above timberline. Balsam poplar ascends to timberline. Black and white spruce common.

12 miles

Thursday Aug 4. To Forks Klappan.
 We crossed the creek (Lyman's creek) and
 ascending the bank of its valley followed
 the Klappan to its junction with a good
 sized tributary, on which we camped
 about noon we passed the bank
 of a canyon like place where the
 river cuts against a shaly cliff.
 The river is now much swifter than
 below and rushes forming over a
 bed of boulders. The Mts on our
 left continue in a rather even
 ridge of rounded peaks with
 nearly a thousand feet above
 timberline, while those on the
 western side of the Klappan
 valley are somewhat lower.
 Series are of good size at camp
 (18 inches diameter) though we are
 only a few hundred feet below
 timberline.

8 miles

Friday Aug 5 Valley Tsetuya River

We ascended the Tsetuya the
 trail following the sides of the valley
 though poplar and willows and in
 one place starting the river at the
 foot of a shaly slope.

The river was rapid all the
 way, we finally came out into
 a broad nearly level meadow-
 bordered stream and clothed
 mainly with dwarf brush.

Saw many ^{aspen} poplars cut by
 beavers. Some balsam poplars
 of good size (15 or 16 inches)
 but not tall.

We camped near the upper
 end of this valley a few
 hundred feet below timberline.
 Set out a line of traps
 about a small shallow pond
 in a basin.

50
Saturday Aug. 6 Icebergs
Mts near Klappan Meadows

We started away early from a hunt for sheep on the mts to the NE George and I with Larry followed a N. westerly tributary for a couple of miles and then ascended a valley to timberline through a beautiful grassy valley where I found many Hoary Marmots and mountain squirrels. From the head we looked over the head of another valley, many in a sort of basin and from here discovered 2 more sheep flying down on the side of a mountain in the basin. We watched them some time to see if they would descend to feed but they finally ascended the higher ledge and lay down. George and Larry then descended and skirting to the N. climbed above its further side and George shot the larger one. I ascended another higher one beyond and saw about a dozen caribou lying on the snow fields but no more sheep. Though I saw a great many tracks I saw also a white-tailed Ptarmigan. From the summit the better summit extended in every direction as far as the eye could reach. I remained on the mountain until nearly sunset and then made my way to camp and found that Sam, who with Bob had ascended another mountain had shot 3 or 4 pronghorn sheep. Wood etc. about timberline.

51
Sunday Aug 7 Uk Klappan valley

We spent the forenoon as spectators and in the afternoon moved up the westerly fork of the Klappan about 5 or 6 miles and camped. On our way we passed several small lakes on our left. The trail following the right hand side of the valley shows a willow ptarmigan and I shot it. Saw a few Hoary Marmots and ground squirrels near our night camp which is near timberline though in the valley.

about 18 miles

Monday Aug 8. To Klappan Flats

The morning was rainy and we did not get away very early. We ascended the valley to the head nearly south (true) and went through a low pass. Then we went down an abrupt descent following a small stream which flowed into a larger one a tributary of the main Klappan. We ascended this for some miles and encamped at the lower end of a broad alpine meadow - Klappan Flats.

We saw many muskrats and ground squirrels and also several broods of willow Ptarmigan. After reaching camp Sam and I went out on the meadow and shot some Ptarmigan.

A camp of Indians (called Kleeetas camp) well supplied with meat and other necessities was met with here.

6 miles

Tuesday Aug 9. Klappan Flats

We left camp about noon leaving Sam with Larry and Bob. George Sam and I started for Fort Colville.

We took a deer trail westward and followed up the small stream and then struck on going eastward. I followed the side of the meadow like valley and camped shortly after 4 in a brush flat among low scattered spruces. Saw two broods of willow Ptarmigan and shot a golden crowned sparrow among the spruces. Old and young are common.

Wednesday Aug 10.

Across Spa-tse-ga R.

We left camp at 9:30 and followed down the creek soon crossing it and following the trail left yesterday to the junction of the creek with the Spa-tse-ga about 5 miles. We crossed the stream which was hip-deep and then followed its eastern bank over rough ridges for about 3 miles. In attempting to ascend the steep side of a side canyon one of the horses fell and rolled to the bottom with the kitchen outfit and guns. Fortunately he was unhurt and little damage was done to the outfit. We made camp on the brink of the valley and rearranged our outfit.

Guzzys bear tracks

Thursday Aug 11. Spa-tse-ga River

Remained in camp spying out a route and weeding out parts of our outfit to cache and lighten our load. Dan climbed to timberline and reported that we were nearly 20 miles too far down to enter the pass. The day was cool with threatened rain, and toward evening it snowed on some of the nearby mountains. Last night water froze nearly an inch in the kettles. Saw little of interest.

Friday Aug 12 Up Spa-ta-ga Valley
 We cached some of our flour
 and many articles and left
 our camp at 10.15. Picked our
 way out of the thick woods toward
 the sun and soon reached the
 valley broad and comparatively level
 with many grassy terraces perfectly
 level and hummocky flats. Saw
 many tracks of moose and caribou
 and the belt of a bear near our
 camp. Traveled ^{eastward} until about 5 o'clock
 and camped near the southern
 edge of the valley. Struck a cow
 caribou and calf as we camped
 shot 3 small ptarmigan and
 skinned them. Saw many moose
 in bog in valley. Many hairy mountain
 and ground beavers. Saw skinned
 body of grizzly bear. but skull
 was ruined.

In the evening saw a small flock of
 Canada goose. Saw tells me that they
 feed on the lower part of the river
 where there are sandbars and also on
 the stems

Saturday Aug 13 To Height of Land West of Slikens
 We left camp about 10 and went
 up the N. bank of the Spa-ta-ga for
 about 6 miles ^{SE} and then ascended a
 tributary which came in from the N.E.
 and followed it for about 5 miles
 to the point where the stream came
 out of the Mts into the main valley
 a short distance beyond is the
 height of land to Slikens waters
 After dinner we went up the
 Mt side a short distance. Found
 shot a porcupine and a red
 fox but saw traces. Many ptarmigan
 seen today

about 15 miles

Sunday Aug 14 To Tus-Tan Lake

We left camp about 10 o'clock and soon crossed the height of land and went about 4 miles in a N.E. direction. Then the valley turned abruptly to the east and we followed it in nearly a straight line. We soon descended onto a broad level growing plain a couple of miles wide absolutely without trees or bushes except when it was cut by the stream along which grow low willows. It was planted on either side by high timber down except for a few hundred feet west the valley. We followed the stream to a river and then went through a succession of spruce swamp ground and willow covered ridges to reach the foot of a series of lakes where we camped. The stream followed since leaving the height of land in the head of the westerly of the two principal head branches of the Skegong and is called Sakadgon by the Indians. Saw tracks of sheep, moose, caribou and wolves. Many muskrats and goldenweavers.

about 7 miles

Monday Aug 15 To Hot-les-lue Lake

The horses went back to the trail and it was afternoon before we got them home. In the meantime I moved on down to the lake. Found that several Indian families had camped here a long time on the stream. Found a broken canoe on the lake shore with a pair of tanned walrus hides in it that I mounted of bones. After the usual rest left and pursued an easterly course down the valley keeping to the north of the river and camping on a small lake just west of Hot-les-lue. We followed Indian tracks part of the way and crossed several small creeks. For several days we had and one young caribou on the mountain to be left. The valley is bounded on either side by high rocky snow-capped peaks and is 4 or 5 miles broad.

Tuesday Aug 16 To Telow Hot Springs
 We made a good start and soon
 reached the lake which we skated
 on its northern shore. Near its
 head we found a camping place
 where there were two Indian graves
 beyond we followed the beach
 to near its outlet and then crossed
 a succession of grassy plains
 and willow grove swamps and
 camped about 3 miles below the
 lake where we intend to cross
 the stream, its outlet.

This lake is famed for its fish
 Lake Trout? which fish give it its
 name.

On the ridge near its northern
 shore grow many aspens and
Crow the latter the first seen
 since leaving the Klappan
 we saw no fish today.

Picea alba Pinus Juniperus none
betula glandulosa Willows Sambucus
and Salix common Yellows also
 seen

North and eastward from Hot Springs
 the conglomerate mts begin

Wednesday Aug 17 To Near Indian Village
 We went up early and after
 getting across the river, we found
 that an Indian trail follows down
 its northern bank evidently leading
 from the lower end of Hot Springs S.
 We followed it all day going close
 to the stream in an easterly direction
 about mid afternoon we cut across
 and struck the lower part of a
 tributary from the south. which
 we ascended still on the trail
 we camped on it about 8 miles
 from its mouth.

A few pine of camp pinus common
 white spruce, also common
 Much of our course today
 through pinus. the rest through
 grassy and willow prairie.
 Caught some Grayling in the
 main creek about noon
 Many signs of beaver seen today
Red squirrel chipmunk Mouse and
caribou tracks

Monday Aug 11 To Bear Head of Chapa-atan

Made a good start and followed up the trail which kept on the same side of the creek. ^(Chapa-atan) After about 3 miles we thought best to leave it and crossed the creek and kept up a tributary which came in from the north as the trail though still good led too far westerly. We followed game trails some of which had been used by Indians as there was occasional signs of cutting we camped at 5 o'clock in the valley a few hundred feet below timberline on an easterly tributary of the creek followed in the afternoon. Saw one caribou in the valley and about 10 on the nearby mountains mainly on snow fields. Shortly before sunset they left the snow and commenced feeding down into the woods and crevices on the valley. Saw signs of woodrats on cliffs to our left just before camp.

Miscellaneous Notes

Dan Brown tells me that ruffed grouse are common on the lower Stewart for 125 miles at Circle city and to Fort Hamlin they are common. Along the Kuskokwim they are common and between the head of the Kuskokwim and the Kastishna and along the Tanana at least 300 miles up Maggies case on the head of the Malchatna. and are found all about the Stikine drainage.

A grouse on the Yukon at the mouth of white river.

Friday Aug 19 To summit of Ha-datj-e-ta'-le Pass
 We left our camp about 10 and started
 over the end of the ridge above (east of)
 our camp. Had gone only a short
 distance when it started to rain. It
 increased but we kept on until about
 1 o'clock when we camped at timberline
 near the Pass. Saw two bands of
 caribou of about 50 each. Bulls
 cows and calves. One on the mt
 above timberline and the other in the
 pass valley. In the afternoon the rain
 abated and George went out and shot
 a caribou for meat while I set
 traps for lemmings. He reported seeing
 a brood of ptarmigan which he thought
 were the white tailed. The caribou on
 the mt. had gone down into the
 low part of the pass. Saw chepundis
 ground squirrels, and 14 marmots
^{and about}
 above timberline. A raven came near
 our camp.

Saturday August 20. Ha datj-e-tale Pass
 Took Sorex obscurus and a
Phenacomys in my traps. George
 and Dan climbed to the top of the
 nearest peak to spy out the route,
 and brought back several rock
ptarmigan. It was noon when they
 returned and we concluded not to
 move. So we all ascended the peak
 again and got some white tailed
ptarmigan and two ground squirrels.
 Saw a bunch of about 30 caribou
 and took pictures of them. Saw
 many horned larks on the mt.
 and shot one, also a sharpshin
hawk. Arctic Poppies were common
 on the peak and many other
 flowers.

Sunday August 21 To ^{next} — ^{10 miles} Pass
 We got away about 10 and made
 our way in a S.E. direction
 along the timberline and went down
 into the next valley which we
 ascended a couple of miles and
 climbed out to cross a high
 pass between two ridges to the
 next large valley to the East. Instead
 of going around as it seemed
 very wet. Saw a few Caribou
 at our night camp which is
 only 5 or 6 miles nearly due
 east of our last camp across
 the mountain.

Monday Aug 22 To ^{about 12 miles} — — Creek

We got away in good time and
 ascended to the summit of the pass
 and descended the south east
 slope of the mountain which
 was quite steep. We then
 descended a small stream
 and crossed a big trail
 to the next stream which we
 crossed and then descended.
 Its valley is broad with terraced
 slopes some of which are dry
 level and well grazed. In
 the valley are several lakes
 in basins. We camped a
 short distance above the junction
 of the stream with another ^{smaller one}
 from the north.

[Squirrels observed on lower slopes
 of mts.]

Tuesday Aug 23 Upper Smilley
 Lost one of the horses and lost
 the forenoon hunting for him. Then
 after a little journey eastward
 we concluded that our course
 lay over the western flank of
 the mountain south of us
 and so took the back track
 up the valley and made
 only a few miles

Ben tells me that from July 5 to 8
 1909, at a point about 20 miles
 N of the Indian village in a grassy
 prairie on a tributary of the
 Stikine he saw a number of marmots
leeks. They were singing every day.
 He has seen them also at Telegraph
 Creek, ^{in the spring} also seen Arctic Skunk
 at Telegraph Creek in spring.

Wednesday Aug 24 Past Mt of Land Smith

We got away in good time with
 provisions southward up the valley
 which was broad and comparatively
 level with many grassy terraces
 and a small pond here and there
 along the creek. There were many
leeks Marmots on the terraces.
 Shortly after noon we passed a
 good sized grassy barren pond
 which was the head of the creek
 and also had an outlet down
 the other end of the valley.
 We passed this and then found
 an Indian trail which we followed
 and camped just before sunset
 on the east side of the valley.
 On either side very high
mountains and to the south
 down the valley a very high
 range with recent snow upon
~~it~~ it.
 Saw a single caribou at the
 height of land and a trail
 3 cows with calves and 2 or 3
 young bulls just before camping.

Thursday Aug 25 To near Lake

We got away in good time and took a S.E. course along the south side of the creek and along the side of the mountain. About noon we came to a good sized creek and while stopping for lunch we caught a string of good sized rainbow trout. Then we ascended the creek for a mile or so and crossed it after which we took a westerly and then a southerly course to a good sized creek where we camped about a mile below a large lake. Saw a black bear just before camping and many tracks of caribou along the creek.

Saw a brood of willow Ptarmigan near camp. The male flew up into the top of a tall spruce about 50 feet up and cackled loudly at us while the female and young ones flew away.

Friday August 26 Near Lake

The day was rainy and we did not move. Found that a trail continued on from across the creek which we must cross and that another keeps on up the west side of the lake which is at least 5 or 6 miles long and how much longer we cannot tell. It rained all day and was still raining at dark.

San tells me that in 1892-3 there were almost no moose about Telegraph Creek and few about Scenic Lake. Now they are abundant in both places and are killed as low as the Canyon of the Yukon.

Rabbits in 1892-3 were very abundant about Telegraph Creek. Very abundant between Cook Lake and Fairbanks in winter 1903-4 were practically gone in 1907 in both places.

Saturday August 27. To Pass east of Lake
 We intended to raft the river but
 found it fordable just above our
 camp. so waded the horses.
 Took the trail on the east side
 and followed it in a S.E. direction.
 It passed through a scattered pine
 forest and then along several deep
 grassy valleys and then climbed
 the mountain side soon reaching
 nearly to timberline. Then we entered
 a broad open pass running nearly
 east and west and went down its
 northern border. Mountains border
 it on either side. Those to the
 south being much the higher. It was
 grassy and abounded with long
 dry gravelly ridges which were
 full of groundhog burrows. We
 saw no caribou on either side
 and few tracks in the valley. Saw
 tracks of moose in the forenoon

Sunday Aug. 28. To. Thuthade Lake
 We got away in good time and
 went eastward along the northern
 border of the valley down towards
 the deep valley to the east. We
 finally crossed to the southern side
 of the creek which left the pass
 in a deep canyon-like valley, and
 picked up the Indian trail which
 we had lost in the open pass.
 It led southward and seemed
 to be heading for the head of
 a long narrow lake which occupied
 the valley below. This we suppose to
 be the lake at the head of the Finley
 and as we were to cross it at the
 outlet of the lake we decided it
 was best to abandon the trail
 and make for the lower end of
 the lake. We made several miles through
 a trail about 25 years old and camped
 shortly before sunset beside a creek
 within a mile or two of the lake.
 I saw Viburnum and amelanchier
 in the brush also Lepargyrea

Monday Aug 29. Thudake Lake

We got started late as the horses had gone back on the trail about 5 miles. We followed down the creek through the brush and made our way northward along the shore of the lake toward its supposed outlet. We travelled until nearly dark and camped on a point.

Alders and Balsam poplar grow along the shore of the lake. The latter not common and of small size. 10 miles on lake

Tuesday Aug 30 To near end

Made a good start and proceeded along the shore of the lake until nearly dark. Its shoreline was mostly lined with boulders though stretches of gravel or occasionally a sandy beach afforded better travelling. The woods bordering the lake was well-nigh impassable. Just before camping however we crossed a couple of points where the woods were mostly pine and fairly open. The moss hung trees and deep snow under foot bespeak a heavy rainfall. Saw a musk rat on the lake in the afternoon. Red squirrels were common about our camp. Saw several procupines during the day.

Wednesday Aug 30 To Outlet Thutshade Lake

We could not find the old house (Phil) and after a long hunt loaded the other horses and went on ^{to make} another effort to find them. Reached the foot of the lake about noon. Saw caught up with us not having succeeded in finding the house. We found the Sunday uncomfortable at the outlet and so made a raft and passed across a narrow place a quarter of a mile above the outlet. It was a long time when we finished. We found the winter cabin of a prospector at the outlet. Ranunculus fractus were numerous. Saw a number of birds not seen before for a long time. Carex and moor grass along the shore.

A tree ^{white spruce} which we cut for a raft. 13 inches at the base had 235 annual rings. It was about 50 feet high.

Thursday Sept 1. E Side Thutshade Lake

We looked up a trail from the foot of the lake southward through a valley which lies a mile or more east of the lake and making a late start made about 8 miles southward and camped on a pine clad ridge. The hills were very bad, - worse than we have had them at any time.

Our cones lay along dry ridges grown up to medium sized pines and spruces and along marshy spots. We saw tracks of what we suppose is Robertson's Trail but it is not well marked.

Schizocarpus, reticulatus, Scandium, Alnus, Populus, Chama (on Mt. Sidi) Evans brush, Arctostaphylos, Arctostaphylos (the species not found) Ribes (same as collected) Sax signs of Neotoma in the rocks near the mouth end of Thutshade Lake.

Friday Sept. 2 To Atty-Chica Creek

The horses had gone back a long way and it was 11 o'clock when we got started. We made our way southward along the hill side about 2 miles from Thutade Lake. We found Robertson's trail at intervals and reached Attychick creek at its junction with Keneo Creek shortly after noon. We ascended the former on the north side following an Indian trail which was well blazed and fairly good for horses. We camped just before dark.

Saturday Sept 3. Attychica Creek

We started at 1.30 and made our way up Attychica Creek. The trail followed the north side sometimes close to the stream but usually on the bordering ridges much of it was through brush. We camped near a lake just above the fork of Attychica Creek with another stream apparently fallen off from Robertson's trail which we had followed all day.

(Lester looked up his trail which was on the hillside above our camp.)

8 miles

Monday Sept. 4 To Head McConnell

We made a good start and following Robertson's trail which we struck about 3/4 of a mile east of our camp we ascended the side of the valley crossing the summit of the divide about 11 o'clock. Through an open forest of spruce and pine and fir just beyond the summit we struck a well worn horse trail which we knew must lead to McConnell Creek. So we turned southward on the trail and after following it about 5 miles camped in a pine and spruce forest at 5 PM.

It rained all day and we were all very wet.

A large lake lies in the valley below us (The head of the north branch of McConnell Creek)

7 miles

Tuesday Sept 5 To Diggins McConnell

We made a good start and followed on the trail that had pretty good going except for 1 large wet block where one of the horses had to be unloaded. Then the branch of the trail crossed across Snowden Creek about 11 o'clock. There were many clammy slides. Then the trail climbed the Mt side and followed eastward a little way below timberline for a couple of miles and then dipped sharply to the right to McConnell Creek Diggins where we found Peter Jensen who had cut the first gold and was still working his claim having sunk a shaft 120 feet to bedrock. He gave us information about the trail down to Ingerick. He says there are Mt goats on the N fork of the Ingerick and that the Indians reported Mt sheep on Pelly Creek 20 miles from its mouth.

(at timberline)

We climbed back up the Mt and camped

8 miles

Tuesday Sept 6. Across mts to Ingenika

Left our camp near the Diggings and followed around the mt side but on account of canyons had to climb nearly to the summit and lost some time. In the afternoon we followed the ridges and valleys above the timber and finally came down the side of a broad grassy valley and camped just below timberline above the Ingenika. whose valley here and for a long way up, as far as we could see from the mts, was channeled over.

We saw several blocks of W. T. Ptarmigan in the high rocky ridges and G. shot a couple of Rock Ptarmigan from a flock. Also some W. Tails. The day was cool and partly cloudy. Many Pipits on the mts. H. Marmots fairly common. Burrows of Ground squirrels. I saw a few signs of Caribou mostly seen on the mountain.

A lodge pole pine at our morning camp near timberline was 8 feet high 4 inches in diameter and had 72 annual rings. Chipmunk taken above timberline.

8 miles

Wednesday Sept 7 To N. Fork Ingenika

We made a late start, having to shoe horses etc, and going down into the Brule we followed down the valley of the Ingenika all day and camped at sunset at the junction of the N. and the main fork.

The woods at timberline are almost entirely Abies subalpina while in the burnt place black and white spruce, and lodge pole pine had been the principal trees. We came down many hundred feet today. Near our camp the Lodgepole pines are very tall and of good size and Balsam poplar is 2 feet in diameter. Saw Capreolus semperparvus. We took two porcupines during the day, both males and large. The larger weighed 28 lbs.

Peter Jensen told us that a boy killed in one season 200 porcupines during the mining excitement here a year or two ago. Caribou were fairly common but were killed other times or driven away. We took a photo at our morning camp of a fir 20 feet high & 53 inches in diameter.

6 miles

Thursday Sept 8 To near Boulder Creek

We made a rather late start having to repack packs and attend to other things and then crossed the North Fork and followed the old trail down the N. bank. It had once been a good trail but two burnings have made it difficult to trace and more so to follow as the trees have choked it completely in places. We made only 5 or 6 miles and camped at sunset on the South bank heavy ^{the many} covered above a high bluff. Saw many pine birds during the day. Saw many tracks here and there. Red squirrels were fairly common.

6 miles

Friday, Sept. 9 To near Falls

The morning was rainy and we were late in starting. Had to recross a quarter of a mile below our camp. Then we had a spell of hault and then several miles of unburnt woods white spruce and fir. Here there was an undergrowth of Ribes rubrum a Ribes (black and hairy) Rubus arcticus Rubus strigosus Rubus triflorus! Echinopanax Alder Viburnum Larix canadensis in fruit and ripe and very abundant. We crossed Boulder Creek about an hour after leaving camp we are following a trail which is well marked with blazes. We camped rather early at the lower end of a patch of green timber where there had been a camp of prospectors in 1908.

Saturday Sept. 10. Near Falls

The morning was very sunny, with snow on the Mts. and we remained in camp. We were going to make a start in the afternoon as it partially cleared but as we saw a goat on the nearest mountain we decided to try to get him. Accordingly we all climbed up and soon located and killed him. He proved to be an old male and was very nervous of life. It was after sundown we finished skinning him, and loaded with the skin and a lot of the meat we started down the Mt. George was lighter loaded and reached camp long after dark, but Dan and I after reaching the flat valley got into such a maze of fallen timber and underbrush that we decided ^{about midnight} to give up. So we built a good fire and took naps beside it until daylight and then soon reached camp. On the Mt side were many nests and other signs of nestoma which had cut and dried quantities of firmwood and had licks of it lying around in convenient places. ^{rabbit}

6 miles

Sunday Sept 11. To Falls Ingeidea
We made a rather late start as the horses had gone back quite a way and continued on down the North bank. For a while we had bad going and then we got into a fine flat and reached the falls of the river about camping time. The falls are merely a succession of jumps over some large boulders but there is a drop of probably 30 feet in a few yards.

Monday Sept 12 To Below Falls

The pool at the foot of the falls proved to be full of grayling and small trout, so while Dan and George went on I stayed to catch a few and then follow on. They crossed the river a short distance below where I caught up with them having taken 3 grayling, 2 trout of about a foot, and one large trout about 4 lbs. a mile or two below the blazed trail led up the side of the valley and we followed it until we were convinced that it was a side trail and then had to come back and camped on the side of the valley some way above the river.

Tuesday Sept 13

Dan and I started out with axes shortly after six o'clock and cut a trail for about 5 miles. Then he returned for the horses while I kept on with the axe. By the time they had caught up with me about sunset I had cut and blazed about 3 miles more, which makes the best day we have done for some time. The burn continues to fill nearly the entire valley. I saw many birds but was unable to pay much attention to them. Moose tracks plentiful and red squirrels fairly common.

Wednesday Sept 14. To ^{9 miles} Some Place

Started early and cut trail ahead. Had fair going and kept on the south side. The trail led through brushy areas during the forenoon, and then dipped down toward the river and followed a fine ridge for a mile or so and then entered the heavy green timber. We then crossed another brushy area and camped among poplars and spruces on a flat close to the river.

Leaves on Poplars, birches alders and willows now turned and falling. A little devil's club in the bottoms some. Cornus observed today. Fruit of Ribes rubrum nearly all fallen and that of Cornus canadensis are drying up.

Thursday Sept 15. To ^{7 miles} near South Fork

Started out ahead with axes as usual and after Dan started back I kept on. I crossed the river toward evening and cut a mile or so and then went back and awaited the team. They arrived after a letter and after crossing we camped as it looked as if a heavy shower was upon us. Had fairly good going all in the last part of the burn today and at camp are apparently below all of it as the timber is green on both sides as far as we can see.

9 miles

Friday Sept 16

I went ahead with the axe and cut trail all day. The horses catching me about an hour before sunset. Kept on N. side of river but crossed to South side just before camping and picked up horse trail.
 Saw tracks of bears moose.
 The boys saw two rabbits. Red squirrels very common. Some hoarding of beavers made this spring. Saw old snare set for bears.

Saw near the river in a marshy place the large frog collected at Telegraph Creek.

12 miles

Saturday Sept 17 To below South Fork

Made a fairly early start. I started ahead and cut trail where needed. We made a long sandbar and after a stretch or two of deep woods reached the crossing place above the South Fork where we crossed about 1 o'clock. I had gone below a half mile or so to the South Fork and found no other crossing place at the crossing was a cabin built by P. Jensen and a cache. The cabin was used by the woodrats and great quantities of alders brush dried. Saw two rabbits during the day. Saw a S.H. Owl in the early evening. Camped at dark on the side of the valley at some distance from the river at crossing also ambushes. Canis promelas Procyon andersoni & Eulachnus

of and in the Heart Mts. Dan has seen many litter chipmunks on the Kantishna near Steam Boat.

Sunday Sept 18 To Pelly Creek

Explored ahead of the outfit to
hunt and then caught me at
Pelly creek where I waited we
crossed and camped on the east bank.
The trail followed the pine benches for
the most part and struck the
river only once. It passed
over several very high cut
banks on one of which I saw
many holes of land weasels
The river valley has terrestrial
but some there are snow all
the winter and growing heather
which potatoes, potatoes the
ground but are now far from it
So conifer forest and rather
open region of heaven

Edwardsia common along the west
of the high banks

Urtica now ripe and rather
abundant

Monday Sept 19

We made a fairly early start
and travelled steadily all day
passing two or three small brooks
just before sunset we came
close to the river for the first
time all day and cutting
across a bend a mile or more
we camped where the trail
again struck the river

The trail passed through
pine woods most of the way
and usually along the
crest of high sandy banks
steadily after noon we entered
a fresh burn most early
in the summer and continued
on it most of the afternoon
It has covered much of the
valley for many miles on both
sides and is still amalgam
in a couple of places across
the valley land through 3 times one over other

Saw only old grouse which
indicates that the young or eggs
were destroyed by this fire
Heard Canada geese in evening

6 miles

Tuesday Sept. 20 To Lake Ouch
 Made a rather late start as
 the horses had taken the back
 track. I went ahead to hunt
 and at night waited for the
 horses at a good camping place
 opposite the mouth of the branch
 of the tributaries of the Ingenika
 a good sized stream coming
 in from the south.

The boys had had trouble
 one of the horses falling over
 a bank which caused them
 to lose a lot of time so we
 made but a short distance
 though the trail was good.
 Saw one rabbit in the morning
 and a beaver and muskrat
 at ^{morning} camp

12 miles

Wednesday Sept 21. To Findlay River
 Made a good start and travelled
 at a good rate for 6 hours
 when we reached the Findlay
 Our course lay along the crest of
 high banks for the most part, but
 some of it through fine woods. We
 passed one small stream about
 an hour and a half from our camp.
 The valley of the Ingenika, continually
 broadens and at its mouth
 is at least a couple of miles
 wide.

The poplars which now form
 about half the forest covering
 are now at their highest color
 and combining with the bright
 green of the pines and spruces
 make the view of the valley a
 most brilliant panorama.
 The Findlay at the point where
 we struck it is about 75 yards
 wide at its present low stage
 occupying less than half of its
 width at high water. Its valley is
 bordered on either side by rather
 high mountains some capped with snow.

Thursday Sept 22. Across Tindley
 Resumed work on our raft early
 and crossed successfully before
 noon. Swam the horses. While
 down was preparing our gear
 the animals which had landed
 above us and got away
 about 2 o'clock. We picked
 up a trail and followed it
 down stream and out
 toward the high benches where
 we struck the so-called Police
 trail and followed it until
 nearly dark. when we camped
 where the trail crossed a
 small stream. The morning
 was cold with some rain
 and snow on the higher peaks.
 In the afternoon it rained
 considerably.

Our trail led toward the led
 through a burn which was
 only a month or so old and
 is still alive in places in the
 valley. Many of the ^{both species} poplar trees
 were falling. Saw large ferns in
 valley at 7 Camp. Saw a toad in afternoon.

Friday Sept 23 To Fort Graham
 Got a good start and followed
 the trail southward along the benches.
 The trail was very good except in
 one place where there was a small
 or two of fallen timber owing to a
 burn. We crossed several small
 creeks and one rather large one
 about a mile or two from camp.
 About three miles from Fort Graham
 the trail drops to the river flat
 and soon enters the heavy timber
 a fire, still burning, about a
 mile from the post and we had to
 go around its edge and reached
 the post just before dark.
 We were met by William Fox
 the manager of the post and
 camped in a small building
 on the post enclosure.

Saturday Sept 24. Fort Graham

Overhauled and tried our outfit in the day was fine. Set out traps and shot a few specimens

William Fox, in charge of the post tells me that there are a few sheep on the Mts east of the Thursday 10 miles above the mouth of the Ingemka. Have been killed on Pelly Creek. Is an occasional one on the mts east of Fort Graham. On one occasion, two were touched through the post clearing. There are sheep on Mt Selwyn but not many.

Caribou are found sparingly on the Mts west of the post and are more common but not plentiful on the Mts to the east. are found on the high mts to the southward, on both sides of the Peace where it cuts through the Rockies.

We get meat of elk (Therax) which is brought in from the eastward toward the upper Nelson. probably as near as fifty miles.

Sunday Sept 25. Fort Graham

Got some specimens in my traps and shot a few birds. An Indian boy brought me a rabbit which he had saved.

Gizzly bears are fairly common in the Mts. but black bears are less common than formerly, at present.

Goats are said to be found on most of the Mts about and are killed at least as far east as the Mts east of the upper part of Halfway River. Used to be very plentiful.

Moose used to be common about Strathmore Lake but have not been common for some years. until the last few years.

They are becoming scarce about the post but are becoming more common to the north.

Monday Sept 26 Fort Grahame

Day cold and rainy Took
Eutamias Peromyscus Microtus and
Sorex in my traps. Put in most
of the day on specimens.

leopards first appeared ^{in numbers} about 12
years ago. First one in 1895. Then
common about 1906. when several
were killed about the house.

Black tail deer are coming in and
have been killed in the vicinity of the
post. were first noted 10 years ago
30 miles south (one). Have since been
killed about the post. are found
10 miles up the Parsnip (1909)

Group hogs (large) are found on
all the mts about the post and
at least as far as the Mts east of
the upper Halfway River

The small one (red bellied) is not
plentiful but is killed about the post
Ground squirrels are found about the
head of the Fundley

Wood rats not common.

Tuesday Sept 27 Fort Grahame

The following names were given me by Wm. Fox

Ingenika = Bearberry creek

Aminica = Berry creek

Fundley = Chu-chica = Big River

Parsnip = Tsai-ta-ica = River from the rocks

Osluca

Fort Connely Indian name for Grahame except
half a dozen families which trade at Babine

Goat = Ipa'a

Sheep = Ja-pi

Moose = Hot-ta

Tu-tade-so called by the Indians

Ground squirrel = cheli

Ground hog = tet-le-zis

Caribou = Wuch-ee

Beaver = Cha

I took Eutamias, Sorex, Peromyscus
& Microtus in my traps. Woodrats
are said to be sometimes abundant

Wednesday Sept 28. Friday River

We packed up and left Fort Grahame late in the afternoon in a balsam poplar dugout a new canal but very heavy. We made good time and camped at dark several miles below.

The valley of the Friday is broad and the banks of the river are well wooded with white spruce, balsam poplar and a little birch. The hills bordering the valley are not high, not reaching timberline, but behind them are high peaks reaching far above timberline and now covered with new snow, as are also the higher timbered hills. There are many drift hills on the river and the bars and islands can be seen to have been made by the silt coming such drift hills. Heard ruffed grouse drumming in the evening.

Thursday Sept 29. To near Aspica R

The morning was rainy and we made a late start. We paddled against a head wind all day and camped at dark on the left bank a short distance above the mouth of the Omineca. The valley has gradually deepened and toward evening we passed no low poplar covered flats which are so characteristic of the river about Fort Grahame.

The banks are steep and when not disturbed by landslips, are generally well wooded with spruce and balsam and aspen poplar of large size.

We saw many small flocks of surf scoters and shot a mink for food. Saw recent cuttings of beaver. Saw a red squirrel swim the river at a point where it was about 100 yards wide. His tail floated dry and his head was held well above the surface. On rocky the bank he shook himself once or twice and scampered away.

Friday Sept 30. To Mth Parsnip River
 We got away in good time and soon passed the mouth of the Aspica and a little beyond the Oménica. The banks became lower after we passed through the straight stretch with some low poplar covered bars. Several high cut banks were passed and a number of clay slides. We had a head wind most of the day, but toward evening it calmed. We followed the main river all the way as the slough which cut off a long bend was choked with driftwood. We reached the junction of the Furdley & the Parsnip about 5:30 and camped on the north side of the Peack at this point. The Furdley Rapids are just below. Saw coral berry at camp in the morning.

Beaver

Saturday, Oct. 1 To below Barnard River
 Made a good start and soon reached the rapid, going down on the north side of the river. The island which is represented on Dawson's Map as dividing the rapid is now entirely above it, having been washed away nearly one half apparently. We portaged our stuff along a trail which passed through the alders and willows at the valley's edge - about $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile, and led the boat down close to the shore with the help of a line in one place. Had dinner just before starting down from the foot of the rapid. About 3 o'clock we passed three men who were intending to trap and had come in from Fort George. After a short confab we went on and camped at dark on the north bank a short distance above Barnard River. Unkled now seems to carry lime and has colored the rocks at its mouth a whitish color. Mt Selwyn rose ab-

upthly from the river bank. We looked over it carefully with the glass hoping to see a sheep but without success. It was well capped with new snow. As were all the surrounding Mts above timberline. On the north side of the river the Mts seem to be of limestone and are devoid of trees to quite a low altitude. In one a very large deep canyon was visible perhaps about a thousand feet above the river. Near it was a sharp ridge with a hole through it.

At the base of Mt Selwyn we saw a black bear but it escaped into the brush before we obtained a shot.

Glaucoglossus argenteus is common in suitable places, and Echinopoma grows luxuriantly in certain spots.

A short distance up the slopes of Mt Selwyn a little old snow was seen in the ravines

Sunday Oct 2. To Ottertail River.

We left camp between 9 and 10 and paddled down the river. We passed a number of small creeks and two large ones. The lower the Clearwater. Several rapids were run, one of them quite a bad one. About the middle of the afternoon we passed the "Palpar" Rapid where we portaged about 100 yards or more and let the boat down on the left side. Horns were common here and I took a few. The rapid is caused by a ledge of rock which crosses the river and is quite formidable. The drop is so sudden that it cannot be seen until one is near, but we heard it plainly. After loading up in the eddy below we went on and soon passed the Ottertail river a good sized stream on our left. The valley is wider and we left the high mountains this morning. The day was cloudy with some rain.

Monday Oct 3 To Rocky Mt Postage

After a rainy night we got away in good time and paddled down the river which is bordered with grassy terraces and spruce topped cut banks. About 5 o'clock we passed a large camp of Indians with whom we traded tea and tobacco for some half dried bear meat made ultimate arrangements for crossing the postage as they had horses. Then we went on to the postage where we camped just before a rapid just below which the beginning of the series which make the postage necessary

Groundhog
Gr. Bear.

Tuesday Oct 4 To Hudsons Hope

Shortly after noon having made arrangements with the Indians to pack our baggage across the postage we left with our stuff on three horses and reached Hudsons Hope, where we found two buildings, but no horses, shortly before dark. As we can get neither provisions nor beds, we will have to make a raft and float down to St. Johns without delay.

The postage trail leads over pine and poplar clad terraces during the first few miles, then through a succession of mountains and small spruce patches, and then descends through poplar woods to a flat high above the river, where the buildings stand.

Many of the liars on the bushes and poplars have fallen

Wednesday Oct 5 Hudsons Hope
 We decided that George and Dan
 would go down to St Johns on a
 raft taking nothing but food for
 the trip and send up a canoe
 for the baggage while I will stay
 here and collect.

Accordingly I set out shortly
 after breakfast to start the raft
 at a place about 2 miles down
 where Dan has found some sticks
 The others joined me at noon and
 we got the raft made and they
 started off about 4 o'clock.

I returned to the post and
 set up my tent in a good place
 and made everything secure
 by dark.

Thursday Oct 6. Hudsons Hope
 The morning was rainy and it
 rained all the forenoon. I improved
 the time by doing some miscellaneous
 washing and in the afternoon
 took some specimens. Shot a ruffed
 grouse close to the spring.

The wood rats have made niches
 of Chenopodium, Yarrow, Ambrosia, Rubus, str. Nuttallii.
 In bunches beside the buildings
 and in a deserted cabin where
 I caught one. Found also Micromys
 which is abundant about the
 post clearing.

In the late afternoon an Indian
 appeared across the river and
 later came across in a small
 dugout canoe. He had come from
 Moberly Lake and was without
 food but as I am in nearly the
 same fix I could do little for
 him. He thinks the boat will arrive
 tomorrow; having heard from
 another Indian that the boat
 left St Johns.

Sunday Oct 7. Hudsons Hope

Took a few mammals in my traps and spent the forenoon hunting for specimens and food. Saw a red fox about 1/2 mile west of the post.

In the early part of the afternoon the Hudsons Bay Schooner arrived from St Johns in charge of S. H. Taylor the post manager. He had met George and Dan yesterday morning and gave me a message. We had arranged so that I can go down in a day or two.

Mr Taylor gave me the following information. Regarding Game animals Mt Caribou are sometimes killed on the nearby Mts. About 50 were killed at once on the Mts near head ^{25 miles away} ~~of the~~ ^{in Dec. 1908} ~~the~~ ^{the} larger lowland caribou he has never seen nearer than the mouth of Peace Slave Lake River.

Boats used to be found on the Mts just west, but have been mostly killed off.

Hoary Marmots are found on the high Mts near the river just above

the portage. They are abundant about Laurier Pass.

He has killed a white tailed ptarmigan at Peace River Landing in midwinter.

Mt Sheep have been found in the Mts a short distance north of the portage. 5 were there until last winter having been spared by the Indians to increase, but were driven out of the region by wolves the Mts not being rough enough to afford them security. They are abundant in the region of the Laurier Pass and in some Mts north of Peace River not very far up from the Portage (at the second Big River).

Elk have been killed just across the river but not in recent years one was killed 8 or 9 years ago.

Timber wolves were very common two winters ago they killed about 14 head of horses.

Saturday Oct 8. Hudson's Hope

Took a few mammals and finished up all specimens on hard rainy in forenoon but cleared toward evening and turned colder.

The water level watters in the stream from the spring (usually 4 or 5)

Sunday Oct 9 Hudson's Hope

Took a few specimens and finished them up

In the afternoon the Indians finished a raft and one of them is to accompany me down to Fort St John's starting probably tomorrow

Mr. Taylor tells me that a fisher will pursue a rabbit persistently and finally tire it out. He tells me that usually in winter a moose will make a big circle, then he makes his first bed in the lee of the circle edge and then each succeeding bed is made when the wind from his last feeding ground will strike his back. This is the hardest to kill. There is usually a cow or young moose and always solitary.

Monday Oct 10. To 15 miles below H. Hope
 Took up traps and closed up everything
 and having taken everything to the
 island below where the raft was
 built we left about noon.

Drifted down the river until
 sunset when we camped on the
 right bank. The river is bordered
 by poplar and pine clad terraces
 as above, and the only feature
 worthy of note are the Rock Islands
 which rise with steep sides from the
 river with flat tops. Took some photos
 and noted a number of birds not
 before seen.

The trees are now practically bare
 of leaves

Tuesday Oct 11. To Fort St John

We got away in good time and
 floated on down the river which
 continued much the same. The morning
 was misty but it soon cleared
 but was rather cold. We stopped
 for dinner at the point where
 the Police trail to Fort Graham
 leaves the Peace and ascends
 Cache Creek. Then we went on
 and finally reached Fort St
 John about an hour after
 dark. Found George and Dan
 stopping in a cabin with a prospector
 named Barker who has been
 a couple of years in the country.
 He spent some time on the Nelson
 about 150 miles above Fort Nelson
 Here there were caribou, sheep, moose
 and black and grizzly bears and
 he found a shed elk antler
 Dan and George have a large raft
 built on which we will float down
 Wood Caribou are found at a
 point about 150 miles due
 north of this place
 Saw a red fox near Cache Creek

Wednesday Oct. 12. To below Pine River

We got away from North St John about mid-afternoon and floated down until dark, cooking and eating our supper on board, and camped on a large island.

The country is similar to that above and around St John. The only notable feature was Pine River which came in with a considerable volume, bringing down a great quantity of drift trees.

Mr Beaton and Mr Baker still had a few "pumpkin deer" on foot in the vicinity.

Thursday Oct 13 To D Echafand R.

Started at daylight and drifted down all day. The wind was in our faces at first but soon changed to west, and then became warmer. We passed Mud River on the right in the afternoon, and just before camping another stream which we suppose is the above. There were few boats about today.

Alberta

Friday Oct 14 To Near Monument Rock

Left camp early and floated down. The wind soon came up very strong from the west, and finally about noon we had to stop on account of it. We got away again at 3 o'clock and camped at six on the left bank. We passed long stretches of sandstone cliffs mainly on the left where there were many nests of cliff swallows. Saw also many nesting places of bank swallows.

Saturday Oct. 15. To below R. Montaigne

The morning was rainy but we started off. During the forenoon it rained most of the time but the afternoon was fairly pleasant. The current was slack and we did not make very good time. We passed the Monument Rocks in the middle of the forenoon and the Clearwater soon after. In the afternoon passed the R. des Montaignes on the left. We camped at dark on the right bank among some large bunches.

Sunday Oct 16. To Fort Dummeran

We got away early and had good weather, though it was foggy in the morning. We got to Dummeran about 5 o'clock and after delivering our letters and having a short talk with the man in charge Mr. Fulton we dropped down a half mile or so and camped.

Dummeran is built on a flat near the mouth of a fair sized creek. The flat where not cleared is grown up to Aspens with some balcanu poplar and a few spruces among the shrubbery the white-barked Symphoricarpos and a Crotagus are conspicuous. A grove of Acer negundo in the yard of the dwelling house were doubtless imported.

Monday Oct 17. To Below Brule River

Stopped and took some pictures about the post and then floated on down, breakfasting on the raft. The day was cloudy but not cold and without rain, the current fair. We passed the Brule river about 230 and camped at dark on the left bank.

A few miles below Dummeran we saw a new house and many fresh signs of beavers the bank being worn by many paths along which were freshly cut branches.

Tuesday Oct 18 To Below Bricks

Got away early and floated down all day getting our meals on the raft. The afternoon was fine and warm. We had a good current and made good time reaching

about 3 o'clock. We went ashore here and looked about a little. There were several farms with evidences of a fair crop of wheat. 4 miles below is a flour mill we passed this just before dark and camped a mile or so below.

Wednesday Oct 19. To Peace R. Crossing

We left camp early and floated down the river. I stopped on the left bank and looked for Mackenzie's first post. I inquired at the house of a half-breed named St. Germaine and he directed me to a place a couple of miles above his place where there were the remains of an old fort. I found the place and took a picture, enquiring of Mr. George of the H. Bles. at the crossing and consulting Mackenzie's Map. It turns out to be not his post and Mr. George tells me it is the site of an old X.Y. Post.

We reached the crossing some time before dinner, and found the Mr. Radford who was preparing to start down the river to Fort Smith. He has been out to Edmonton and Ottawa for a couple of months. He showed me masses of notes and speeches on the buffalo and other subjects and remained over night. We have made arrangements to start tomorrow.

6 hours

Thursday Oct. 20 To 18 miles South

We got away from the crossing a little before 10 o'clock, bidding Goodby to Radford who was

starting down the Peace. We had engaged an Indian to take us and baggage to Lesser Slave Lake. We climbed out of the

valley, several hundred feet, and followed the valley of Bear River for several miles and then

took a southeasterly course, through thin forests of Aspen, with a little Banksian Pine and Balsam Poplar. Ruffed Grouse were

common and we shot half a dozen. We camped at dark

on the road about 18 miles out from the crossing. The day was very windy but not very cold.

Friday Oct. 21 To Bear Head Creek

We got away in good time and continued on our way. The day was mainly cloudy but not unpleasant, and we made

good time. The road during the forenoon was mainly through thin poplar woods and we

crossed one good sized clear watered creek. We had dinner

at the home of our driver, and then went on, the road being through heavier woods of poplar with some ^{black} spruce and Banksian Pine.

We camped at dark at a stopping place said to be 40 miles from Lesser Slave Lake sleeping in a log house where we were provided with a lamp and firewood.

more.

Saturday Oct 22 To Buffalo Lake
 We left before sunrise and
 drove southward through
 poplar woods. The road
 was not so level as formerly
 and in some places a few
 stones showed. We saw little
 of interest. Stopped and had
 dinner at the house of an
 Indian who lived near a lake
 which empties into Heart River
 which enters the lake at this
 point. We got to Buffalo
 Lake, which connects by a
 wide river with Lesser Slave L.
 Stopped at the house of our
 guide's son. He says that there
 are good caribou about here
 within 10 miles but they are
 not common. No one here remembers
 when buffalo were here. He knows
 of no jumping deer about here
 but his father says that they
 are killed about Peace River
 Crossing or just below, and
 a pair of horns which we saw
 came from 3 miles below Peace

Peace Landing. A man who
 lives at Winagami Lake has killed
 12 moose this fall within 10
 days between his place and
 Round Lake, and another
 Indian named Blackburn has
 killed 12 near Little Prairie.
 Another his wife's brother has
 killed 8 near Whitefish Lake
 lately. He says moose are
 unusually plentiful this fall.

Ruffed Grouse were very common
 today and we killed a number
 and photographed one

Sunday Oct 23 Buffalo Lake

Left John Pauli place early and
went around the lake to the settlement
where we camped in a building
belonging to the H. Bay Company in charge of
Mr. Harvey. We remained indoors nearly
all day and I finished up all
my specimens.

Monday Oct 24 Buffalo Lake

Remained in our shack. The
day cold and windy and myself
under the weather. Heard that the
steamer had sunk in the river
which outlets the Lake but
got no details.

Tuesday Oct 25 Buffalo Lake
Report of sinking of steamer
confirmed and we started
arrangements for going to foot
of lake by team.

Many grizzly bear skins are traced
from the valley of the Little Smoky
and have been killed within a few
miles of this place a few years ago

Wednesday Oct 26 Buffalo Lake
A clear cold day. Nothing doing
except some pictures

Thursday Oct 27. To 8 miles down lake
 We got away after dinner and
 with John Paul as driver, we
 drove down through Seviard and
 across the bridge and down the
 southern shore of the lake mainly
 through meadows with scanty willows.
 These meadows were fairly dry and
 luxuriantly grazed. The road was
 very good. Just before dark we
 reached the house of an Indian
 where we camped, sleeping in
 the house. The man had been
 on a hunting trip toward the
 south and has killed 7 moose
 a red stone pipe was on the wall
 but they would not sell it as
 the owner was away.

Friday Oct 28 To Near Swan River
 Left at daylight and drove
 down the lake. The road
 led through mellow thickets
 for several miles and then
 cut in the open meadows
 a small creek Alexan Creek
 after Alexan. Mustass who lives
 here was crossed at his house
 (our camping place) on a bridge.
 In the afternoon we passed
 several houses. Had dinner
 at the house of a chief of
 the Creeks of this vicinity.
 Toward the middle of the
 afternoon we forded a
 small creek and a little
 later crossed one on a
 raft in charge of two Indians
 who collected 50 cents.
 We camped at dark near
 where several camps of Indians
 were fishing for whitefish.

Armenian

Saturday Oct 29 To River
 We left soon after daylight, fording a small creek near camp where some Indians were fishing. The road was then followed for a few miles through a meadow and then through woods. Then it came out into a small prairie where the road forked the right hand road leading to Swan River Settlement. The left was ours and soon took us to Swan River which we followed in a general way through open grassy fields for several miles and then a couple of miles through woods to the crossing where we forded and had dinner broke the neck yoke and had to repair it. In the afternoon we went on through woods and then struck the lake again and after skirting a broad bay came to another river. In attempting to cross at its mouth we got stuck and had to unload and camp in the willows. The bay was milder than yesterday.

Sunday Oct 30. To near 9-mile creek
 It was nearly noon before we got the wagon out. Then we went up the creek to the house of an Indian where our driver, John Paul spent last night. He was sick and unable to go further but had arranged to have the Indian take us through to Sawridge, where we will make other arrangements. It was mid-afternoon before we could get away. Then we followed the road which ran through a wet meadow for several miles and then skirted the rocky shore of a bay for a couple more where we camped - at dark. The bay was fine and mild and the night clear and cold. We saw large numbers of Canada geese on the lake along our route.

Monday Oct. 31. To Sawridge

We started soon after daylight and travelled along the lake when the road led over a rough bouldery stretch for several miles. Soon after we left our camp it started to snow and it fell steadily for several hours. Toward noon we went through long stretches of wet meadows and in the early afternoon reached Mud Lake ^{Prayer Creek} where we had to carry our baggage across a foot bridge and then swim the horses and along the wagon through the stream. Then we went on and crossed another smaller mud creek, and a couple of miles beyond reached Sawridge which was on the farther side of the river. We took our stuff across in a small dugout. The H. Bay store was in charge of Mooney. We slept in an unfinished house.

Tuesday Nov 1. To Norris Landing

We had made partial arrangements to go to Norris Landing by team but a York boat bound for the place came over the lake and we embarked on her. The river was very winding with a slow current and low grassy or silt-covered banks. We saw little of interest along the river and reached Norris Landing about 8 o'clock and camped in a house. Made arrangements to drive to Norris Landing in the morning along with 3 men who came down in the York boat J. C. Squawbaggoo, Arthur Golden, Percy J. Squawbaggoo.

Wednesday Nov 2. To Mirror Landing

We started early in the forenoon with a team which carried our baggage, while we walked as it was more comfortable. It started to snow soon after we left and continued to fall all day making about 5 inches. The road was a fair one with bridges on the creek and followed the river rather closely, passing through poplar woods with some Banksian pine and spruce. Some weasel tracks in several places. The river was running ice all day.

The river has been dredged and built up with wingdams to facilitate navigation, but the river carries so little water that the Northland Bell can ascend it only when light and the water is right. The Midnight Sun has never been up. The old Athabasca went up to the lake only once, in very high water.

The steamer on the Lesser Slave Lake is the Northland Light.

Thursday Nov 3. Mirror Landing

The Northland Bell arrived during the forenoon with J.K. Cornwall on board. He is to lay up the steamer here as usual and go down in small boats, but it is doubtful if we can get one large enough to carry us. Snow fell during the day.

Friday, Nov. 4. To Moose Portage

The boat party left about the middle of the forenoon but we concluded to go by land. We could not get away until after dinner. Then we took the road down the Athabasca. It led through pine and then poplar woods and through several prairies where there were haystacks. We walked practically all the way and reached Moose Portage shortly after dark having come about 14 miles.

Saturday Nov 5 To Fish Bay

Made a good start and took the road which led through spruce and poplar woods. The road was bad and we could make but slow time. We reached the Dogpawd Park camp where whitefish are brought out from Callin Lake in winter to be shipped to Edmonton.
Moose tracks seen.

Sunday Nov 6 To 10 miles below
 Made a good start and went
 out to the main road about
 2 miles and after going a
 couple of miles farther we
 lost a wheel and went
 back for the sled which
 the boy had exchanged for
 a wagon. We had dinner
 before leaving and then
 went on over a rough road
 until nearly dark when
 we camped near a small
 stream. The evening was
 clear though it snowed
 a good deal during the day.

Saw many tracks of moose
 and foxes. Rabbit tracks
 common also.

17 miles

Monday Nov 7 To Jackknife
 Left our camp shortly after
 9 o'clock and followed the
 road through woods until
 nearly dark when we
 reached the place of an
 Indian named Jackknife
 on the river bank. Here we
 stopped in the house and
 as we were short of provisions
 made arrangements to get
 supper and breakfast
 at the camp of some road
 building people.

Snow fell nearly all day
 and is now about 6 inches
 deep.

Saw tracks of moose deer
 soon after leaving our
 morning camp.

Journey Nov 8. To Athabasca Landing
 Left at 7:30 and climbed the
 hill toward Athabasca Landing.
 The trail led through a
 meadow and then through
 poplar and willow woods
 for several miles. About 15
 miles from our stopping
 place we passed a pond
 on our right and then
 some small meadows near
 which there was a new house
 without a tent. We had
 dinner here and left at
 2:30. The road then led
 through a pine forest for
 about three miles and then
 through fields of oats for
 a mile or so to the bank
 of the Athabasca opposite the
 Landing. The ice had jammed
 about 2 hours before and we
 were unable to cross. We were
 kindly offered the use of a house
 by a Mrs. Bergy, whose husband
 was across the river unable to
 get over.

Wed. Nov 9 Athabasca Landing
 Dan crossed the river in
 the morning and shortly
 after the rest of the boys went
 over. I remained until toward
 evening when they came back
 and we all crossed to the
 Landing side taking a load
 each. Found many old friends
 there. Put up at the
 Hotel.

Thursday Nov 10. Athabasca

Dan and I crossed again early and packed over the rest of our baggage, excepting a few pieces and George took the bulk of it to Edmonton.

Friday Nov 11 To Eggsi

Dan and I with the rest of the party with whom we had travelled from Lesser Slave Lake. Squarbrickson and a Golden, left on the Edmonton stage. They had dinner at Lemise 21 miles out and I went down to Whiteley's about a mile back where I had dinner. We went on after dinner reaching Eggsi shortly after dark where we stopped for the night.

Sat. Nov 12 To Edmonton

Reached Edmonton about
6 in the evening.

Sunday Nov. 13 Edmonton

Remained at Edmonton
called on Miss Katherine
Hughes and passed a very
pleasant evening talking
over the northwest.

Mon Nov 14

Edmonton

Visited the Govt buildings
and went over some books
in the Provincial Library
in charge of Mr. Bluet
George left on afternoon
train & could not get
away on account of having
to ship specimens etc. and
have to remain until I
can get George's money
from the Vancouver Bank
to pay Dan.

Tuesday Nov 15

Edmonton

Could not get the money
and so had to stay. Put
in some time in the Provincial
Library.
Shipped specimens and
camp equipment to Washington
by freight.

Wednesday Nov. 16. In Calgary

Got money from Imperial Bank
and cashed \$400. on account
Left Kitchener on afternoon
train reaching Calgary in
late evening

Thursday Nov 17

Left Calgary in early
morning

Friday Nov 18

Reached Winnipeg about
middle of forenoon. Went
up to H.B. office where I
met Mr Hall now in
charge of Fur Trade. Also
met Cammell who is
assisting him. Capt Mills
came in and in the
afternoon we looked up
Mr MacFarlane. Had a
talk with him in the
afternoon and another
in the evening.

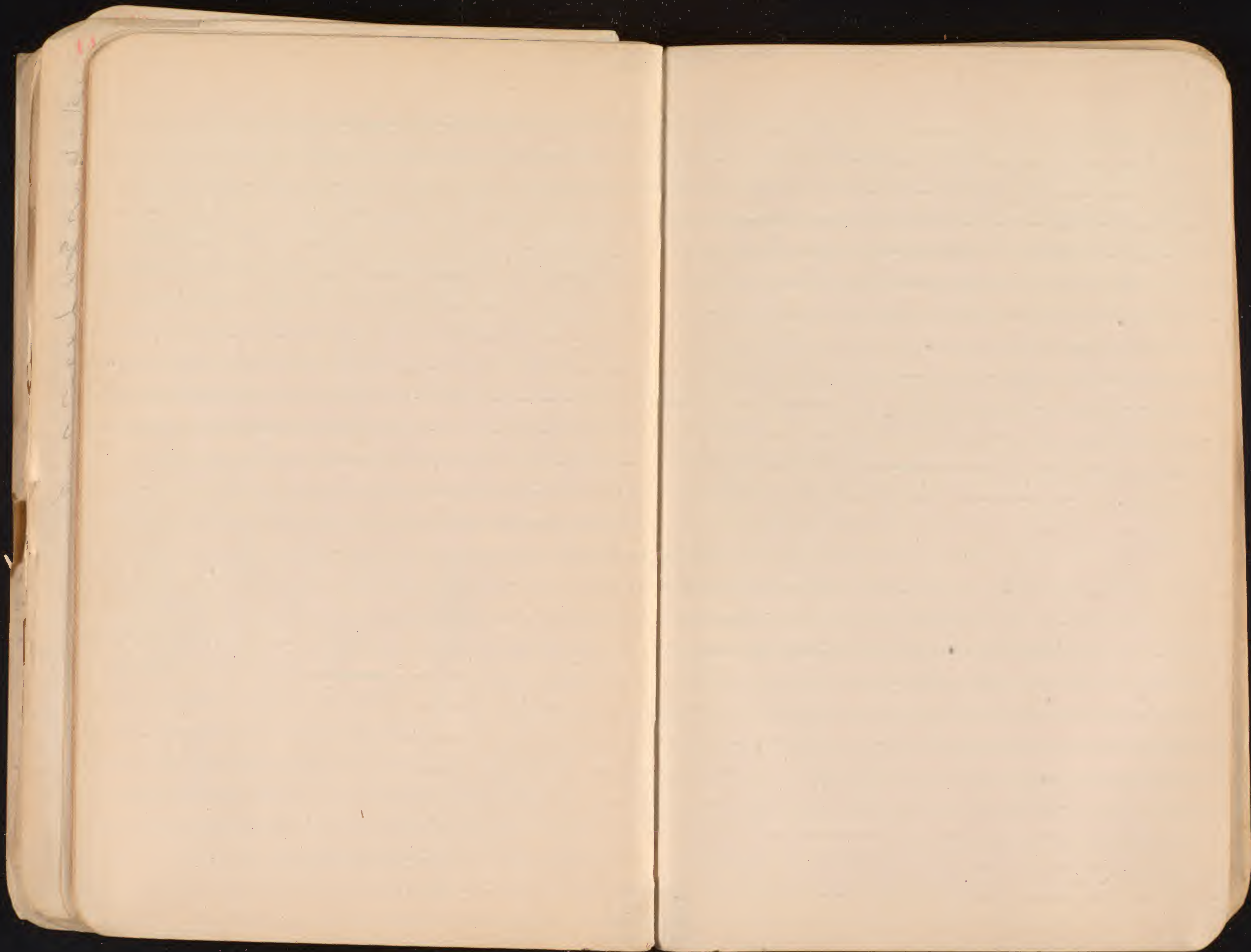
Saturday Nov 19 F.E. of H. Wilkin
Left Winnipeg at 8:25
en route for home via
Ottawa

Sunday Nov 20 To Ek Bay

Rode all day along the N
 side of Lake Superior
 Saw a Hawk Owl near
 Missanabie. Reached North
 Bay in late evening.

Monday Nov 21.

Reached Ottawa in early morning
 cleared baggage and went
 to Geol Survey Office saw Mr
 Macoun the director Mrs Birch
 Charles Cunnell and Mr R. E. Young



Bluebirds 34, 68

Ruffed Grouse, 63

Magpie 63

Meadow Lark 68

W. Tail Ptarmigan 115

Bear, black 29, 56, 70, 77, 92,
101, 108, 119.

" grizzly 40, 54, 56 | 101, 110,
119, 134.

Beaver, 61, 92, 94, 96, 103, 105, 106, 125
Caribou, Queen Charlotte, 21.

Caribou, Mt. 40, 42, 44, 45, 50, 56
58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70,
72, 76, 82, 83, 100, 114, 119

Caribou, wood. 114, 130

Chipmunk 61, 64, 82

Citellus ^{51, 52} 50, 56, 58, 64, 65, 82, 102, 103.

Coyote, 102-146

Deer, mule, ~~702~~, 120, 130, 147

" blacktail 102

Elk. 100, 115, 119

Fox, red. 57, 114, 119, 146

" silver black 34

Fisher, 117

Goats. 40, 43, 45, 47, 81, 86, 101, 102
108, 114

Marten 34

Marmot, hoary ^{51, 52} 50, 56, 58, 64, 69, 72, 82, 102
103, 110, 114.

Marmot (~~M~~canadensis) 102

Mouse 45, 47, 56, 58, 61, 62, 71, 72, 76, 89.
94, ¹⁰¹ 103, 117, 119, 129, 131, 136, 145

Muskrat. 38, 75, 96.

Neotoma 39

Ochotona, 93.

Porcupine 43, 47, 57, 59, 75, 83

Rabbits 71, 86, 92, 93, 96, 1146

Sheep ²⁰ 33, 35, 38, 40, 45, 50, 58, 81,
100, 102, 115, 119.

Squirrel 61, 75, 84, 89, 92, 105.

Weasel 742

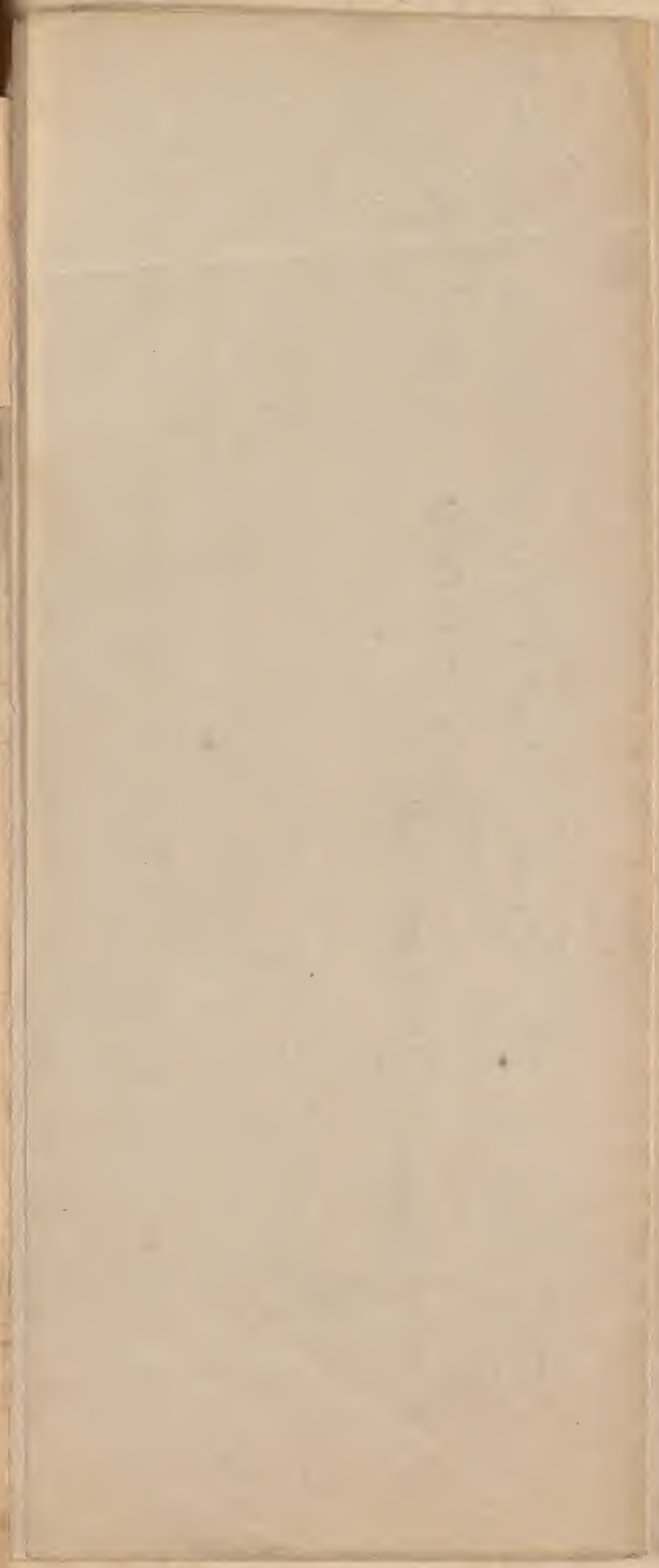
Wolverine, 41, 58, 115

Woodrats ⁴⁰ 62, 86, 93, 102, 113

Pinus	Fragaria	Menyanthes
Picea	Argentina	Apocynum
Abies	Patentella	Mertensia
Juniperus	Geum	Castilleja
Triglochin	Rosa	Pinquicula
Sagittaria	Androschier	Plantago
Veratrum	Parnus	Viburnum
Streptopus	Lupinus	Linnaea
Iris	Aragallus	Lonicera
Leypripedium	Hedysarum	Symphoricarpos
Calypso	Vicia	Campanula
Populus	Rathyrus	Antemaria
Salix	Leonathus	Artemisia
Betula	Viola	Senecio
Corylus	Elaeagnus	Hieracium
Alnus	Lehargyrea	Taraxacum
Stellaria	Epilabium	
Arenaria	Pyrola	
Pulsatilla	Leassope	
Ranunculus	Phyllodoce	
Corydalis	Empetrum	
Sedum	Kalmia	
Parnassia	Andromeda	
Laxifraga	Arctostaphylos	
Ribes	Vaccinium	
Rubus	Primula	
Dasiphora	Gentiana	

Cervus	Sylvilagus
Odocoileus	Lepus
Alces	Felis
Rangifer	Lynx
Ovis	Canis
Oreamos	Vulpes
Sciuropterus	Urocyon
Sciurus	Mephitis
Eutamias	Mustela
Citellus	Putorius
Callospermophilus	Lutreola
Marmota	Lutra
Castor	Sorex
Peromyscus	Neosorex
Neotoma	Myotis
Eutamias	Lasionycteris
Microtus	Eptesicus
Peromyscus	Lasius
Lemmus	
Synaptomys	
Fiber	
Thomomys	
Zapus	
Erethizon	
Ochotona	

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Sheep in 2 Mts south of E End of ...
10 or 12 years ago by a deputy, now
at Crosscut Pass. A 13 Williams ^{July 16}

Caribou on range near Selkirk ^{in winter} Creek & Lake
and in valleys of the geometry
& 20 miles N of Dyea

Caribou near ...
low ... in ...

22000 sheep Mts between Hells, & Cham
Lakes

Some near McLane Creek
a few N of Pelly BC

about 10000 sheep for ...

in area between ... (4 Mts ...)
& Chilco Lake & south to ...
west of Big Creek

& winter in Chilco Lake valley and other
valleys & Lake etc

One sheep seen N of north of No 29 N 103 creek in Selkirk

sheep N of ... (Cross)

The case of the Peace Road ... in Canada Jan, 1913

Road of Williams Field & Stream Feb. 1913

Reed with Rufford

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