





1913

No.	Sex	Species	Locality	Date
2065	♂	<u>Myiochanes richardsoni</u>	Hazelton	July 21, 1913
2066	♀	<u>Empidonax traillii</u>	"	"
2067	"	<u>Junco</u>	"	"
2068	♀	<u>Dendroica magnolia</u>	"	"
2069	"	" <u>auduboni</u>	"	"
2070	"	<u>Sphyrapicus ruber</u>	"	"
2071	"	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	"
2072	"	<u>Junco</u>	"	22,
2073	♂	"	"	"
2074	♀	<u>Vireosylva olivacea</u>	"	"
2075	"	<u>Empidonax wrighti</u>	"	"
2076	♂	<u>Dendroica magnolia</u>	"	23,
2077	♀	<u>Dryobates pubescens</u>	"	24,
2078	♂	<u>Empidonax flaviventris</u>	"	"
2079	♀	<u>Hyllocichla u. swainsoni</u>	"	25,
2080	"	<u>Colaptes</u>	"	"
2081	♂	<u>Vireosylva gilva</u>	"	"
2082	"	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	26,
2083	"	<u>Vermivora c. orestera</u>	"	29,
2084	"	<u>Spizella p. arizonensis</u>	"	"
2085	♀	<u>Bonasa</u>	"	"
			(near)	Aug. 2,
			[near mth. Bear Creek]	
2086	♂	<u>Melospiza (Song)</u>	Babine Mts., near forks Bear Creek, 21 miles E. Hazelton	" 3,
2087	♀	<u>Lagopus leucurus</u>	Babine Mts., head of S. Fork of Bear Creek	" 6,
2088	im.	"	"	"
2089	♀	<u>Dendragapus</u>	"	"
2090	-	<u>Leucosticte</u>	"	"
2091	♀	<u>Lagopus leucurus</u>	"	8,
2092	"	"	"	"
2093	"	<u>Dendragapus</u>	"	"
2094	♂	<u>Bombycilla garrula</u>	"	9,
2095	♀	<u>Clangula islandica</u>	"	11,
2096	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	"
2097	♂	<u>Hyllocichla</u>	"	"
			Babine Trail, 20 mi. W. of Babine, Babine Mts.	12,
2098	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	"	13,
2099	♂	<u>Ixoreus</u>	"	"
2100	im.	"	"	"
2101	♀	<u>Dendragapus</u>	Babine Mts., 15 mi. W. Babine	"

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2142	♂	"	Near Bear L., Mts. 6 mi. E. Ft. Connelly	" 30,
2143	♀	"	"	"
2143	♀	"	"	"
2144	"	"	"	"
2145	"	"	"	"
2146	"	"	"	"
2147	♂	<u>Otocoris</u>	"	"
2148	-	<u>Zonotrichia</u>	"	"
2149	♀	<u>Melospiza</u>	"	"
2150	♂	<u>Falco</u>	"	"
2151	"	<u>Melospiza</u>	"	"
2152	"	<u>Bonasa</u>	Bear Lake, Site of Ft. Connelly Bear R., 10 mi. below Bear L.	2900 Sep. 1,
2153	"	"	"	2800 " 4,

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2065	♂	<u>Myiochanes richardsoni</u>	Hazelton	July 21, 1913
2066	♀	<u>Empidonax trailli</u>	"	" " "
2067	"	<u>Junco</u>	"	" " "
2068	♀	<u>Dendroica magnolia</u>	"	" " "
2069	"	" <u>auduboni</u>	"	" " "
2070	"	<u>Sphyrapicus ruber</u>	"	" " "
2071	"	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	" 22, "
2072	♂	<u>Junco</u>	"	" " "
2073	♀	"	"	" " "
2074	"	<u>Vireosylva olivacea</u>	"	" " "
2075	"	<u>Empidonax wrighti</u>	"	" " "
2076	♂	<u>Dendroica magnolia</u>	"	" 23, "
2077	♀	<u>Dryobates pubescens</u>	"	" 24, "
2078	♂	<u>Empidonax flaviventris</u>	"	" " "
2079	♀	<u>Hylocichla u. swainsoni</u>	"	" 25, "
2080	"	<u>Colaptes</u>	"	" " "
2081	♂	<u>Vireosylva gilva</u>	"	" 26, "
2082	"	<u>Planesticus</u>	"	" 29, "
2083	"	<u>Vermivora c. orestera</u>	"	" " "
2084	"	<u>Spizella p. arizonensis</u>	"	" " "
2085	♀	<u>Bonasa</u>	" (near) [near mth. Bear Creek]	Aug. 2, "
2086	♂	<u>Melospiza</u> (Song)	Babine Mts., near forks Bear Creek, 21 miles E. Hazelton	" 3, "
2087	♀	<u>Lagopus leucurus</u>	Babine Mts., head of S. Fork of Bear Creek	" 6, "
2088	im.	" "	"	" " "
2089	♀	<u>Dendragapus</u>	"	" " "
2090	-	<u>Leucosticte</u>	"	" 8, "
2091	♀	<u>Lagopus leucurus</u>	"	" " "
2092	"	" "	"	" " "
2093	"	<u>Dendragapus</u>	"	" 9, "
2094	♂	<u>Bombycilla garrula</u>	" 4000 ft.	" 11, "
2095	♀	<u>Clangula islandica</u>	" "	" " "
2096	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
2097	♂	<u>Hylocichla</u>	Babine Trail, 20 mi. W. of Babine, Babine Mts.	" 12, "
2098	♀	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" 13, "
2099	♂	<u>Ixoreus</u>	"	" " "
2100	im.	"	"	" " "
2101	♀	<u>Dendragapus</u>	Babine Mts., 15 mi. W. Babine	" " "

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
2102	♀	<u>Passerella</u>	Babine Mts., 15 mi. W. Babine	Aug. 14, 1913
2103	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	" " "	" 15, "
2104	"	<u>Dryobates v. monticola</u>	✗ / 8 mi. W. Babine	" 16, "
2105	♀	<u>Melospiza m.</u>	✗ " "	" " "
2106	♂	<u>Planesticus</u>	✗ " "	" " "
2107	"	<u>Perisoreus</u>	✗ " "	" " "
2108	"	<u>Corvus</u>	Babine, N. end Babine Lake	" 18, "
2109	"	<u>Zonotrichia l.</u>	" , "	" " "
2110	"	<u>Melospiza</u>	" , "	" " "
2111	♀	"	" , "	" " "
2112	♂	<u>Pisobia minutilla</u>	" , "	" " "
2113	im. ♀	<u>Canachites</u>	" , "	" 19, "
2114	" "	"	" , "	" " "
2115	♂	<u>Picoides</u>	" , "	" " "
2116	♀ ?	<u>Junco</u>	" , 15 mi. E.	" 20, "
2117	-	<u>Dendroica townsendi</u>	Babine Trail, 10 mi. W. Tacla L.	" 21, "
2118	-	" <u>magnolia</u>	" , "	" " "
2119	♀	<u>Junco</u>	" , "	" " "
2120	♂	<u>Colaptes</u>	" , "	" " "
2121	-	"	" , "	" " "
2122	♀	<u>Melospiza fasciata</u>	N. end Tacla L., Bulkley House	" 23, "
2123	♂	" <u>lincolni</u>	" , "	" 24, "
2124	♀	<u>Dendroica striata</u>	" , "	" " "
2125	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	" , "	" " "
2126	"	"	Driftwood R., 15 mi. N.W. Tacla L.	" 25, "
2127	"	"	" , "	" " "
2128	"	"	" , "	" " "
2129	"	"	" , "	" " "
2130	♀	"	" , "	" " "
2131	"	"	" , "	" " "
2132	"	<u>Junco</u>	" , "	" " "
2133	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	" , 20 mi. "	" 27, "
2134	♀	"	" , "	" " "
2135	"	<u>Dryobates v.</u>	" , "	" " "
2136	-	<u>Melospiza</u>	" , "	" " "
2137	♂	<u>Empidonax</u>	" , "	" " "
2138	"	<u>Canachites</u>	Near Bear Lake, near head Chief Cr.,	" 28, "
2139	♀	"	" 10 mi. E. Bear Lake "	" " "
2140	♂	<u>Lagopus</u>	Near Bear L., Mts. 10 mi. E. Ft. Connelly	" 29, "
2141	♀	"	" " "	" " "
2142	♂	"	Near Bear L., Mts. 6 mi. E. Ft. Connelly	" 30, "
2143	♀	✗	" " "	" " "
2143	♀	"	" " " 4500'	" " "
2144	"	"	" " " "	" " "
2145	"	"	" " " 5500'	" " "
2146	"	"	" " " "	" " "
2147	♂	<u>Otocoris</u>	" " " "	" " "
2148	-	<u>Zonotrichia</u>	" " " "	" " "
2149	♀	<u>Melospiza</u>	" " " 5200'	" " "
2150	♂	<u>Falco</u>	" " " 4000'	" " "
2151	"	<u>Melospiza</u>	Bear Lake, Site of Ft. Connelly 2900'	Sep. 1, "
2152	"	<u>Bonasa</u>	Bear R., 10 mi. below Bear L. 2800'	" 4, "
2153	"	"	" , " "	" " "

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
2154	♂	<u>Bonasa</u>	Bear R., 10 mi. below Bear L. 2800'	Sep. 4, 1913
2155	"	<u>Canachites</u>	" " " "	" " "
2156	♀	"	" " " "	" " "
2157	"	<u>Penthestes</u>	" , near Mouth Sustut, 2800'	" 5, "
2158	♂	<u>Junco</u>	" " " "	" " "
2159	"	<u>Canachites</u>	Near Sustut Mts., Siccanie Cr., 10 mi. above mouth	" 6, "
2160	"	"	"	" " "
2161	"	<u>Hylocichla</u>	Siccanie Cr., 20 mi. above mouth	" 7, "
2162	♀	<u>Lagopus</u>	Sustut Mts., Trib. Sustut, 25 mi.	" 9, "
2163	♀	" <u>albus</u>	S.E. Thudade L.	" " "
2163	♀	<u>Lagopus albus</u>	" (Presented to A.B. Williams)	" " "
2164	"	<u>Canachites</u>	"	" " "
2165	♂	<u>Passerella</u>	"	" " "
2166	-	<u>Junco</u>	" 3600'	" 12, "
2167	♂	"	" 4150'	" 13, "
2168	"	<u>Hylocichla</u>	"	" " "
2169	♀	<u>Lagopus albus</u>	" 4100'	" " "
2170	"	" "	" "	" " "
2171	♂	<u>Zonotrichia l.</u>	" 4150'	" " "
2172	♀	<u>Perisoreus</u>	" "	" " "
2173	♂	<u>Canachites</u>	" "	" 14, "
2174	"	<u>Zonotrichia</u>	" "	" " "
2175	"	<u>Lagopus albus</u>	Sustut Mts., near head Cohoe Cr., 15 mi. S. E. Thudade L. 5000'	" 16, "
2176	"	" "	"	" " "
2177	ad. ♀	" "	"	" " "
2178	♂	" "	Near Thudade L., 4600'	" 17, "
2179	im. ♀	" "	" "	" " "
2180	♂	" "	Thudade L., Willaheep Cr. 4500'	" 18, "
2181	♀	" "	" " "	" " "
2182	♂	<u>Penthestes</u>	" , 4500'	" " "
2183	"	"	" "	" " "
2184	"	<u>Canachites</u>	Head, Tatletuey L., 12 mi. W. Thudade L. 4300'	" 19, "
2185	♀	"	" "	" " "
2186	♂	<u>Lagopus</u>	" "	" " "
2187	♀	"	"	" 20, "
2188	"	"	" [Pres. to A. Bryan Williams]	" " "
2189	♂	" <u>albus</u>	" "	" 21, "
2190	♀	<u>Passerculus</u>	"	" 22, "
2191	♂	<u>Lagopus albus</u>	"	" " "
2192	♀	" "	"	" " "
2193	"	" "	"	" " "
2194	♂	"	"	" " "
2195	♀	✓ " "	" 5500'	" 23, "
2196	"	"	"	" " "
2197	♂	"	"	" " "
2198	"	"	"	" " "
2199	"	"	" (Presented to A.B. Williams)	" " 5500'
2200	♀	"	" 5500'	" " "
2201	♂	"	"	" 24, "
2202	"	"	"	" 26, "
2203	♀	"	"	" " "

<u>Orig. No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Date</u>
2204	♂	<u>Surnia</u>	Head of Tatletuey L., 12 mi. W. of Thudade L. 4300'	Sep. 26, 1913
2205	"	<u>Lagopus albus</u>	"	" 30, "
2206	♀	" "	"	" " "
2207	"	<u>Canachites</u>	Upper Skeena, Nudemica Cr. 3200'	Oct. 3, "
2208	"	<u>Lagopus</u>	Groundhog Mt., 5500'	" 8, "
2209	"	"	" "	" " "
2210	♂	<u>Dendragapus</u>	" 3500' - South Side	" " "
2211 7	"	<u>Bonasa</u>	5th Cabin	" 12, "
2212	"	<u>Glaucidium</u>	Near 2nd Cabin	" 18, "
2213	"	<u>Leucosticte</u>	"	" " "

Saturday July 19. Prince Rupert to
Hazelton

Left Prince Rupert at 10 AM.
taking the railroad to Hazelton.
The road follows closely the
north bank of the Skeena
on the lower part of the river
as far as the Canyon. The
moist conditions characteristic
of the coast persist, but above
this point the species common
then become grown scarcer, and
at Kitawanga the conditions are
similar to those at Telegraph
Creek. The same conditions
prevail the rest of the way
to Hazelton.

Sunday July 20 Hazelton
 Hazelton is built on the
 site of the old Hudson Bay
 Post on the low alluvial
 point at the junction of
 the Skeena and the Bulkley.
 Indian villages of some size
 formerly occupied the banks of the
 two rivers near the point where
 the plateau through which the
 river cut their way break down
 to the lower flat. Remains of
 the wretched village still remain
 but the southern one on the
 Bulkley has nearly disappeared.

The forest is composed mainly
 of those trees common to
 most of the Northern interior
 the Douglas, pines and some
 others being the western species
 some one maple (acer) cedar
 (Thuja plicata), Ulmopanax
white flowered Castanopsis the
 grass in the mountain woods
 favorable places but the forest
 is characteristically that of the

interior on the plateau and
 on some broad low flats
 on the N. side of the river
 the growth is mainly Poplar
 and Birch with the under
 growth usual in the interior.

- Pinus contorta*
- Pinus canadensis*
- " *mariana* height
- Thuja plicata*
- Populus bals.*
- Populus tremuloides*
- Amelanchier alnifolia*
- Prunus penns.*
- Prunus (black)*
- Lepargyrea*
- Rosa*
- Rubus*
- Actin.*
- Alnus*
- Fraxinifolia*
- Hamamelis (leucoblastema)*
- Rubus (white flower)*
- Rubus strigosus*
- " *urticatus*
- " *chamaecrista*
- Urtica*
- Urtica procumbens*
- Urtica*
- Sparganium*
- Cornus canad.*
- Saxif.*
- Viburnum*
- Sorbus*
- Cactylis (red)*
- Chamaenerion*
- Habenaria*
- Calla palustris*
- Luzula*

Monday July 21 Hazelton
Put out a few traps and
hunted birds on the plateau above
the town taking some
interesting specimens

Tuesday July 22
Took a few specimens
In afternoon washed out one
Baker's trail a few miles to the east
of Purvis ^{Prospector} and got some water
on small animals from him

Wednesday July 23
more specimens and observations

Thursday July 24
Continued collecting and
endeavouring to get started

Friday July 25 Hazelton

Put in day mainly in
specimens

Saturday July 26
Put in the day collecting and
preparing outfit

Sunday July 27
Walked over to New Hazelton
Got some notes from Pete Grogan
These are elsewhere recorded
Took no specimens

Monday July 28
A cold storm. Spent most of
day overhauling outfit. Saw
George Birnie in town and he has
given a man Luke Fowler, who he
thinks will go out for also made
arrangement for horses

Tuesday July 29 Hazelton
Took up my traps and shot
a few birds

Wednesday July 30 Hazelton

Rainy all day ordered provisions
for trip and worked on outfit

Thursday July 31 Hazelton
Finished arrangements about
travels - a mail started tomorrow

Friday August 1 Hazelton to Boulder
and Bulkley Valley

We got away about 11 AM with
Miss Fenner and Jim Michol
Followed the trail to Bulkley which
follows the Bulkley Valley for a
few miles - we camped 6 miles
out the bottom of the trail
The vegetation is spruce woods
and along the banks out of the
valley. From our camp Bulkley
flows up to the NW and Bulkley
flows out to the SW

Saturday August 2 To near Mackenzie
We left our camp about 6 AM
continued on the trail. We soon left
the valley of the Bulkley and ascended
that of Bear River. Keeping nearly
on the hillside north of the stream
and gradually ascending until we
reached an altitude of 1200
feet we camped where the trail to
Mackenzie Ranch was the fork of Bulkley
The vegetation remains the same as
at Hazelton. Some *Saxifraga* about
1500 feet. The cedar grows in
scrub and on 1000 hillsides to
at least the same altitude.
Saxifraga, *Salix* and the large blue
flowered *penstemon* plant common
above 2000 feet.

Wednesday Aug 6. Timberline Babine Range
In the afternoon we went on and
all kinds of timberline
timberline for timberline
of the slope to the saddle and
up the afternoon on the
alpine meadows and the
mountain peaks

Our camp at 4500 feet in
the timberline on the west side of a
peak in place near a
southern slope. Timberline of timber
is said to be about 4800 feet
higher than the woods 5200
collected a number of plants
between camp and the higher
peaks. Timberline found
common above timberline and
caught 3 (1 young and 2 adults)
by digging after plowing the
top surface of timberline found
many of them winter plants
which grow about 5 inches in
diameter most of them
and generally found with

Saturday August 20. To site of Fort Connally
We left early and climbed the trail
toward the summit. It was steady
and soon reached timberline. Then
it still climbed and at the highest point
was about 5100 feet. I found a
family of white-tailed Ptarmigan at
the highest point and took a couple
of specimens. Ptarmigan was very
common and I picked up a
couple. The trail crossed a
broad pass about 5 miles from
timber to timber. The adjacent hills
were not high probably about 5000
feet.

The descent on the Bear Lake side was
steady and quite rapid. In the
wet meadows among the scrub we
found Yellow Ptarmigan and I took
2 specimens.

The view of the Mts on the opposite
side of Bear Lake was very impressive.
There was an almost continuous series
of 9 or 10 glaciers overhanging the
lake. We reached the lake through
a forest of pine and spruce at about

Sunday August 31. At Fort Connally

Remained in camp at Base Lake
The Indians tell us that the first party
was in an Inlet near the head of
the lake. The present two courses
of about a dozen houses and
a good sized island which is
still uninhabited but visible.

We have arranged with a sub-
chief Cut Tom to guide us to a
shrub place near the Inlet.
The day was fine and warm and
the small migrants were common
at a base of traps and found
a lot of specimens.

Evening fall

Found white tailed Ptarmigan
to be quite common about the
timber. Took a 2 day young
one about in flying. Saw
also 2 more on one of the
peaks and the other four
some more.

Left in the afternoon and
the 2 Indians had left us
some bread to eat and
Dinner and I had continued
on. Got out to the east
camp. One of them had
seen a large gull
in a field near our camp
so he was preparing to return
We saw him a while and
did not find out how
large.

Collected some plants at an altitude

August 7. Rain had all
day. Spent day on specimens
nothing much to record.

to 6800 feet

Friday August 8 Mt. Lord Bear R

We ascended by way of the gully near camp to the saddle of the Mt above and crossed to the broad basin valley to the N. and struck across it with only to the base of a high sharp peaked mountain on which was a large glacier. On the way I shot 2 white tailed ptarmigan and caught a couple of lemmings. Then lemmings were common and I saw several of them among the dense patches of catcha which seemed to be a favorite food. We had lunch near the foot of the glacier and then ascended a sharp ridge which led up to the higher peaks. On it was an old sheep trail but no signs more recent than about a year.

We ascended to an altitude of 6800 feet above where the sheep would have to feed

if there were any on the mountain. Between our point and the valley of Bear River which we had ascended lies a number of high peaks which must be hunted from the east side. There was the only hope of finding sheep in this part of the range. We have decided to move camp back to the opposite side and explore thoroughly that part.

In a basin to the SE of our camp over the mountain the Indians found marmots to be quite common, but we could not stop to hunt them.

Salix reticulata common above timberline

Salix —

Salix —

Ayalea with white flowers in flower at timberline ^{in patches}

Viburnum common ^{to} and above

timberline just sprouting in alpine meadows mostly clear of snow.

Saturday. August 9. on back trail

Moved camp back to near
where we cut the trail.
I followed the crest of a
high ridge for some distance.
This over looked the valley of
the creek on which we have
been camped on the head
of which is a large
snow field.



Sunday August 10

Rainy in forenoon. In the P.M.
we ascended and crossed the valley
of the stream we were on and
climbed a rounded peak ^{to the north} to about
6300 feet where we could overlook
the basin at the head of the stream
and the surrounding craggy peaks.
Found no tracks or other signs
of game, but saw at a distance
beyond a place favorable for sheep
which we may visit tomorrow.
Late saw a chipmunk in the brush
near timberline. Cross saw a
heavy snowmole. Not a bird
seen on trip.

Wednesday Aug 13 To Humboldt
Got away from camp rather
late as the horses had gone out
some about 8 miles along trail
and had lunch at a creek. Then
took a trail leading up the creek
valley to the north and followed
it to Humboldt where we camped.
Examined a number of birds
and shot some. Put out a
line of traps at Humboldt.

Thursday August 14. Camp
at Humboldt

Mr. Cron started early with
Jim and went up on the hill
to the north to look for sheep.
I went up on road to east
of camp. Observed a few
hoary marmots. Lemmings
plentiful. Saw tracks of many
large weasels near camp. On
ridge saw some very faint
and a white tailed ptarmigan
and young. I saw 2 sets of
gopher holes. Saw a really large
quail. Luke came back
later and said he saw
tracks of gophers, minks, etc.
Cats on the course above
camp.

Mr. Cron returned rather late
and reported a very different
day and no signs of sheep.
Took some specimens and
collected at camp.

Friday August 15 To near Swamp Camp

Left our camp in Mts. N. of the
Babin Trail in afternoon and
went down to trail and eastward
about 4 miles to the forks of
Bear River where we camped
in good time. Saw a number
of birds and took a
few. ♂ Franked geese
Red squirrels are rather
scarce, but reach to near
timberline

Saturday August 16 To Fort Babine

Went eastward on the trail
Had dinner on the summit east
of Swamp Camp. My Barometer
read 4100 feet at highest
point on trail. The actual
dinner is about 3900 feet.
Country dry and burned over.
Beyond the dinner we descended
rather abruptly and soon entered
heavy coniferous timber. Spruce
Fir and occasional stretches
of lodge pole pine. There is
a very heavy growth of under-
bush including several club
we got to Fort Babine rather late
It is situated on the eastern shore
of Babine Lake just above its
outlet and is quite a typical
H.B. Post.

Sunday Aug 17. Fort Babine

Remained at Fort Babine
finishing up specimens and
cleaning up. Put out a
line of traps.

Monday August 18. Babine

Took *Zapus* & *Peromyscus* and
shot a number of birds
Engaged Isadore to go
with us to the end of the trip
more plans to go on tomorrow
Hears coyotes

Tuesday August 19. To Salmon Creek

Left Babine about 11 o'clock and
came about 12 miles camping
a mile or so beyond Salmon
Creek. The trail led up over
a hill through mixed woods
and then descended past
Hall's Lake and Salmon Lake
which outlet into Babine
Lake

Made up specimens in evening
Saw track of mule deer about
5 miles out of Babine

Wednesday August 20 To Tachela
Started early and camped about
11 miles camping at Tachela
(or Mary) Lake. Saw signs
of wood rats at deep creek
about 3 miles before camping
Remained at highest point road
14000 feet before shot a
black bear at night camp.

Thursday August 21 To Tachela Lake
Made a water hole start and
go to Tachela Lake about 3 miles
Forest seen and made
camp on west side

Friday August 22 Tachela Lake
Started about 9:30 in daylight camp
for head of Lake. Lake and an Indian
boy taking the horses by the trail. Had
lunch at old camp where Daniel's
house and went to operate the
party. Found a creek just below. Had
a good day but had to beat up a lake which
settles also to the mountain. Red Coyote
at noon

Saturday Aug 23 Bullley House
Took specimens and made up all
the date. The name of Bullley House
start just above and camp on the
mountain of a small creek.
Signs of Beaver and muskrat in
trough at head of lake. A good many
traces are about and they are said
by the Indian to nest and hatched
do. Some tracks also.
The mountain opposite are said
to be inhabited by many mountain
goats and some pizzly bears
These are said to have practically
exterminated the wooly mammoths

Sunday Aug. 24. Buckley to
12 miles up Driftwood R.

We left rather late and took the
trail which follows the valley
of the Driftwood. To the east of
the river, occasionally touching
it. Crossed a creek about 10 miles
up. Saw signs of beaver, beaver
and mink. Rabbits common.
Our night camp was about
three miles above the ^(Camp) check
on the bank of Driftwood River.
Caught a trout in evening
a canoe of Indians & men
& two women from Bear
Lake, including Bear Lake William
passed down just after we camped.

(8 miles)

Monday Aug 25 To 5 miles of Leaning
of Driftwood

We made a good start and took
the trail northward. It continued good
passing through mixed woods and
several stretches of pine timber
on level ground. Saw a good
many grouse. Chipsmunks pretty
common. Saw traps set for
marten and Fisher. Rabbits
quite common.

Tuesday Aug 26 Driftwood River

The Forenoon was very rainy,
and we remained in camp.
It did not stop until afternoon
and we thought best not to
start. Finished up my work
got a lot of notes on mammals
from Joseph Didon on Bohme
man.

Set snares for rabbits and
a trap for musk.

Wednesday Aug 27 Chief Creek

Took 4 rabbits and a musk
followed the trail up the
Driftwood for about 4 miles
when it left and ascended
the valley of Chief Creek. About
3 miles from the river the trail
forked. The left branch being
marked as going to Bear Lake
and as a bad trail. The
other ascended quite rapidly
we camped in pine and spruce
woods on stony ground at
3300 feet

To head
Thursday August 28 Chief Creek?

We left camp in good time and
followed the trail up the valley.
It went through balsam swamps
and over gravelly ridges and
ascended at quite a rate.
We made camp about 5
o'clock near the summit at
an altitude of 3800 feet by
the side of a fine alpine
marsh.

Set traps in the marsh.
Didon saw signs of moose on the
side of the hill opposite and I
saw a fresh track in the marsh.

Friday August 29 To Palace Trail
4500 feet

Sutton hunted up a trail which
he thought would take us across
a pass to the Mount Palmer trail
we left a good trail and followed
a horse trail through the timber
woods. There is a dam near the
trail - 200 feet below entrance
then went on and soon reached
the summit passing through a
series of beautiful alpine
meadows. Found 1000 feet
from entrance came to some
Mallard Ptarmigan and shot a
pair. There were quite a lot
but they were very wild.

Sutton tells me that this kind
(Mallard Ptarmigan) is in the Bohemia
Mts and in the Mts about Inland
Lake says that once he found
the eggs of this bird on the flat
near Deep Creek where the Lake
Trail crosses. It is common also
on Silver Creek in the Bohemia

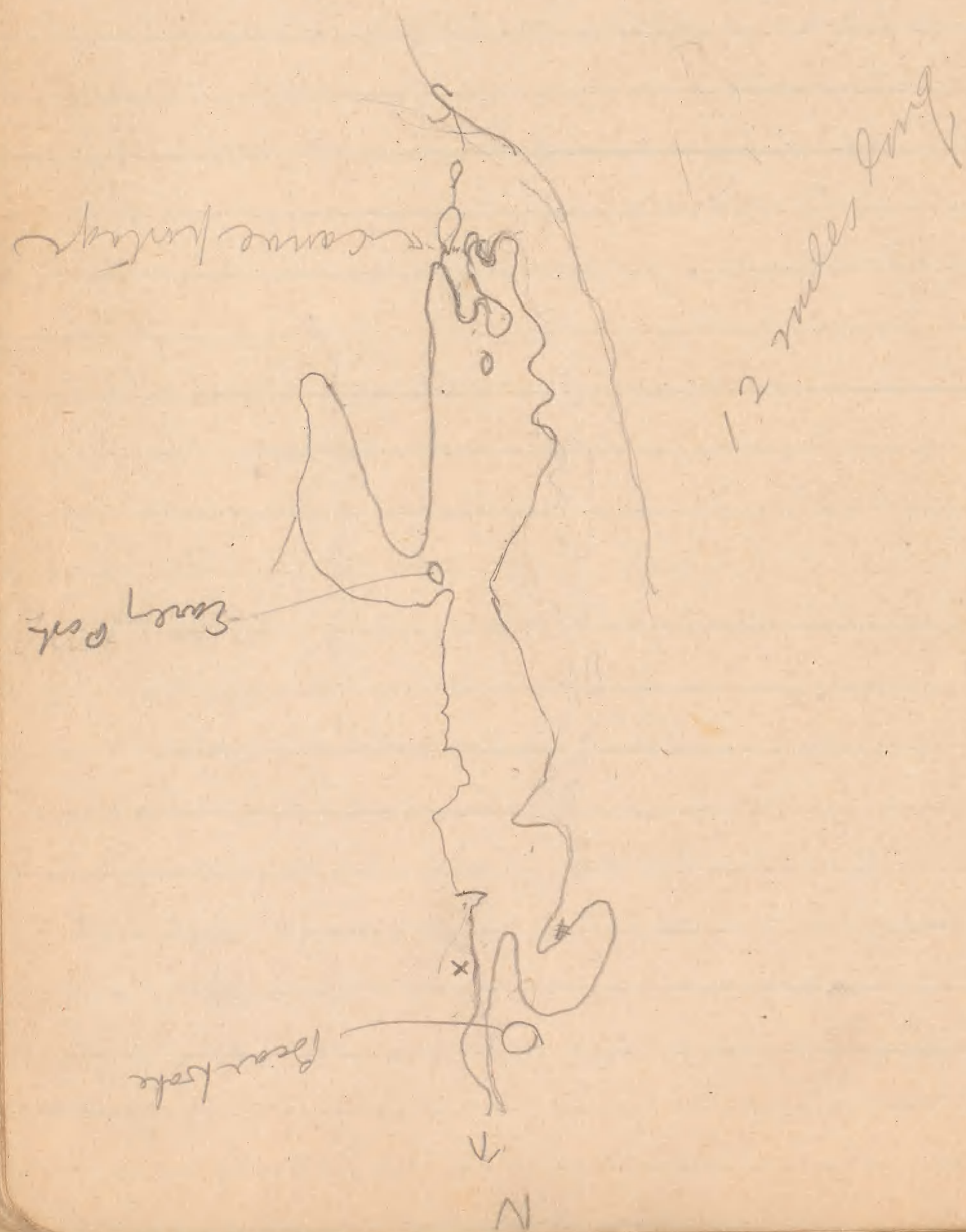
Saturday Sept 1 Left Ft. Connelly
for our camp about 10 miles
from the trail and about 1000 feet
high. It was very much like
the day.

The day was very fine and
the weather was good.

Sunday Sept 2 Left Ft. Connelly
and went on to the lake
about a few miles but soon
stopped. We are trying
to arrange to get a man to take
us to the lake. We are in the
mountainous country and
the trail is very rough.

Wednesday Sept 3 Site Fort Connally

It rained all day and we could do nothing but try to keep as comfortable as possible.



Thursday Sept 4 To near Beth Sustut.

We left about mid afternoon and took the trail down Bear River. About 4 miles down is the main fishing place of the Indians who are now busy at their Salmon fishing. We crossed Bear River to the west bank about 7 o'clock at about 7 miles and had dinner there. Saw Ruffed Grouse only before at 3000 feet and below found them quite common and I secured several specimens. Took also a ♂ & ♀ spruce grouse which seem to be mainly typical franklinii & canadensis.

Camped rather late not far from the river.

Friday Sept 5 From a large river
Sept a good time out towards
to some about 4 miles to the
Skeneo below Mt of Suelit
The trail starts the river at a
point where there is a narrow
canyon and the remains of an
Indian bridge. There is said to have
been built long ago by the Skeneo
and Bear Lake Indians who met
by appointment and finished the
bridge in 7 days. It has now
been out of communication about
50 years.

We crossed our saddle between
seven to ten feet, that down on the
side and then back the trail from
Bear Lake. It is a narrow strip
and starts the valley of the Skeneo
from that bridge. It is a
high to climb the hills through
a long of Skeneo about 20 miles
to the north. Some of the
hills are in the upper part.

Saturday Sept 6 Suelit Valley

We left fairly early and traveled
about 20 miles in the valley of the
Skeneo though not near the main
river. At about 35 miles we came to a
series of high grassy meadows and
followed them all the afternoon
occupying late at night the west of
Suelit Mt. and the valley of the Skeneo
valley. The snow I noted was
thin and in no places with hills
by heavy timber with some deciduous
trees and trunks of moose and
antelope.
Suelit Mt. is the main peak over the
range of the Skeneo (Cathlamet)
is Lake Lake 10 miles below Suelit
and the Skeneo river runs to the west.

[Handwritten signature]

Monday Sept 7. In camp
 Rain heavily latter part of night
 and practically all day. Wind
 in the NW near a good deal of which
 blew off a Sunday
 but not much because of rain



Monday Sept 8. 12 miles along trail
 We left rather late in the rain
 and continued along the trail
 crossed a couple of tributaries of
 the trail in the woods and then
 after about 4 miles came out into
 a meadow of alpine meadows
 that except for the occasional tree
 would be comparatively dry.
 Crossed a baron shot some meadows
 some very common
 occurred a tributary and
 crossed and then turned around
 the mt. to the Eastward crossing a small
 divide and after about 4 miles
 reached a small meadow

about 10 miles

Tuesday Sept 9. Easterly snow Easter
 We left rather late in the rain
 and soon left the Shubert trail
 on our left and crossing a
 tributary of the stream crossed
 yesterday we continued down the
 valley of the combined rivers
 in an easterly direction and
 on the N side of the valley for
 some distance. It rained out
 all day.

We crossed toward stream
 and continued along a
 range of ^{low} ~~high~~ mountains
 on the south side of which were
 a high abrupt mt. The meadow
 continued for some distance
 around the ^{east} side while
 the stream at lower descended
 into a narrow valley on
 the ^{west} side.

Can be last day of August and pulled out
 in the first of September. Called on small
 pack the goods and 3 packages
 on the mountain horses in each one
 "found box for you"

Wednesday Sept 10. E. Ford Sustut
We remained in camp until nearly
noon. Ford went about four
miles down and across the
valley to look over the country.
Coming back he reported
shooting a caribou and 2
goose things. We then
on route lay down in valley
we left after lunch and
crossed the creek and skinned
and cut up the caribou then
went on down the valley and
camped less than 5 miles
from our camp of last
night. It commenced to rain
and snow all day and
the snow on the mt. only
increasing in depth.
I packed up all specimens
a string of high rugged peaks
bordered the W. side of the valley
while across is a part of the
big mts. we camped near peaks

Thursday Sept 11. Snowy
The day was so rainy that we
did not leave. I saw
but some birds down in
valley and set some traps
he reported that it began
more canyon like and was
clear, however by sleep the
small goats seen from our
camp.

Friday Sept 12. Back to valley
It rained in the night and was
warmer and the snow is going
off the lower slopes. We decided
not to attempt to go to the Sustut the
way as the stream on all fronts
and it is almost certain that
we could not cross.
We left in mid afternoon and
traced our course up the valley
and camped near the caribou
cache. Set a line of traps
Rained heavily in afternoon
Lute saw a weasel in the morning

Saturday Sept 13 In camp

Remained in camp. Tom Cross
and I went climbed the Mt which
lies NNE of our camp and
then crossed the valley and climbed
another to the NW.

They were tracks of gully bears
black bears, marmots, canids
and goats and one wolf
in latter. also one rabbit
signs of rabbits not rare
near our camp at 4500 feet
That in the day collected and
preparing specimens. Took one weasel
The day was mostly without
sun and was very cold in the
Mts. Saw more birds than
for some time.



Sunday Sept 14 6 miles N

Rained in night with snow
everywhere some tracks. Took one
weasel in trap and shot a
few birds.

In afternoon packed up and
started about 10 AM towards
the Indian trail I taking a
short cut through a valley
seen by Cross yesterday. The
trail led through a valley
thickets and woods of fir
about mid afternoon we
found a narrow road in
which were two houses.
Saw an old beaver, Jordan
and I remained about and
by pulling the house door
there out and I shot a
small one.

We caught up with the
others at dark at camp
in balsam south of the
lower end of an aspen
flat. camp at 4800 feet

Monday Sept 15 In Camp

The day was so rainy that we did not move.

In the afternoon we heard a shot and Isidor went to investigate. He found Peter an Indian known to both himself and Luke, and made tentative arrangements for him to guide us up to Thutade Mt where sheep are said to occur. He is camped on Coho Creek and we will go through tomorrow. Peter has killed 42 caribou lately.

Tuesday Sept 16 To Coho Cr

We left about 11 and went up through the valley. Cross & Jordan went across the valley after a supposed grizzly.

Went up through a beautiful alpine valley and crossing a pass about 5500 feet then went down to Coho Creek and camped at 4600 feet.

Peter has a camp here and with him are his wife and 3 children.

The Coho salmon come up this creek which is here only 4 or 5 feet wide.

Saw molverene tracks on mountain also fox

Wednesday Sept 17 To Near Thudade
The day was fine
We left about noon and
went northward up the valley
toward Thudade. Camped
about sunset on Thudade
creek about 2 miles from
the divide between the Proterozoic
and the Arctic. The stream
on the divide is small and
small fish change from the
Arctic to the Proterozoic.
We saw many ptarmigan by
the day and a whole lot
about our camp in the night
when daylight was just
coming. The modern ptarmigan
were very active and noisy
flying about and uttering
their hoarse cackling notes.

Billie tells me that no caribou
was seen in winter about Bear
Lake the Sustut mts or about
here all going north to the
range about the head of the Skeena.
They go in Sept & Oct and return in

Thursday Sept 18. To Summit beyond Thudade
We left in good time and took the
trail down the valley of the creek. Another
human trail keeps on about the E
side and goes to the E side of
Thudade. Our course along the
valley of the old stream and we
soon had a view up Thudade Lake.
Descending we crossed a broad
creek soon knee deep. The frequent
affluent of Thudade at this creek
we then crossed a broad human
trail that led to Impetrium where
many quizzles had been feeding.
We then ascended a small creek
after crossing along a low spur
(The Indians call this valley Ullakap
(meaning the broken fall down)) and crossed
it about 5 miles above Thudade.
We then ascended the valley of a
small tributary from the north
and came near timberline
at 5100 feet. We have a well
marked Indian trail much used
long ago but now seldom followed.
They say that horses have never followed it.

Sunday Sept 21 Head Tattletrey
Though the day was not fine
we concluded to hunt. Mr. Cox &
Peter went along the foot of the
range down the lake, while Jordan
& I went up the creek valley.
Arctons common on Mts. Son
Mt. Ash which the Suckians call
by a name which means moose
wood. also red-barked elder at
the lower altitude. Saw a ♀
guzzy & cub & shot both.
Cub said by Indians to be
2 1/2 years old. Stomach contained
nothing but Empetrum berries.
After skinning bears we went
across the valley and went
as far as we dared along the
mountain. Rain & snow all the
afternoon. Started back at 5 and
came back to camp.
The necks of mutton ptarmigan
are beginning to show white.

Monday Sept 22 Camp at Tattletrey
Put on the day on specimens
Luke & Jordan went with
horses & brought bear skins
& meat to camp.
In mid-afternoon Mr. Cox
& Peter returned. No signs
of sheep. Saw about
a dozen goats.

a fine clear day

Sept 25 Mts along Fattle Tuley

Jordan + I left with packs to go into mts along W side of lake. went down about 6 miles and then went into the mts to the west ascending through a pass at a little above timberline saw Citellus in this pass and a red fox also many tracks. A few ground Slogs active above timberline saw goat tracks. crossed a saddle at about 6300 and went down into valley on other side looking down on a deep lake in a steep walled valley. Beyond is Sitgreaves

Saw several canyon here (also seen at forenoon along lake where there is a crossing place.

after cooking over mts for sheep we descended a valley toward the foot of Fattle Tuley and camped at about 5000 feet just below timberline

Friday

Sept 26.

Back to head of Fattle Tuley

Left before seven and went down the valley crossed a spur of the mts just below the outlet of Fattle Tuley and went down to the trail which comes to that place from the Stikins. reached the trail about 2 miles below lake. and went up to our old camping place of 3 years ago. Then took the old Indian trail up the lake. It cuts inland about off a big point and we followed it all the way up to our camp arriving at dusk. Made about 25 miles saw no big game. Day warm and fine active. took some plum game. Found that Mr. Arns had killed a fine 3 quagga the first day out. no other game.

Saw three goats on Mt at dusk
Saw Lupine still in flower
Signs of woodrats abundant on cliffs
5 miles S of foot of Fattle Tuley at about 4500 feet

Barometer now registers too high (later at night)

Saturday Sept 27 Head Falls troy

Though the day was rainy Mr Cross started with doctors & Peter back to the head of Thudade to hunt grizzly mammals. Found a lot of specimens to prepare and worked on them all day.

Isidor tells me that in September 1914 while passing along the shore of Thudade Lake near the middle a member of his party counted 180 dead skinnings in a space of about 20 feet. where they had been washed up. They were very abundant everywhere that year.

Sunday Sept 28 Head Falls troy

Rain all day. Took nothing in my traps. Put in the forenoon on the big grizzly skin and on other work drying specimens etc.

Monday Sept 29 Head Lake trail

Another rainy & snowy day
Mrs Cross returned in evening
having killed nothing
Isidor brought back 3 muskox
are prepared to start on tomorrow
Mrs Cross saw ground squirrels in
pass. coming over

Tuesday Sept 30

8 miles NW

We left about noon having
delayed to shoot a young goat
for meat. Then went
westerly up the creek and
after about 4 miles came out
into a beautiful open flat
Saw a red fox & a caribou
& a great many ptarmigan
collecting 2. Then crossed
a little ridge to Skeena water
As we went down through the
scrub balsam to the open valley
we saw a good sized male
grizzly on the opposite side of the
valley & Mrs Cross shot him
Skinned him & made camp here.
Rain & snow in latter part
of afternoon, and very cold
in evening.

Saw chipmunk at head of Lake at camp
Many ground squirrel holes seen
at head of creek. but none out

Wednesday Oct 1 5 miles down lake

We went down the creek
which came from the N. and then
turn & descend around a
rocky hill, following a well
marked trail. It descended
a very steep wooded slope.
The stream falling about 400
feet in a series of cascades.
Then we went for about 3
miles through thick balsam &
spruce and came out into
a broad plain, where we
camped early.

A season found as just
below.

Examples of fair size up to 4000 feet
Morning camp 5000
Foot of descent 4600
Night camp 4400

Thursday Oct 2 9 miles down the lake

About 4 miles from the lake in early morning
Peter turned back after helping us pack up
left about 10:30 and went westward
down the valley crossing a tributary
from the N. after about 6 miles. Then
entered a large burnt area and found
some still on the N. side of the lake
for about 2 miles and camped in
the middle.

Four Villosa at 4000 feet

See tracks of two moose &
Jordan said a 2 year old black
bear

We say that the young bears stay with
the mother in the winter down the first
winter when they are nearly 2 years old
and thereafter den up by themselves

Night camp 3400

Friday Oct 3 10 miles

a slight snow flurry in early morning. Left in good time, and came down the valley about 10 miles crossed the Makakadea on log bridge over a canyon. The horses forded a quarter of a mile above woods in forenoon mainly unburnt below the Makakadea we entered a large burnt track and went through it all the afternoon. Camping close to the river and near the end of the burn at 3000 feet. Shot rabbit + saw porcupine a short distance back of night camp. The evening fine.

Saturday Oct 4. 10 miles

Left camp at 9³⁰ and went westward down the valley. After a couple of miles we turned to the right and crossed a little ridge to a tributary just through a burn and then down through a green timber. When nearly down to the creek a mountain goat about 2 years old ran between Lake and the former horn which he was feeding. The goat was secured. We ascended the valley of the creek and branched on our right a couple of lakes. & camped to the north of the upper lake. Came about 10 miles.

8 miles

Sunday Oct 5
Left at 9.30 & went west
for about 4 miles after
break we followed the well
marked trail which led around
the end of the Mt. and then
southward down a large
creek. The trail has been
much travelled by horses
Camped at 5.
Saw rabbit nearly half white

Monday Oct 6 To Crossing
about 3 miles of snow during
night. Saw several tracks near
camp. Travelled down the
valley still going nearly due
south. after about 4 miles
we crossed a N & South line
cut through the timber. a
little beyond the trail turned
down the valley of the main stream
Southward. Beside the trail
when it cut across the point
was a series of beaver ponds
and I saw two spawning about
the trail descended about 3
miles. Beyond the river when
we saw a number of beaver
we crossed with a boat and
raft which we found here
and camped in the South house
at dusk a moose tried to cross
the river before the camp &
was killed by Indians. We skinned
& butchered him before took
Jacksons camp about 3000 feet,

Tuesday Oct 7

4 miles

Left late as we had to look
up trail. & came about
4 miles from Jackson's camp
up the valley
Saw feathers of pine grosbeak
when something had eaten
it

Wednesday Oct 8

8 miles

To Grandtop

We left our camp early and
followed the trail. It started up
the valley the trail gradually
climbing out of the valley through
a burnt forest. Struck the Ashcroft
trail at 11 at B.C.A. Company
camp (coal). From here the
trail crosses Grandtop Mt.
We had dinner on the trail
about a mile and a half from
B.C.A. & then went up about
2 1/2 miles & camped a short
distance below timberline.

8 miles

Thursday Oct 9 Across Smoky

Left at 8:45 and climbed up the trail. At timberline saw a flock of W.T. Ptarmigan and took two. Summit of pass 5900 feet by aneroid. About 3 1/2 miles across from timber to timber. Had dinner at timber below and afternoon came 3 miles & camped near Horseshoe.

Saw tracks of squirrel fox & wolverine on Mountain. Also of gr. squirrel etc. He had come out of hole for short distance.

12 miles

Friday Oct 10

Left in good time and followed Smoky Creek southwestward. Reached hemlock & decid. club at noon at about 3000 feet. Much alder in open places in valley.

Timber very heavy mainly conifers

- Malva
- Rubus (what plant name?)
- Rubus strigosus
- Rubus large white fl.
- Toxicum (large)
- Cornus canadensis

Camp, a little below 3000 feet

Saturday Oct 11 To Head Blackwater

Started at 9 o'clock and came southward & southward about 5 miles. Then left the valley of the stream we have descended. Pass River Son. and crossed over a low ridge. I think the Telegraph line about 11:30 just beyond we crossed Groundhog Creek which is a stream about 50 feet wide a quarter of a mile beyond we came to a small clearing with a few Indian houses. Here lives the chief Wominoosuk (The big Wolverine). He kills grizzly & black bear & moose and last year killed 5 Caribou just below his house. He has just come from near Klappan where he made groundhog traps 50 ground openings but he sent out the skins. Luke tells me that they see the robes in Hogs

12 miles

Sunday Oct 12 To 5 m. south 5th Cabin

Left at 8:30 and came about 7 miles to 5th Cabin about 4 miles from camp we crossed the divide between Pass & Skeena water. The divide is so low that a creek which comes down from the east flows to either river as it is diverted by beavers and salmon sometimes cross from one creek to the other. At the divide we crossed to the west side of the valley and about 3 miles below came to 5th Cabin where we had dinner. In the afternoon we descended Alansgese Creek from the lake of the same name (at cabin) about 5 miles and camped in big woods (at about 2500 feet).

About the divide the country was called by the Indians Kitangach (The bitter place) from the Alaska rice () which was common there.

Isidor tells me that at Babine

many mallards goldeneyes
and some other species
winter at the outlet of the
lake when the water remains
open. ~~These are also seen~~ ^{at the narrow of}
Falta Lake when the current
keeps the ice from forming
This last part is the same
between Falta & Stuart Lakes
The crow also winter at Falta
The ducks feed on salmon
eggs and dead salmon and
are not good to eat.

We saw tracks of mink marten
& fisher shortly after leaving
camp.

Monday Oct 13 To Skeena River
Left at 9:30 and traveled along
the river day fine during part
of forenoon reached a low
mountain about 3 miles out
ascended it for 3 miles. The trail
ascended to 3600 and then was
about 5 miles of open tundra
It had snow on the summit
then it descended very slowly
reached the halfway cabin near
the Skeena at 5 and camped
close to the river a couple of
miles beyond ^{at 1900 ft} the snow line
The snow was not so thick as
from lower camp.

Saw tracks of rabbit squirrel mink
fisher marten on the mountain

Tuesday Oct 14 To Pison Mt

Reached 4th Cabin about 11:30
Cut down then with Ned
Maxwell and went on
about 6 miles beyond came
to the Murray Cabin at 2000 feet
Here we met John Keely, a
Newfoundlander. Encamped
in deep woods near the lake
Canyon Creek was crossed
about a mile and a half
before we reached the
5th cabin
Here on the left there was
an Indian village
An-ki-moo and here
until lately stood a totem
pole which is part of
which is still present

Wednesday Oct 15 To 3rd Cabin
Left at 8 and after about
half a mile crossed a creek
which is said to be about 10 miles
long and to head near a branch
of the Pass. We then began to
climb Pison Mt. went up
about 1000 feet in a mile
or two and then went for
about 5 miles along the Mt
at about 3000 feet. Cabin on Mt.
We then descended sharply
to the stream and had dinner
after 1 o'clock at 1750 feet
where a creek (Canyon Creek)
comes in
Beside the trail on Pison
Mt. are a number of sand
bars and here the Indians
and Arima Indians are said
to have fought on one
occasion and some
of the slain were thrown
into the lake
Tracks of marten & bear

Thursday Oct 16 To Red Kilda (11 miles)

Left at 8:30 AM and continued on the trail
to the camp + headquarters. The trail
was fairly level except where it
crossed a small stream. Some deer were
seen along the path. There were
many mountain quail in the
open areas. At Red Kilda
we found a very open place (11 miles)
The camp is at the Kilda. The
site of a very populous Indian village
was the site of a battle in 1847. A number
of arrows of 100-year age were
found. The Indians camped
the village and killed nearly all the people
driving them into the canyon. The village
was for a time occupied by a few
people but is now deserted except by
our party.

Indo (all song birds) *Geothlypis trichas* *Vireo*
Empidonax *Salpinctes obsoletus* *Junco*
Spizella *Chondestes* *Amphispiza*
Passer *Corvus* *Colinus* *Agelaius*
Fall Clouded

Friday Oct 17 To Red Cabin

We left in good time and followed
the trail through the coniferous
woods. About 10 miles we came
out on a beautiful dry lake
and saw Red Cabin. We
found a good place to
set traps along the bank
for a mile or so and then
checked the banks to the
cabin. About 10 miles a
mile and camped along
bank on the edge of a
large open flat.

Smiles

Saturday Oct 18 To divide

We left at 12 in a snowstorm
and went down the valley
left the river after about 3
miles and ascended gradually
through heavy woods. Camped
at dark at 1900 feet in
deep woods

Sunday Oct 19 To 1st Cabin

Left about 10 and went on over
the muddy trail. Passed a
lake with grassy shores on our
right. About 4 miles we came
to the half way Cabin where
we had dinner. Then we went
through a burnt place and
gradually descended. It came
dark when we had made
about 8 miles but we had
to keep on and reached
the Knappton valley at the 1st
Cabin at 31 miles from
Hazleton between 8 & 9. Camped
beside a cabin.

Saw Thuja & gray leaved shrub
at about 1200 feet
Hazel at Cabin at 1100

Monday Oct 20

Left at 11³⁰ a.m. followed
the train over a wagon road
down the Knappton valley
through poplar woods with
some spruce & pine
Camped at dark near
Layless at the cabin of an
rancher who was to act
on the telegraph line

No rain

Camp at Ranch of Chas. E. Elsbury

12 miles
Tuesday Oct 21 To Glen Canyon

There was little rain in the
morning. We left about 10 and
followed down the wagon road
Mr. Cross went ahead to get to
Angelina ahead of the train. The
road led down the Knappton
valley. We had dinner at a
small ranch about 7 miles down
and in the P.M. went on
then came on and reached
and we reached the village
below Knappton about 6 miles
in a heavy rain. Camped in
the house of an Indian relative
of Luther I visited Edward
bought a pair of new horns
which he had seen last one
to plough up at a depth of
about a foot. When he saw
the garden in ground that had
not been cleared so my grass and
had never been ploughed before

Thursday Oct 22 7 miles

Left at 90 and got to
Hoyallia about 1 o'clock
Found all my specimens
sent in from Babine to be
intact ~~at~~ Put in the
afternoon overhauling and
packing

The trains are not running and
you cannot get away until
probably Sunday

Mr MacPherson of Babine tells
me that 3 years ago there were
quite a number of Sea Otter about
a large kelp patch on the west
coast of 2nd Island near

and that there are some on
the W coast of Vancouver Is. For
many years they seemed to have
disappeared entirely but have within
recent years become more frequent

He saw a ^{mule} deer this summer
on the W shore of Fatta Lake about
20 miles below the landing

Thursday Oct 23 Hazelton

Oct 24 "

Oct 25 "

Sunday Oct 26 to R. Rupert

Monday " 27 enroute to Yanc.

Tuesday " 28 reached Yanc.

Wed. " 29 Yanc.

Thursday " 30 left in evening

Friday " 31 reached Banff

Saturday Nov 1. Regina at night

Sunday Nov 2 Winnipeg in
morning Ft William night

Monday Nov 3 White River morning



Mallard, young teal and
a goldeneye (probably Barrow)
nest about what les lue Lake
as well as geese

Succowall by Joseph Sidore
de-djey

hog & had gong - a - us - son
old one - gonta
young one es-cha

mouse ♂ hattah (mouse) dja-yu (bull)
♀ hattah " tsaa
♀ young deaghet
calf

caribou - wu-chis-choh (by one)
ama- ♀

antelope a - o - pa
" large ♂ a - o - pa - yel

fox nu - sa - ha

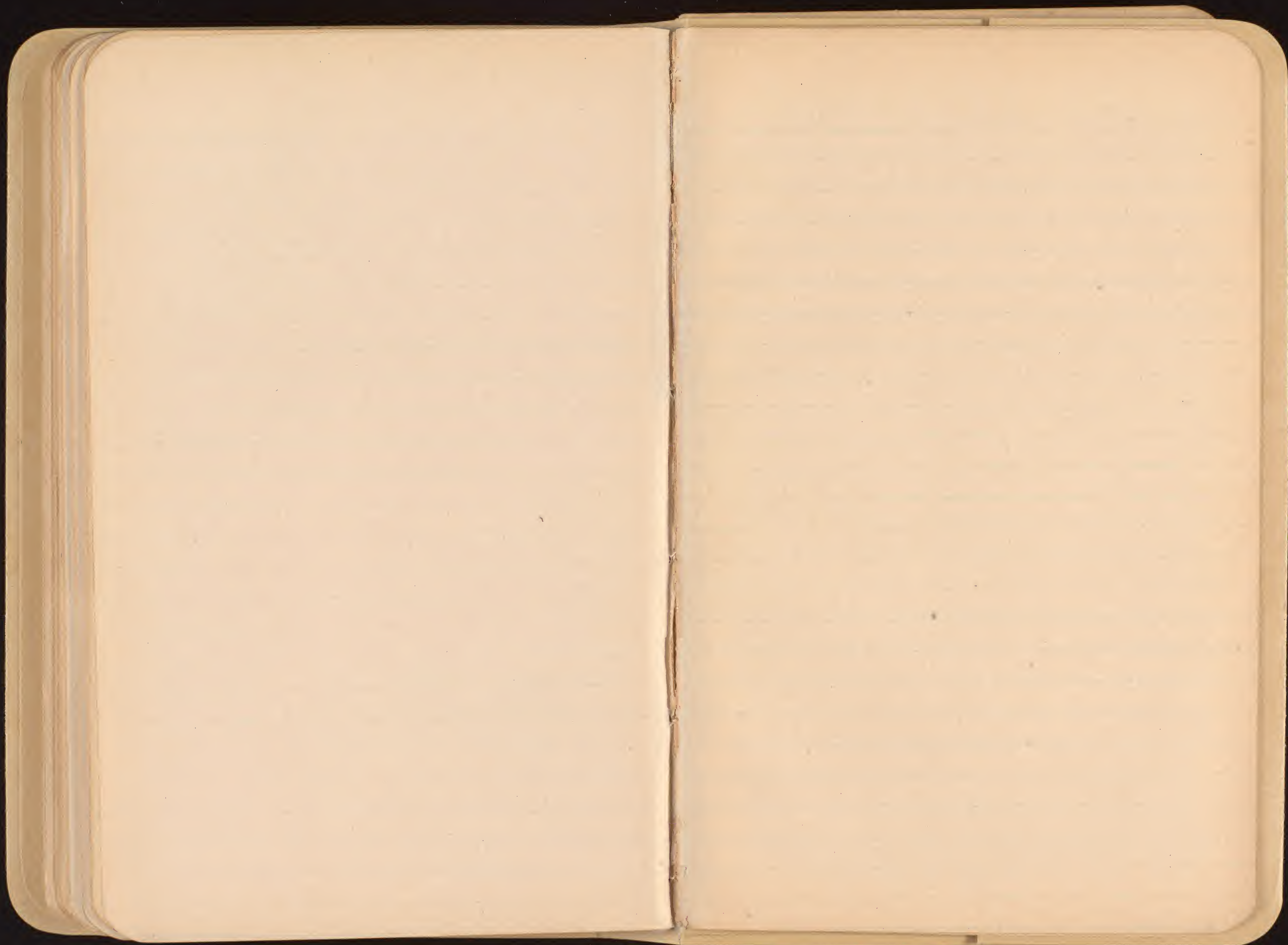
porcupine dech choo - h
small karl - sut - le

marten oos - de - hey Succowall
noos - de - hey Tahltan

fisher { nu - gashe Succowall
Isap - de - y Tahltan

grizzly - Loh -

black bear rus or pass



mink - tattle

otter - ka-su

wiesel m-bi

wolf yis

coyote che-tas-thle

sheep - ta-pe

beaver ts-a

wolverine - nix-grah

spruce grouse - di

ptarmigan kas-ba

blue grouse dig-cho

ruffed grouse dag-quasa
from the drumming

The day after is named
 commemorating a fight
 between the Suckow Indians
 and the Skeena River people
 in which the latter were
 all killed. It is the
 place where the Suckow
 "ate up" the Haidatig.

The outlet of Havit lies there
 called by the Suckow the Chapa
 the name Chapa is the
Chapa station. The Indian
 village below is Metsan
interior.

The next tributary below from
 the south is called
Isakahway (the scrape away)
 (The place where there is plenty
 to eat) in Metsan
Chapa station is the collected
place
 Isit cho na qo is the
 place where the peak
 of the mountain fell.

The outlet is 10 years
 ago in 1860 with 20 miles
 below, only called the

Elevations

from H. J. Watson's notes
 at 4th Cabin

Groundhog Summit	5700
Jackson Camp	3100
5th Cabin	2450
4th Cabin	1800
Summit of Havit S.O.D.	13400
Foot of line to Alice Falls	1940

Fossil & Stream Feb 1913. on a *Bryozoa*
Call of the Perce Rod & Gun in Canada June / 13
For Carbon, get Albert at Katgalas.

Reminds a few on *Furcula* Paris
4. at *Albana* at *morning* below
Sudat

