

Yesterday's Trophies

Tom Klein 40" Pike
Sara Gibbens 41.5" Pike
Tosh Talbot 36" Trout & a
Trophy Whitefish for the
Grand Slam!
Mike Schulte 41, 42" Pike
Jackson Wanderer 45.5" Pike
Peter Myhre 41, 44.5" Pike
Austin Kelley 38" Trout
Marty Newton 39.5, 40" Trout
Will Bixby 42, 42" Pike
Tim Bixby 41, 42, 43" Pike &
39" Trout
Scott Bixby 41, 42, 44" Pike
Sonya Boone many Trophy
Grayling up to 18"
Bill Sandbrook 40, 40" Pike
& a plethora of big Grayling
up to 18" for a Trophy Triple
Cheryl Massie a cornucopia of
big Grayling up to 18"
Darrel Massie 40" Pike and an
assortment of large Grayling
up to 18.5 for a Trophy Triple
and 100"+ Club Entry
Mary Daugherty 40, 42, 44"
Pike & a peck of Trophy
Grayling up to 20"
Joe Daugherty 36" Trout &
oodles of large Grayling up to
19.5" for a Trophy Triple and
100"+ Club Entry



Jackie is making Blackberry Bourbon Smashes for the Last Cast Happy Hour 5-7pm

STORIES FROM THE 60TH PARALLEL



The Archeology of Scott Lake

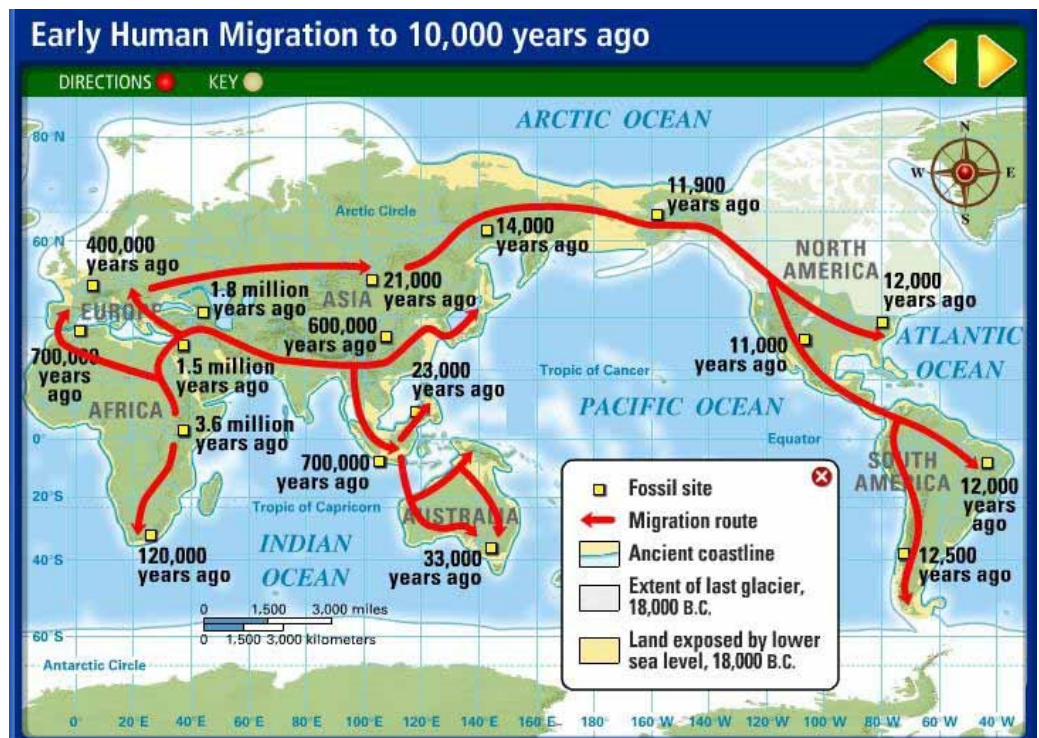
Who were the first people to live in this region and how did they get here? A couple of years ago archeologists would have had a fairly pat answer. A group, termed by experts the Northern Plano people, settled in the area just after the glaciers melted about 8,000 years ago, having themselves descended from Asian peoples who crossed the land bridge across the Bering Strait.

It is known with great certainty that 11,000 to 12,000 years ago a land passage did exist between present day Siberia and Alaska. All the textbooks for many years have peopled North America from Asian Mongoloid stock who over thousands of years filtered their way all the way down to South America. The Clovis model, named after stone spear points found in the 1930's near Clovis, New Mexico, held that all of North America's Native Americans emerged from this initial wave of Asian wanderers.

Well, it just isn't so. The entire field of archeology has been turned upside down by recent digs in places as diverse as Peru and Pennsylvania which have turned up bones and artifacts that don't fit the Clovis model.

The Pennsylvania site has been carbon dated at 17,000 years before present. The South America sites are 11,000 – 11,500 years before present. Getting from the Bering Bridge to the bottom of South America, developing culture on route, in 500 to 1,000 years is simply not feasible. The new theories of peopling North America are multi-cultural to say the least. Since many of the human remains, especially the skulls, are close to those of European peoples of this era, a migration, well before Leif Eriksson, in animal-skin kayaks hugging the ice sheets may well have brought people to the northeast coasts. There is strong evidence now that other groups may have

followed the Pacific Rim in canoes, hugging the Alaska coast and working their way down to the bottom of South America before the first Clovis point was ever chipped. So just where the Northern Plano peoples who arrived in this region some 8,000 years ago actually came from is not at all certain.



STORIES FROM THE 60TH PARALLEL

The Northern Lights



Unfortunately, in summer the late sunsets and extended twilight turn off one of the most exciting natural phenomena on earth – the northern lights. It's simply not dark enough until mid August or early September, which is too bad. It's a fantastic light show. Most people living in New England, the upper Midwest or the northern Rockies have had some northern light experience but these tend to be washed out shadows of the real thing. The multi-colored displays (they can be green, red, blue, yellow or infinite combinations of these colors) attract thousands of tourists to cities like Anchorage, Yellowknife and Fort Smith, just a couple of hundred miles straight west of Scott. To the first far northern explorers, the lights were a source of mystery and amazement. To the native Inuit of the far north, the lights weren't mysterious at all. They believed that these displays were the spirits of the dead. To a modern scientist, northern lights are the results of collisions in the upper atmosphere between molecules and high-speed electrons. Trying to explain the physical properties of the lights in words is as easy as landing a twenty-pound pike on a three-weight fly rod with a 6x tippet: it can be done but it takes some time. You would rather be fishing than reading the 213-page book that carefully describes the process. So here are the highlights, pun intended.



The lights are nothing more, or less, than a gigantic electrical discharge phenomenon that releases annually about nine trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity. (For comparison the annual U.S. electrical consumption is just over one trillion kilowatt hours.) That's a lot of juice bouncing around up there. The show's stage is pretty large. The lights occur between 50 miles and 300 miles above the earth's surface. The "best" northern lights occur about 1,200 miles either side of the magnetic North Pole, fairly close to Scott's latitude. The northern lights are not, as once

believed, reflections off icebergs or ice crystals in the atmosphere. They are the results of electrons and protons striking oxygen and nitrogen molecules: millions of collisions per second. Not very poetic. These protons and electrons stream from the sun carried by solar winds. The earth's magnetic field is an invisible obstacle to the solar wind, which is intensified during periods of solar flares (or sunspots). The heavenly stage is a cosmic generator featuring the only two elements needed to produce electricity: a magnetic field (the earth's natural magnetism) and an electrical conductor (the solar winds). Enough said. If you're lucky enough to be here in late summer you should stay up late to experience the lights. It is unforgettable. If seeing the lights is a major objective during your trip check the lunar cycle before you book. The full moon "washes out" the intensity of the northern lights. Some years we have had our best light show in mid-August during the new moon. Any time after about August 10 with new or quarter moon will provide the best opportunity for a really big show.



Book At The Lodge For 2020 Season

IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY BOOKED FOR THE 2020 SEASON, BE SURE TO SEE JASON IN THE OFFICE.
 LOCK IN YOUR GUIDE, CABIN, AND WEEK FOR YOUR NEXT SEASONS TRIP.

Todays Fly Out Schedule

Departure Time	Plane	Lake	Guide	Passengers
7:45-4:45	GQD	DODGE	Steve	Sarah Gibbens, Everet Dolsen
8:45-5:45	GQD	ABITAU	Jan	Joe & Mary Daugherty
7:30-4:30	HPE	THYE SELWYN SELWYN	Jordan Curt Poach	Ralph Rogers Tim & Jack Bixby Scott & Will Bixby
9:15-6:15	HPE	FLETT WHOLDAIA WHOLDAIA	JCinq G Tbag	Peter Myhre Mark Kelley, Marty Newton Austin Kelley, Anthony Kelley

DINNER MENU

Steak & Shrimp Surf 'n Turf

With Mashed Potatoes & Grilled Vegetables

Almond Crusted Basa Fillet

With Sweet Soy and Ginger Bok Choy & Garlic Fried Rice

EASY

				2			
		5				7	
	2		1	7		9	
		1	9				8
		4		7		2	
6				4		5	3
					2	4	
	3	2		1	4	6	7
			6		9		1

MEDIUM

			4				5
3		8			5	9	
	1						8
	8			2			5
			9		1		
1				4			3
	4						2
		2	6			3	7
	9				4		